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1981 Edition

# TRAVEL TRENDS in the United States and Canada

BUSINESS RESEARCH DIVISION
UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO
IN COOPERATION WITH THE TRAVEL
AND TOURISM RESEARCH ASSOCIATION

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# TRAVEL TRENDS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

by

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and
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Business Research Division
Graduate School of Business Administration
University of Colorado
Boulder, Colorado

in cooperation with
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# PREFACE

Travel Trends in the United States and Canada is a revision of a similar report published in 1978 by the University of Colorado and the Travel and Tourism Research Association. This 1981 report marks the sixth edition of Travel Trends in its present format.

The volume reports available statistics on travel in the United States and Canada which have been obtained from numerous agencies and organizations. No effort has been made to confirm the accuracy or pass judgment on any of the data. The role of the Business Research Division has been limited to that of collecting and reporting. The reader would be wise to question the comparability of some of these statistics since the various states do not use a uniform methodology in their data gathering. The report illustrates that no state or province has an excellent uniformly reliable annual source of travel statistics to show year to year trends, and it points out the critical need for better state travel data. In spite of the shortcomings of the data, the report does put dimensions on travel in the United States and Canada and points out some of the highlights and the economic importance of tourism. Even though data reported by the states may not come from the same base, it does permit some rough comparisons to be made.

Efforts have been made to present as complete a picture as possible; however, it is recognized that some information sources have been overlooked. Readers are urged to call omissions to our attention for inclusion in the next edition.

The Business Research Division expresses appreciation to the Travel and Tourism Research Association for their financial support of this project. Acknowledgment is also due the individuals, organizations, associations and federal, state and local agencies which responded so willingly to the many queries for data and source material.

C. R. Goeldner, Director
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# PART I

## UNITED STATES

# INTRODUCTION

This compilation of Travel Trends in the United States and Canada represents the sixth edition of the publication. Previous editions appeared in 1969, 1971, 1973, 1975 and 1978. Preparing the work has been both a rewarding and frustrating experience. It has been rewarding because it pinpoints new trends and documents the many thousands of individuals across the United States and Canada depending upon tourism and travel for their livelihood. It presents interesting ratings for the states on various measures of tourism performance and highlights the economic importance of tourism.

It has been frustrating, however, because up-to-date information is not readily available. There is a tremendous data lag, evidenced by the fact that at the time this edition goes to press, all data series for 1979 were not yet completed. We are not only frustrated but embarrassed to introduce a publication in 1981 which contains 1979 data. We have seriously considered terminating the publication because of lack of timeliness, but encouragement by many in the industry convinced us to continue it simply because it is better to have a less timely document than no document at all.

Unfortunately, data lags are increasing rather than decreasing—a disturbing reality. This trend is especially upsetting when one considers that travel is a dynamic and changing industry. Prior to the 1970s, data lags were not much of a concern in the travel industry because it appeared that growth was going to continue upward and onward indefinitely and the trends of the future could easily be forecast from past data even if it were several years old. The forecaster had only to look at a past historical series and conclude that future trends would simply be about 5 to 10 percent higher on an annual basis. The 1970s have witnessed a marked change brought about by the energy shortfall and the rapid growth of inflation. The uniform travel trends enjoyed for some time in the past were substantially interrupted. The years 1973 and 1974 introduced a new era of change in travel. They have become benchmark years from which growth and travel is being measured and new trends are emerging. Travel is still in a transition stage but new trends are developing, guaranteeing that the patterns of the 1980s will be interesting to measure.

## Prospects for the '80s

While this volume attempts to present data through 1979 for the states and provinces, this chapter will attempt to provide a more contemporary perspective of the travel scene and some prospects for the '80s. There are numerous trends worth watching. The length of stay, which grew shorter during the sixties, has now reversed and is increasing. Party size appears to be experiencing a similar trend. People also are apparently reverting to traditional patterns where they remain in one destination area for the entire vacation.

It is also interesting to note that transportation expenses now consume the largest percentage of the tourist's dollar, whereas it previously was contributed to food costs. The present energy situation will result in a continuation of this trend in the future.

It is no longer sufficient to merely look at data; one must look behind the figures to see how they are composed. For example, if one examines National Park Service figures, they will find the total figures have not changed substantially in recent years. However, the statistical office in Denver indicates that the

composition of those numbers has changed drastically. It has shifted from having the largest proportion of visitors to parks coming from out-of-state to having the largest portion come from the local area. This is in keeping with the trend of vacationing at spots near home and dramatically impacts travel patterns.

Travel does not function in a vacuum. There are certain basic factors operating in our society that affect consumer behavior which in turn determine the market for travel and other products. People with income and a willingness to spend are fundamental to generating successful travel markets.

Some of the major factors affecting the market for travel are population trends; income; sex; education; occupation; time; attitudes; fashion; custom, habit, and tradition; life styles; and energy. An examination of this brief list will determine how tourism will perform in the 1980s.

## Population Trends

It takes people to create a market and the population in the United States has been increasing steadily. Although the growth rate has slowed considerably in the last decade, the numbers are still increasing and will continue to do so. The 1980 Census counted some 226,504,825 and projections for 1985 number some 233,000,000 and in 1992, 244,000,000. Population is important because today's population trends determine tomorrow's tourism.

## Age

The age factor is probably of greater interest to tourism managers than the actual population count. Thus, it is worthwhile to look at what is happening to the age breakdowns of our population.

Teenage Segment. The teenage population is now declining after record growth in the 1960s. Even so, this segment warrants close examination because it is the group from where future travelers will come. Teenagers are important because they have a great deal of spending power on their own. They have a great deal of influence on family spending patterns and they are important decision-makers when it comes to deciding where the family will vacation. It is interesting to note that families with teenage children have the head of the household at the peak of his earning power and the largest number of working women. They also tend to spend the largest percentage of their income and save the least. The airlines find that the teenagers are very favorably disposed toward air travel.

The Young Adult Segment. The number of people 20 to 34 years old is expected to increase from about 57,000,000 in 1980 to 62,000,000 by 1985. The 20 to 34 year-olds who now comprise the largest segment of the adult population will continue to dominate up to 1990. This group is the marketing manager's dream because it is in the family formation stage and we are seeing unprecedented growth in family formations; however, at the same time we are seeing dramatic changes. Demographers agree that the old fashioned concept of the family is fading. Two subgroups, young singles and young childless couples, have expanded and will continue to grow noticeably. The composition of the traditional young adult group is changing, reflecting trends toward later marriages, delays in having a first child, fewer children per family and smaller households in general. These trends are favorable towards travel.

The 35-49 Segment. The 35 to 49 year-old group will increase over 30 percent to approximately 46,000,000 in the United States by 1987. This is another very important group for travel. They tend to go to destination resorts, travel by both air and automobile, and have the income to be a strong vacation market. The growth in this segment is very encouraging for travel.

Senior Citizen Market. Another major population category that deserves to be watched is the senior citizens group. The number of people over-65 will increase about 20 percent to 27,000,000 in the 1980s.

If past trends are examined, we find that pleasure travel has declined with age particularly after age 65. The greater the population proportion of this senior group, the greater the possibility they are moving out of the travel market. Offsetting this is the fact that an increasing portion of the total market is retiring at a relatively early age giving them additional time for travel. Even though the over-65 segment of the population is the least mobile, they have the time, money and interest that can lead to travel because they do not have the restrictions that hamper other age groups. Their life style does not confine them to a specific season or length of time as with younger groups.

The over-65 group makes up approximately 11 percent of the population but did only about 6 percent of the traveling recorded in the 1977 National Travel Survey. However, don't look at numbers--look at trends! Travel by people 65 and over increased 50 percent between 1972 and 1977. If this trend continues the travel potential of this group cannot be overlooked.

## Income

Buying power is another critical factor affecting the demand for travel. The traveler tends to be more high-scale, earning above average income. The 1977 National Travel Survey shows a direct relationship between family income and travel. Families with incomes over $25,000 per year were heavy travelers, taking almost five times as many trips as those with incomes of less than $5,000.

## Sex

It is obvious that women are becoming much more important in the travel picture; 53 percent of the adult population are women and their relative longevity continues to increase. The women's movement has dramatically changed the role of women. During the past five years the number of single adult women rose approximately 40 percent to over 8,000,000. Seventy-one percent are 20-34 years old; half of them have incomes of $10,000 or more, almost half have gone to college and almost 70 percent are working. For many women the home has ceased to be a full-time occupation and women have earned increasing responsibilities in the traditional work of men leading to new levels of female education and degrees of economic and social independence. As a result, women represent a large new travel market quite different from that of previous generations. In the 1980s, well over half of all air travelers could be women.

## Education

Education has always been a factor which stimulated travel. Trends in education show greater and greater proportions of the adult population completing additional years of education. The Census Bureau projects that by 1990, 74 percent of people 25 and over will have four years of high school compared to 65 percent in 1977. In 1977, 29 percent of the adult population completed one or more years of college while at least 33 percent are expected to have done so by 1990.

## Occupation

Occupation is a factor that is closely related to income and education. There are also certain life styles associated with occupations and this has an impact on whether individuals are likely to travel or not. The 1977 National Travel Survey shows the professional, technical, and managerial classifications produce the greatest number of person-trips. From 1970 to 1980, there was a 40 percent increase in the combined numbers of professional, technical and managerial workers, twice the percentage increase for the labor force as a whole. This obviously speaks well for the future of travel.

There are, however, more workers in other occupational categories. Income is growing more quickly among lower socio-economic strata. These people typically have not been heavy travelers but they certainly have the income to travel. For example, only 11 percent of blue-collar workers took a domestic air trip in 1976 compared to the national average of 16 percent.

## Attitudes

Attitudes towards leisure and recreation have changed over the years. We have moved from a Protestant work ethic to a leisure ethic. The length of the work day in the United States has been compressed from about 12 hours to 8 hours. The number of days worked per week has declined from 7 to 5 or even fewer and the population's attitude toward travel, leisure, and recreation has shifted from being a luxury to a necessity. It seems quite clear that future generations will view leisure quite differently than those of the past. They will view it as a right, as one of the most meaningful aspects of their lives, and this attitude change will greatly enhance tourism and the value placed on recreation.

## Time

Another factor affecting travel is free time. Not only does it take money to travel but it takes time. In many cases time is the most significant barrier. The amount of free time or leisure time available to the average person in the U.S. will continue to increase. The greatest impact on travel takes place when employees are given blocks of free time. These are extending anywhere from three days to six weeks. We are seeing a trend of people taking more than one long vacation a year. People are taking several long trips plus a number of mini-vacations.

## Fashion

Fashion is universal in U.S. marketing today. It applies not only to women's clothing but travel and tourism and tourism destinations as well. In the 1920s, hot springs resorts were fashionable. Today, they are very low on the consumer's priority list. Hot fashionable items in travel today are tennis resorts, ski resorts, condominium living, time-sharing and sun spots.

## Custom, Habit and Tradition

In some instances traditions can be changed and at other times it is best to try to accept them and work within their framework. Often changing life styles requires altering attitudes on the part of those in travel management. Profiles of tourists indicate that approximately 40 percent of all travel is for the purpose of visiting friends and relatives. Specifically, the 1977 National Travel Survey showed the purpose of 37 percent of the trips was to visit friends and relatives compared with 38 percent in the 1972 survey. By far the most frequently used mode of travel is the automobile. Travel to visit friends and relatives appears to be a habit which has changed little despite changes in the economy and energy.

Nostalgia is a major market segment for tourism. In the face of ever-increasing technology and the pace of modern life, people are making a more conscious attempt to recapture the past. Museums, art galleries, monuments and preserved buildings indicate this practice has gone on for years. The pulling power of the Smithsonian, the Holy Land, the King Tut exhibit, Athens, Rome, Colonial Williamsburg (the list is lengthy) amply demonstrates this. Preservation today is taking the form of exhibits as working objects. Thus, it is possible for tourists to visit railroads and antique car museums as well as living history farms and see antique steam locomotives, cars, and farm equipment in operation. A prime example of nostalgia is the San Francisco cable car. This obsolete transportation system with questionable safety and comfort is a powerful tourism force and loved by almost everyone.

## Energy

Energy is a factor we have not had to deal with in tourism until 1974. Residents of Colorado consider themselves experts on the energy crisis for they got a preview of it before anyone else in the country did. They learned what an energy shortage could do in the summer of 1973. Traffic counts were down; attendance at National Parks, monuments and museums declined; the Colorado Division of Employment estimated that the gasoline shortage in Colorado in the summer of 1973 resulted in 4,100 jobs lost from June to September in three sectors: employment in automobile dealerships and service stations fell by 1,800, eating and drinking establishments by 1,500, and real estate offices by 800. Energy is one of those irregular factors that can enter the picture and dramatically affect all the usual factors such as population, income, etc. There is no question that the tourism industry would be remiss today if the energy situation was not defined as a major factor affecting travel. The majority of travelers still arrive at their destination by the automobile.

Some possible long-run trends resulting from energy problems are: (1) an increase in package tours and organized tour groups which are energy efficient and provide transportation security (fear of not being able to buy gas is a major travel deterrent); (2) an increase in smaller, less comfortable automobiles; (3) an increase in travel to destinations closer to home; (4) an increase in the length of stay; (5) an increase in the use of local attractions and recreation facilities; that is, one longer distant vacation being replaced by several shorter ones; (6) high heating costs in northern states changing the traditional school year pattern with vacation time in the winter or 4-day week scheduling with 3-day weekends.

## Changing Life Styles

As Hershel Sarbin, Ziff-Davis Publishing Company, has indicated, income does not travel, occupation does not travel, education does not travel, people travel. The decision to take a trip or not to take a trip involves an intricate set of wants, needs, desires and expectations. And these wants, needs, desires and expectations belong to people who are constantly changing.

Today, more people are concerned with self-fulfillment, trying out new life styles, and searching for new pleasures. In this environment travel is a competitor bidding against other leisure time activities for the consumer's attention and share of time and dollars.

As noted earlier, young adults are a growing force in our economy. They have developed new values and attitudes that are bringing about substantial changes. For example, the attitude toward marriage of these young people is quite different from today's 35-49 age group when they were young. Young people are getting married later, if at all, and this is reflected in the growing number of single people.

Ten years ago the singles market totaled approximately 10,000,000 adults under age 35. Today it has skyrocketed to about 15,000,000. The divorced person segment of the singles market is also of consequence. Eleven million people in the U.S. are divorced or separated, and that number continues to grow. The singles life style appears to be very compatible with travel.

## Conclusion

Recreational and leisure pasttimes are as old as mankind itself. Even the founding fathers of this country thought it necessary to identify "the pursuit of happiness" as one of our inalienable rights. The dimensions of the tourism and leisure time industry of the present age cannot even be compared to the dimensions of the past. They are so disproportionate, they are meaningless. The leisure industry's period of greatest growth began shortly after the end of World War II. Some of the factors that stimulated this growth were (1) accelerated curves of family formation and the rising birth rate; (2) the credit card; (3) the development of high-speed interstate highways; (4) the large high performance automobile designed for comfortable long-distance

travel; (5) abundant and cheap gasoline to power automobiles; (6) the use of mass media to communicate travel, recreational and leisure ideas; (7) large capacity jet airplanes with the ability to compress time and distance; and (8) the promotion of tourism by the United States and other countries as a means of economic development.

While today some of these catalysts are diminishing in importance or even disappearing, new ones are taking their place. The future is going to be influenced by the natural resource situation–energy. But if viewed positively, that can even create additional opportunities. During the last 30 years Americans have made the annual vacation trip a national institution and research shows that few Americans would be willing to give it up. They would give up other things first. Consequently, it appears that travel may be embedded in our country's behavior patterns. On the whole, the future for tourism, recreation, and leisure will be driven by the following conditions.

1. Contemporary socioeconomic forces are characterized by the growth of leisure, the need for psychological escapism, the youth bulge, smaller and delayed families, working wives, expanding education and the long-term growth of discretionary income and are moving in a direction which indicates more tourism, leisure and recreation. The factor that is of greatest concern is income, but the increase in two-wage earner families will help the income situation.

2. There will be a steady shift from large automobiles to smaller vehicles in the future.

3. There will be dramatic increases in the miles per gallon automobiles will get.

4. Smaller cars offer less comfort on long-distance vacation and business travel though this will not necessarily be a substantial deterrent. It will benefit to some extent our common carrier system.

5. The vacation travel market will be increasingly pointed toward air travel. Even a small percentage of travel shifted from automobiles to air will result in a sizable increase in air travel.

6. Even with these trends the automobile will continue to be the major method of transportation.

7. The brightest point on the travel horizon is the continued expansion of foreign visitation to this country. The United States is currently a travel bargain.

8. The U.S. tourist industry is strong and resilient, even in recessionary times.

9. Consumerism will become an even more important force in travel.

10. The dramatic increase in singles will continue to boost the tourism market.

11. Women will become more important in the travel market in the future and their impact will be dynamic.

12. Travel will continue to grow in the future until it becomes our world's largest industry. Herman Kahn has predicted it will be the world's largest industry by the year 2000.

13. The U.S. society has moved from a work ethic to a leisure ethic. The youth of the country are demanding travel, recreation and leisure as a right.

14. Time-sharing will be one of the hottest items in the tourism industry.

15. With population and income increases, and a static land supply, the demand for vacation property will continue to increase pushing prices ever higher.

16. There is a trend toward multiple vacations.

17. There is a growing trend toward long lengths of stay, going to a destination resort and staying a week or two.

18. There will be a continued increase in travel closer to home–shorter trip distances.

19. The future will see more package tours.

20. Inflation will be present for some time in the future, making in-roads into consumers' discretionary buying power. In spite of this, travel will remain a high consumer priority item. However, the travel industry will have to work at retaining the consumers' favor. The future emphasis must be on value.

21. Many people are no longer finding the rewards in travel that they expected. Instead, they are finding that travel is frequently becoming depersonalized, less comfortable and glamorous than anticipated, and has often created more problems than it has solved. These attitudes toward travel can be reversed only if the travel industry can introduce high levels of value, while at the same time meeting the challenge of rising costs.

II

# VISITS TO PARKS, RECREATION AREAS AND STATES

The data available on travel visits used in this chapter are presented for different types of recreation areas including National Park Service areas, state parks and similar areas, and national forests. These data give an indication of the relative frequency of use of the various areas, as well as their relative importance from one state to another. Also presented are data on out-of-state visitors. The data appear in Tables 1-11, which follow the text material.

## National Park Service Areas

The National Park Service administers not only national parks, but other areas including national monuments, memorials, historic parks and sites, parkways, seashores, recreation areas, battlefields, lakeshores, military parks, wild and scenic rivers and riverways, preserves, trails, the National Capital Parks, the National Visitors Center, the National Mall and the White House. Of the 320 areas administered by the National Park Service (NPS), 271 reported visits in 1979. These 320 areas contained 76,725,455 acres as of December 1979.

### Total Visits

Total visits to National Park Service areas reached 282,434,000 in 1979 for a 0.2 percent decrease over 1978 visits of 283,080,200. Visits in 1978 were up 7.8 percent over 1977 visits (262,618,800). In 1977 a decline of 1.9 percent was reported. This was the first decline in NPS visits since 1958, although a slowdown in visitation was recorded during 1972, 1973 and 1974 (up 5.5, 1.9 and 0.9 percent respectively).

The ten areas reporting the largest visitation in 1979 were: Rock Creek Park (District of Columbia) 16,002,700; Blue Ridge Parkway (Virginia-North Carolina) 14,776,100; Natchez Trace Parkway (Mississippi-Tennessee-Alabama) 14,213,000; Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park (Georgia-Tennessee) 13,471,600; Valley Forge National Historic Park (Pennsylvania) 11,404,300; Golden Gate National Recreation Area (California) 11,321,100; Great Smoky Mountains National Park (North Carolina-Tennessee) 11,187,000; Colonial National Historic Park (Virginia) 10,245,900; Gateway National Recreation Area (New York-New Jersey) 9,095,600; and Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park (Georgia) 6,624,400.

Other areas with heavy usage in 1979 include: Lake Mead National Recreation Area (Arizona-Nevada) 6,378,300; Hot Springs National Park (Arkansas) 5,148,900; George Washington Memorial Parkway (Virginia-Maryland) 4,678,000; JFK Center for the Performing Arts (District of Columbia) 4,130,600; Independence National Historic Park (Pennsylvania) 4,122,800; Chickasaw National Recreation Area (Oklahoma) 3,994,100; Cape Cod National Seashore (Massachusetts) 3,947,400; Grand Teton National Park (Wyoming) 3,466,400; Lincoln Memorial (District of Columbia) 3,352,300; and Acadia National Park (Maine) 3,183,300.

Table 1 presents the total visits (recreational and non-recreational) to National Park Service areas by state for the period 1965-1979. Virginia led the states in total visitation in 1979 with 36,022,800 visits. Virginia has held this first place ranking since 1959. The District of Columbia with 32,149,600 visits was second, followed by Tennessee with 26,474,700. Rounding out the top ten states in NPS visits were California with 24,045,700, Mississippi with 18,169,100, Pennsylvania with 16,939,700, New York with 12,869,900, Massachusetts with 7,887,500, Georgia with 7,569,500 and Wyoming with 7,066,300. Changes in the top ten since the 1978 edition of Travel Trends was published with 1976 data were the addition of Georgia and the loss of Maryland.

Decreases in visitation 1979 compared to 1978 were reported by 33 states: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wyoming. These decreases ranged from - 0.4 percent in Tennessee to - 33.4 percent in Louisiana.

## Recreational Visits

The data in Table 2 presents recreational visits by state to National Park Service areas. This table differs from Table 1 in that it provides recreational visits, whereas Table 1 covers total visits–recreational and non-recreational (commuters, inholders, and other through traffic (except Service personnel) using Service-administered roads or waterways through a park; tradesmen servicing facilities within or making deliveries to destinations with a park or inholding, and employees of any other Federal, State or local agency on business in the park). Another difference is the methodology used in handling multistate areas. In Table 2 visits are divided between the different states by a NPS formula (basically by the percentage of acreage in each state). In Table 1 total visits of a multistate area were assigned to one state. Eighteen of the states have one or more multistate parks.

The top ten states by recreational visits were California (23,678,100), Virginia (23,330,800), District of Columbia (16,933,000), North Carolina (13,291,100), New York (10,445,600), Mississippi (8,809,700), Massachusetts (7,300,700), Pennsylvania (7,026,500), Tennessee (6,737,000), and Nevada (6,185,000). Differences in the top ten by recreational visits versus total visits, include the addition of North Carolina and Nevada and the loss of Georgia and Wyoming.

## Overnight Visits

Table 3 provides overnight visits to National Park Service areas from 1965 to 1979. California and Wyoming continue to rank first and second with 2,930,600 and 1,894,700 overnight visits respectively. They are followed closely by Utah with 1,750,800, and Nevada with 1,443,500. Other states with high overnight visitation in NPS areas were Arizona (915,000), Washington (795,500), Virginia (777,500), Colorado (771,000), Tennessee (559,100), and Texas (499,000).

A comparison of Tables 1, 2 and 3 shows that many visitors to NPS areas do not spend the night. In fact, only 5.7 percent of the total visitors to NPS areas in 1979 stayed overnight. This figure compares to 12.1 percent in 1960, 10.8 percent in 1965, 9.4 percent in 1970 and 6.5 percent in 1976. This trend is largely explained by the addition of many new NPS areas without overnight accommodations.

The trend in overnight visits has been a continual upswing throughout the series. Although the 1971 total decreased, the drop was due to a change in reporting methods. A steady increase has been recorded

since this time with 14.5 million overnights in 1972, 15.3 million in 1973, 15.3 million in 1974, 16.7 million in 1975, 17.4 million in 1976, 17.6 million in 1977 and 17.6 million in 1978. In 1979 a 9.0 percent decline was recorded as overnight visits fell to 16.0 million.

### Camper Days

Table 4 presents data on camper days in National Park Service areas from 1965 through 1979. As with overnight visits California and Wyoming led with 1,523,300 and 843,500 camper days respectively. Utah reporting 684,700 camper days was third, followed by Colorado with 632,100, Washington with 522,500, Nevada with 471,000, Virginia with 454,600, Tennessee with 429,100, Arizona with 267,000 and North Carolina with 264,500. It is interesting to note that California and Wyoming have held first and second since the series began.

## State Parks and Similar Areas

### Total Visits

Of the states reporting state park visits in Table 5, California led with 58.0 million visits. New York ranked second with 39.7 million visits. Filling out the top ten were Ohio (39.6 million), Washington (38.7 million), Oregon (35.5 million), Pennsylvania (31.3 million), Illinois (30.7 million), Kentucky (29.8 million), Michigan (21.4 million) and Oklahoma (19.2 million). Arkansas, which ranked ninth in 1976 (with 22.7 million) did not report 1979 visitation.

### Overnight Visits

The overnight visitation data for state parks and similar areas are incomplete because not all states maintain this type of information. Of those states providing information, California ranked first with 6.0 million visits, followed by Michigan with 5.4 million. Ohio was third with 2.6 million overnights, Washington (2.1 million) was fourth, New York (1.8 million) was fifth, Texas (1.7 million) was sixth, Oregon (1.6 million) was seventh, Pennsylvania (1.4 million) was eighth, Kentucky (1.4 million) was ninth, and Wisconsin (1.4 million) was tenth. Overnight visits to state parks are presented in Table 6.

## National Forests

### Recreational Visits

Table 7 contains data on total recreational visits to national forests for the period 1965-1979. These data are reported in visitor days. A visitor day represents recreational use of national forest land, which aggregates 12 person hours and may entail 1 person for 12 hours, 12 persons for 1 hour, or any equivalent combination of individual or group use, either continuous or intermittent.

California continues to rank first, reporting 54.3 million visitor days. California has held this first place ranking in recreational visits to national forests since the data series began. In second place was Colorado with 22.0 million visitor days. Oregon with 18.0 million, Arizona with 13.8 million, Washington with 13.6 million, Utah with 12.5 million, Idaho with 10.5 million, Montana with 8.3 million, Wyoming with 5.7 million and New Mexico with 5.5 million round out the top ten states.

## Campground Visits

Recreational visits to national forest campgrounds are given in Table 8. States reporting over 1 million recreational visits were California (9.5 million), Oregon (4.1 million), Colorado (3.8 million), Arizona (3.1 million), Utah (2.7 million), Washington (2.5 million), Idaho (1.9 million), Montana (1.2 million), and New Mexico (1.1 million).

## Other Federal Agencies

In addition to the National Park Service and Forest Service there are a number of other Federal agencies providing recreational opportunities. These are listed in Table 9 and show the Corps of Engineers recorded 427.6 million recreational days in 1979 to lead all Federal agencies. This is largely because the water resources projects constructed by the Corps of Engineers include public recreation areas where boating, swimming, fishing, camping, and other outdoor activity can take place. However, the series for the Forest Service is in visitor days, (which aggregates 12 person hours and may entail 1 person for 12 hours, 12 persons for 1 hour, or any equivalent combination of individual or group use, either continuous or intermittent) rather than visits or recreational days. Recreational days for the Forest Service in 1979 equalled 921.7 million, which would make it the leading agency.

## Out-of-State Visitors

The estimated number of out-of-state visitors for a number of states is shown in Table 10. The data are shown for 1965-1979 except for states and years where figures were not available (N.A.). Due to the unavailability of data, different time periods involved, and different estimating techniques used, it is not possible to make comparisons. It should also be noted that many states make periodic studies and do not have this information available on a continuous basis. For those states providing data on a continuous basis the over-all trend is upward; however, there is a great deal of year-to-year fluctuation.

Table 11 presents a more specific view of out-of-state visitors as it focuses on those visits made solely for pleasure. Again, due to the incompleteness of the data, comparisons cannot be made between states.

TABLE 1

TOTAL VISITS TO NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AREAS, 1965-1979
(In Thousands of Visits)

| State | Source | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 1 | 62.2 | 56.9 | 93.3 | 379.7 | 284.4 |
| Alaska | 1 | 49.8 | 75.7 | 94.1 | 72.2 | 108.7 |
| Arizona | 1 | 4,285.9 | 4,518.2 | 4,589.3 | 4,997.1 | 5,598.3 |
| Arkansas | 1 | 1,947.1 | 2,077.3 | 2,232.5 | 2,144.5 | 2,100.0 |
| California | 1 | 7,003.2 | 8,183.5 | 8,643.9 | 9,364.9 | 9,972.1 |
| Colorado | 1 | 3,714.4 | 4,198.0 | 4,351.0 | 4,916.1 | 5,428.6 |
| District of Columbia | 1 | 18,668.4 | 16,846.5 | 16,179.6 | 15,192.8 | 18,460.3 |
| Florida | 1 | 1,801.6 | 1,909.4 | 1,946.0 | 2,052.2 | 1,972.6 |
| Georgia | 1 | 941.9 | 951.0 | 780.1 | 786.1 | 663.0 |
| Hawaii | 1 | 802.5 | 912.9 | 1,098.1 | 1,301.4 | 1,086.9 |
| Idaho | 1 | 183.9 | 198.7 | 214.6 | 223.3 | 266.5 |
| Illinois | 1 | | Data first available in 1972 | | | |
| Indiana | 1 | 167.0 | 152.2 | 137.8 | 186.4 | 228.5 |
| Iowa | 1 | 88.8 | 81.2 | 82.1 | 97.2 | 117.1 |
| Kansas | 1 | | | 38.6 | 39.7 | 34.1 |
| Kentucky | 1 | 1,465.3 | 1,775.0 | 1,923.7 | 2,183.6 | 2,091.7 |
| Louisiana | 1 | 270.6 | 131.8 | 167.9 | 205.5 | 191.8 |
| Maine | 1 | 1,733.6 | 2,158.4 | 2,102.0 | 2,303.3 | 2,489.8 |
| Maryland | 1 | 787.2 | 1,339.9 | 1,979.3 | 2,384.3 | 2,616.1 |
| Massachusetts | 1 | 2,929.4 | 3,477.0 | 3,691.7 | 4,203.9 | 4,859.6 |
| Michigan | 1 | 9.5 | 10.8 | 9.5 | 10.1 | 10.4 |
| Minnesota | 1 | 162.3 | 177.9 | 217.7 | 167.3 | 239.3 |
| Mississippi | 1 | 5,918.0 | 6,454.3 | 7,690.4 | 10,023.2 | 11,259.3 |
| Missouri | 1 | 3,062.1 | 4,657.0 | 2,214.7 | 2,105.4 | 2,084.3 |
| Montana | 1 | 1,055.9 | 1,147.0 | 1,343.5 | 1,429.1 | 1,475.4 |
| Nebraska | 1 | 142.9 | 144.0 | 164.8 | 182.5 | 161.6 |
| Nevada | 1 | 3,629.7 | 3,763.8 | 4,156.1 | 4,794.2 | 5,649.6 |
| New Hampshire | 1 | | | 4.7 | 6.2 | 2.8 |
| New Jersey | 1 | 559.8 | 582.3 | 705.0 | 472.2 | 1,172.8 |
| New Mexico | 1 | 1,439.0 | 1,503.9 | 1,614.1 | 1,708.6 | 1,577.5 |
| New York | 1 | 2,240.3 | 2,145.3 | 2,539.7 | 2,690.2 | 2,551.4 |
| North Carolina | 1 | 2,165.5 | 2,308.5 | 2,105.4 | 2,154.0 | 2,166.5 |
| North Dakota | 1 | 233.6 | 500.3 | 555.8 | 562.4 | 658.7 |
| Ohio | 1 | 122.9 | 129.1 | 143.0 | 140.3 | 126.0 |
| Oklahoma | 1 | 1,460.5 | 1,233.8 | 1,496.3 | 2,110.7 | 1,993.2 |
| Oregon | 1 | 681.4 | 790.0 | 710.4 | 812.3 | 799.7 |
| Pennsylvania | 1 | 5,444.1 | 6,724.9 | 5,556.7 | 6,621.4 | 9,184.4 |
| Rhode Island | 1 | | Data first available in 1979 | | | |
| South Carolina | 1 | 487.7 | 536.4 | 549.7 | 516.6 | 675.9 |
| South Dakota | 1 | 3,541.7 | 3,683.0 | 3,778.3 | 3,953.5 | 3,956.9 |
| Tennessee | 1 | 8,058.4 | 8,996.0 | 9,494.0 | 9,701.1 | 9,284.3 |
| Texas | 1 | 282.5 | 1,493.1 | 1,565.5 | 1,957.8 | 2,723.9 |
| Utah | 1 | 2,124.5 | 2,275.8 | 2,266.7 | 2,766.0 | 3,193.9 |
| Virginia | 1 | 20,573.4 | 23,249.1 | 28,362.3 | 30,625.1 | 32,343.5 |
| Washington | 1 | 4,544.9 | 4,430.9 | 4,647.7 | 4,464.6 | 4,907.1 |
| West Virginia | 1 | 789.8 | 898.0 | 955.5 | 1,009.8 | 1,031.3 |
| Wisconsin | 1 | | Data first available in 1973 | | | |
| Wyoming | 1 | 5,059.1 | 5,449.5 | 5,662.6 | 5,973.1 | 5,567.9 |

TABLE 1 (Continued)

TOTAL VISITS TO NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AREAS, 1965-1979
(In Thousands of Visits)

| State | Source | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 1 | 285.4 | 367.2 | 408.9 | 413.8 | 501.3 |
| Alaska | 1 | 149.4 | 137.6 | 381.5 | 453.4 | 552.9 |
| Arizona | 1 | 6,029.2 | 6,071.4 | 6,465.0 | 5,730.0 | 5,119.3 |
| Arkansas | 1 | 2,356.0 | 2,828.8 | 3,064.0 | 2,762.4 | 2,741.3 |
| California | 1 | 10,536.3 | 10,853.6 | 11,284.6 | 11,392.6 | 11,942.2 |
| Colorado | 1 | 4,933.5 | 5,266.8 | 5,567.9 | 5,360.2 | 5,364.0 |
| District of Columbia | 1 | 15,938.2 | 18,329.3 | 17,173.8 | 17,928.5 | 13,826.4 |
| Florida | 1 | 2,202.7 | 2,274.2 | 3,026.0 | 2,753.0 | 2,443.1 |
| Georgia | 1 | 878.0 | 6,455.2[a] | 6,996.7 | 7,123.9 | 7,040.0 |
| Hawaii | 1 | 1,233.2 | 1,478.9 | 2,046.0 | 2,025.6 | 2,298.8 |
| Idaho | 1 | 277.2 | 415.5 | 430.9 | 345.4 | 303.7 |
| Illinois | 1 | | | 76.6[b] | 659.7 | 522.6 |
| Indiana | 1 | 228.0 | 222.2 | 235.5 | 247.7 | 249.5 |
| Iowa | 1 | 136.0 | 269.4 | 474.9 | 489.8 | 462.4 |
| Kansas | 1 | 39.0 | 32.1 | 31.7 | 20.1 | 17.5 |
| Kentucky | 1 | 2,474.6 | 2,539.6 | 2,926.5 | 2,902.4 | 2,558.3 |
| Louisiana | 1 | 264.3 | 269.9 | 364.0 | 210.0 | 214.4 |
| Maine | 1 | 2,776.3 | 2,455.7 | 2,645.4 | 2,776.6 | 2,734.9 |
| Maryland | 1 | 3,544.2 | 3,062.9 | 3,169.0 | 3,679.2 | 8,428.7[d] |
| Massachusetts | 1 | 4,883.4 | 5,216.7 | 6,106.2 | 5,859.0 | 5,586.8 |
| Michigan | 1 | 14.4 | 15.9 | 16.1 | 312.2[c] | 312.8 |
| Minnesota | 1 | 243.3 | 227.4 | 231.7 | 223.8 | 177.7 |
| Mississippi | 1 | 11,919.9 | 12,958.7 | 14,069.7 | 15,970.2 | 14,680.3 |
| Missouri | 1 | 3,575.1 | 3,806.9 | 5,985.8 | 4,752.0 | 3,819.7 |
| Montana | 1 | 1,698.5 | 1,840.9 | 2,046.1 | 1,999.5 | 1,946.5 |
| Nebraska | 1 | 163.6 | 159.1 | 171.1 | 185.9 | 196.9 |
| Nevada | 1 | 4,938.3 | 4,623.2 | 4,936.1 | 5,573.4 | 5,972.2 |
| New Hampshire | 1 | 5.1 | 11.6 | 16.8 | 13.3 | 12.4 |
| New Jersey | 1 | 1,272.2 | 1,447.3 | 1,311.6 | 1,008.6 | 1,5[illegible]3.7 |
| New Mexico | 1 | 1,777.4 | 1,945.5 | 2,032.8 | 2,015.5 | 1,671.3 |
| New York | 1 | 2,705.4 | 2,883.5 | 2,847.9 | 2,947.9 | 7,02[illegible].1 |
| North Carolina | 1 | 2,566.3 | 3,513.1 | 3,640.5 | 3,615.1 | 3,517.[illegible] |
| North Dakota | 1 | 680.0 | 710.3 | 1,002.0 | 855.6 | 705.0 |
| Ohio | 1 | 160.8 | 161.8 | 178.4 | 178.6 | 192.1 |
| Oklahoma | 1 | 1,896.9 | 4,776.9[a] | 4,785.7 | 4,508.5 | 4,333.7 |
| Oregon | 1 | 811.4 | 860.5 | 903.6 | 816.1 | 762.4 |
| Pennsylvania | 1 | 9,801.1 | 8,245.7 | 7,350.9 | 6,711.0 | 7,531.7 |
| Rhode Island | 1 | | | | | |
| South Carolina | 1 | 610.8 | 653.7 | 674.3 | 622.8 | 602.7 |
| South Dakota | 1 | 4,341.4 | 4,758.9 | 4,272.3 | 4,417.9 | 3,940.4 |
| Tennessee | 1 | 10,218.5 | 21,503.5 | 24,369.6 | 26,408.5 | 26,865.7 |
| Texas | 1 | 3,098.8 | 3,299.2 | 4,076.3 | 4,639.4 | 4,250.0 |
| Utah | 1 | 3,234.8 | 3,088.8 | 3,645.8 | 3,949.3 | 3,630.5 |
| Virginia | 1 | 33,909.2 | 37,899.5 | 35,495.2 | 34,636.1 | 35,844.9 |
| Washington | 1 | 5,451.1 | 4,602.2 | 6,126.7 | 5,963.4 | 5,812.8 |
| West Virginia | 1 | 1,120.9 | 1,129.9 | 1,110.3 | 1,207.8 | 893.4 |
| Wisconsin | 1 | | | | 205.3 | 215.6 |
| Wyoming | 1 | 5,920.1 | 5,685.1 | 5,825.1 | 7,029.0 | 6,720.2 |

TABLE 1 (Continued)

TOTAL VISITS TO NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AREAS, 1965-1979
(In Thousands of Visits)

| State | Source | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 1 | 510.9 | 557.5 | 578.3 | 547.4 | 447.8 |
| Alaska | 1 | 595.1 | 696.5 | 725.3 | 667.9 | 743.8 |
| Arizona | 1 | 6,615.8 | 7,122.4 | 6,887.3 | 7,241.4 | 5,995.7 |
| Arkansas | 1 | 3,944.4 | 5,317.9 | 5,736.1 | 6,343.0 | 6,071.0 |
| California | 1 | 14,143.3 | 15,660.1 | 20,185.5 | 22,940.4 | 24,045.7 |
| Colorado | 1 | 6,272.8 | 6,198.9 | 6,476.0 | 6,480.7 | 5,482.8 |
| District of Columbia | 1 | 16,428.9 | 21,147.8 | 16,640.4 | 17,108.7 | 32,149.6 |
| Florida | 1 | 2,603.3 | 3,436.9 | 3,471.8 | 3,593.2 | 3,184.6 |
| Georgia | 1 | 7,138.2 | 7,301.0 | 7,414.6 | 7,602.8 | 7,569.5 |
| Hawaii | 1 | 2,559.5 | 2,895.8 | 2,932.6 | 3,572.6 | 3,384.0 |
| Idaho | 1 | 373.6 | 445.5 | 429.7 | 293.5 | 400.9 |
| Illinois | 1 | 494.0 | 502.0 | 480.4 | 450.2 | 403.2 |
| Indiana | 1 | 589.3 | 786.9 | 887.1 | 1,339.7 | 2,341.1 |
| Iowa | 1 | 448.7 | 393.4 | 374.5 | 381.8 | 282.1 |
| Kansas | 1 | 18.7 | 21.6 | 20.7 | 21.9 | 35.5 |
| Kentucky | 1 | 2,689.5 | 2,724.7 | 2,804.8 | 2,663.6 | 2,283.3 |
| Louisiana | 1 | 268.6 | 279.2 | 300.8 | 304.5 | 202.7 |
| Maine | 1 | 2,786.7 | 2,775.1 | 3,201.3 | 3,130.1 | 3,183.3 |
| Maryland | 1 | 8,869.6 | 9,247.1 | 7,986.4 | 8,617.5 | 6,938.1 |
| Massachusetts | 1 | 8,074.2 | 9,145.7 | 8,228.7 | 8,926.6 | 7,887.5 |
| Michigan | 1 | 296.1 | 1,040.3 | 1,151.9 | 1,065.4 | 1,020.7 |
| Minnesota | 1 | 201.6 | 357.5 | 368.9 | 482.8 | 382.3 |
| Mississippi | 1 | 15,401.2 | 16,630.3 | 18,648.0 | 19,593.7 | 18,169.1 |
| Missouri | 1 | 3,836.9 | 5,273.6 | 5,483.0 | 4,765.8 | 3,935.7 |
| Montana | 1 | 2,176.8 | 2,323.4 | 2,419.1 | 2,217.7 | 2,042.7 |
| Nebraska | 1 | 203.4 | 243.1 | 231.0 | 246.0 | 199.5 |
| Nevada | 1 | 6,257.7 | 6,991.0 | 6,571.5 | 6,920.8 | 6,408.8 |
| New Hampshire | 1 | 15.2 | 13.6 | 11.5 | 24.2 | 31.8 |
| New Jersey | 1 | 1,537.9 | 2,216.1 | 2,252.4 | 2,428.4 | 2,609.6 |
| New Mexico | 1 | 1,948.1 | 2,107.6 | 1,983.8 | 1,955.8 | 1,776.5 |
| New York | 1 | 11,437.1 | 13,860.5 | 12,804.0 | 12,779.1 | 12,869.9 |
| North Carolina | 1 | 2,932.6 | 3,491.6 | 3,608.3 | 3,826.6 | 3,364.9 |
| North Dakota | 1 | 808.9 | 947.7 | 837.5 | 840.1 | 605.6 |
| Ohio | 1 | 201.7 | 179.0 | 197.3 | 694.4 | 729.9 |
| Oklahoma | 1 | 4,640.8 | 4,821.4 | 4,211.8 | 3,291.1 | 3,994.1 |
| Oregon | 1 | 700.5 | 971.1 | 1,002.0 | 963.9 | 761.6 |
| Pennsylvania | 1 | 6,551.3 | 9,614.0 | 5,490.5 | 17,169.5 | 16,939.7 |
| Rhode Island | 1 | | | | | 28.0 |
| South Carolina | 1 | 788.4 | 678.2 | 557.0 | 666.5 | 689.8 |
| South Dakota | 1 | 3,860.4 | 4,508.3 | 4,746.0 | 4,724.0 | 3,541.8 |
| Tennessee | 1 | 26,694.0 | 24,827.3 | 26,786.5 | 26,584.5 | 26,474.7 |
| Texas | 1 | 4,598.9 | 5,011.8 | 4,544.7 | 4,941.0 | 4,856.5 |
| Utah | 1 | 4,192.2 | 4,628.9 | 5,524.1 | 5,772.6 | 4,857.0 |
| Virginia | 1 | 38,697.7 | 42,563.7 | 38,863.9 | 39,398.3 | 36,022.8 |
| Washington | 1 | 6,004.6 | 6,588.9 | 6,896.6 | 7,146.0 | 6,588.7 |
| West Virginia | 1 | 996.5 | 1,070.8 | 918.7 | 816.8 | 565.0 |
| Wisconsin | 1 | 215.9 | 293.2 | 301.4 | 304.3 | 491.1 |
| Wyoming | 1 | 6,762.2 | 8,403.3 | 8,607.4 | 9,049.7 | 7,066.3 |

[a] Change in counting methods, not necessarily comparable with previous years.
[b] Partial year count of new series.
[c] Not comparable to previous figures due to addition of new area.
[d] Includes some areas formerly in National Capitol Parks count.

TABLE 2

RECREATION VISITS TO NATIONAL PARK AREAS, 1976-1979
(In Thousands of Visits)

| State | Source | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | Areas Reporting 1979 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 1 | 708.2 | 780.2 | 790.9 | 751.4 | 4[a] |
| Alaska | 1 | 302.6 | 364.8 | 398.3 | 422.0 | 4 |
| Arizona | 1 | 6,450.8 | 6,254.4 | 6,602.7 | 5,437.2 | 20[a] |
| Arkansas | 1 | 1,698.4 | 1,711.0 | 2,151.0 | 2,040.9 | 5 |
| California | 1 | 15,340.4 | 19,798.0 | 22,569.2 | 23,678.1 | 18 |
| Colorado | 1 | 5,890.1 | 6,138.6 | 6,157.1 | 4,905.7 | 10[a] |
| District of Columbia | 1 | 20,739.6 | 16,262.9 | 16,777.2 | 16,933.0 | 11 |
| Florida | 1 | 5,223.8 | 5,648.2 | 6,514.0 | 5,412.6 | 9[a] |
| Georgia | 1 | 2,378.9 | 2,467.9 | 2,585.0 | 2,472.7 | 7[a] |
| Hawaii | 1 | 2,455.0 | 2,537.3 | 2,951.8 | 2,737.7 | 4 |
| Idaho | 1 | 438.0 | 412.7 | 279.6 | 383.4 | 2 |
| Illinois | 1 | 492.1 | 480.4 | 450.2 | 403.2 | 1 |
| Indiana | 1 | 524.0 | 579.9 | 985.3 | 1,922.7 | 3 |
| Iowa | 1 | 375.2 | 356.5 | 363.5 | 264.1 | 2 |
| Kansas | 1 | 21.6 | 20.7 | 21.9 | 34.9 | 2 |
| Kentucky | 1 | 2,549.7 | 2,629.9 | 2,489.1 | 2,109.0 | 3 |
| Louisiana | 1 | 269.6 | 291.2 | 294.9 | 193.1 | 1 |
| Maine | 1 | 2,353.3 | 2,734.6 | 2,684.9 | 2,787.4 | 1 |
| Maryland | 1 | 7,778.8 | 6,256.3 | 7,415.1 | 6,121.8 | 12[a] |
| Massachusetts | 1 | 9,106.7 | 8,185.5 | 8,556.6 | 7,300.7 | 10 |
| Michigan | 1 | 1,038.0 | 1,149.4 | 1,063.0 | 1,018.6 | 3 |
| Minnesota | 1 | 468.0 | 468.0 | 579.8 | 572.0 | 4[a] |
| Mississippi | 1 | 8,338.2 | 9,298.1 | 9,464.5 | 8,809.7 | 5[a] |
| Missouri | 1 | 4,756.9 | 4,975.9 | 4,195.3 | 3,442.1 | 4 |
| Montana | 1 | 3,443.2 | 3,489.0 | 3,391.4 | 2,838.2 | 6[a] |
| Nebraska | 1 | 243.0 | 231.0 | 246.0 | 199.5 | 3 |
| Nevada | 1 | 6,747.2 | 6,342.4 | 6,689.8 | 6,185.0 | 2 |
| New Hampshire | 1 | 13.6 | 11.5 | 24.2 | 31.8 | 1 |
| New Jersey | 1 | 3,637.3 | 3,558.3 | 3,661.3 | 3,783.5 | 4[a] |
| New Mexico | 1 | 2,077.4 | 1,973.4 | 1,940.5 | 1,765.2 | 11 |
| New York | 1 | 11,019.5 | 10,213.9 | 10,364.3 | 10,445.6 | 14[a] |
| North Carolina | 1 | 14,498.1 | 14,710.2 | 14,653.9 | 13,291.1 | 9[a] |
| North Dakota | 1 | 944.6 | 834.0 | 832.4 | 598.0 | 2 |
| Ohio | 1 | 178.3 | 196.4 | 688.9 | 728.8 | 4 |
| Oklahoma | 1 | 2,027.5 | 1,950.5 | 1,155.1 | 1,434.5 | 1 |
| Oregon | 1 | 895.6 | 941.8 | 936.4 | 725.5 | 4 |
| Pennsylvania | 1 | 7,682.0 | 3,922.3 | 7,313.6 | 7,026.5 | 8[a] |
| Rhode Island | 1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 27.8 | 1 |
| South Carolina | 1 | 465.0 | 392.3 | 449.7 | 476.9 | 3 |
| South Dakota | 1 | 3,485.8 | 3,676.2 | 3,625.2 | 2,637.8 | 4 |
| Tennessee | 1 | 7,353.0 | 7,462.8 | 7,211.8 | 6,737.0 | 7[a] |
| Texas | 1 | 4,899.7 | 4,454.5 | 4,831.2 | 4,760.4 | 9 |
| Utah | 1 | 4,247.8 | 5,214.5 | 5,442.1 | 4,550.1 | 13[a] |
| Virginia | 1 | 28,386.0 | 25,987.0 | 26,598.6 | 23,330.8 | 16[a] |
| Washington | 1 | 5,643.2 | 5,870.0 | 6,121.2 | 5,500.6 | 8 |
| West Virginia | 1 | 824.9 | 706.2 | 629.7 | 437.4 | 1 |
| Wisconsin | 1 | 181.4 | 189.1 | 189.7 | 271.5 | 2[a] |
| Wyoming | 1 | 6,219.1 | 6,778.0 | 6,835.7 | 5,212.8 | 7[a] |

[a] States with one or more multistate parks.

TABLE 3

OVERNIGHT VISITS TO NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AREAS, 1965-1979
(In Thousands of Visits)

| State | Source | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 1 | | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Alaska | 1 | 37.9 | 31.0 | 35.4 | 46.3 | 41.5 |
| Arizona | 1 | 831.9 | 890.1 | 901.5 | 936.1 | 917.3 |
| Arkansas | 1 | 37.4 | 38.5 | 40.3 | 38.1 | 34.9 |
| California | 1 | 3,099.5 | 3,452.5 | 3,165.0 | 3,339.7 | 2,996.8 |
| Colorado | 1 | 575.6 | 655.2 | 647.6 | 776.1 | 844.8 |
| District of Columbia | 1 | 159.3 | 59.7 | 96.5 | 76.5 | 104.3 |
| Florida | 1 | 223.6 | 241.2 | 245.2 | 252.3 | 167.7 |
| Georgia | 1 | | Data first available in 1970 | | | |
| Hawaii | 1 | 63.5 | 76.3 | 82.0 | 94.8 | 82.1 |
| Idaho | 1 | 20.8 | 24.6 | 22.2 | 21.4 | 22.1 |
| Indiana | 1 | | Data first available in 1975 | | | |
| Kentucky | 1 | 194.1 | 257.1 | 332.1 | 214.6 | 177.3 |
| Maine | 1 | 1,229.6 | 1,427.9 | 1,332.6 | 1,477.8 | 1,541.1 |
| Maryland | 1 | | 44.6 | 325.3 | 382.8 | 341.1 |
| Massachusetts | 1 | 170.2 | 206.4 | 198.8 | 206.9 | 209.8 |
| Michigan | 1 | 34.6 | 38.3 | 36.6 | 37.1 | 37.3 |
| Minnesota | 1 | | Data first available in 1970 | | | |
| Mississippi | 1 | 2.5 | 6.9 | 13.1 | 16.8 | 10.0 |
| Missouri | 1 | | Data first available in 1970 | | | |
| Montana | 1 | 320.4 | 362.1 | 378.8 | 393.7 | 367.7 |
| Nevada | 1 | 713.6 | 790.1 | 838.2 | 858.6 | 965.7 |
| New Jersey | 1 | | | | | 0.8 |
| New Mexico | 1 | 24.7 | 30.9 | 36.0 | 38.0 | 37.7 |
| New York | 1 | | | 1,175.6 | 1,200.1 | 1,227.9 |
| North Carolina | 1 | 369.8 | 399.9 | 369.0 | 418.7 | 390.8 |
| North Dakota | 1 | 27.3 | 34.9 | 40.3 | 40.6 | 42.5 |
| Ohio | 1 | | Data first available in 1979 | | | |
| Oklahoma | 1 | 100.7 | 56.6 | 74.8 | 117.9 | 141.5 |
| Oregon | 1 | 87.0 | 103.2 | 105.6 | 83.1 | 114.2 |
| Pennsylvania | 1 | 13.2 | 13.7 | 13.4 | 10.4 | 12.2 |
| South Dakota | 1 | 68.2 | 70.4 | 74.1 | 83.4 | 80.2 |
| Tennessee | 1 | 657.3 | 685.3 | 680.1 | 630.4 | 604.4 |
| Texas | 1 | 111.9 | 160.6 | 163.2 | 235.8 | 280.2 |
| Utah | 1 | 512.9 | 572.1 | 594.3 | 693.3 | 709.0 |
| Virginia | 1 | 596.4 | 750.3 | 721.1 | 786.5 | 812.7 |
| Washington | 1 | 491.0 | 541.8 | 570.9 | 517.1 | 582.8 |
| Wisconsin | 1 | | Data first available in 1973 | | | |
| Wyoming | 1 | 2,186.5 | 2,422.6 | 2,583.4 | 2,160.1 | 2,034.4 |

TABLE 3 (Continued)

OVERNIGHT VISITS TO NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AREAS, 1965-1979
(In Thousands of Visits)

| State | Source | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Alaska | 1 | 57.0 | 67.8 | 111.2 | 141.3 | 124.5 |
| Arizona | 1 | 931.8 | 905.4 | 1,027.0 | 962.9 | 910.2 |
| Arkansas | 1 | 33.4 | 21.6 | 23.6 | 31.9 | 86.0 |
| California | 1 | 2,920.4 | 2,866.3 | 2,851.4 | 3,005.1 | 3,101.7 |
| Colorado | 1 | 877.6 | 817.8 | 819.6 | 861.0 | 856.6 |
| District of Columbia | 1 | 117.4 | 122.2 | 90.7 | 73.7 | - |
| Florida | 1 | 153.1 | 146.6 | 192.3 | 273.6 | 173.9 |
| Georgia | 1 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 1.4 |
| Hawaii | 1 | 93.3 | 101.8 | 107.0 | 111.9 | 113.3 |
| Idaho | 1 | 23.9 | 19.0 | 18.7 | 17.8 | 13.6 |
| Indiana | 1 | | | | | |
| Kentucky | 1 | 180.4 | 190.4 | 202.4 | 219.5 | 214.3 |
| Maine | 1 | 1,400.6 | 239.4[a] | 224.5 | 233.5 | 223.4 |
| Maryland | 1 | 135.2 | 119.5 | 143.8 | 153.9 | 268.7 |
| Massachusetts | 1 | 207.6 | 236.1 | 26.5 | 23.1 | 26.6 |
| Michigan | 1 | 45.3 | 75.1 | 67.7 | 71.1 | 81.9 |
| Minnesota | 1 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 0.2 |
| Mississippi | 1 | 9.9 | 9.4 | 14.3 | 132.6 | 152.1 |
| Missouri | 1 | 126.1 | 156.6 | 183.9 | 237.2 | 258.4 |
| Montana | 1 | 358.6 | 370.3 | 372.0 | 387.1 | 367.9 |
| Nevada | 1 | 898.5 | 748.8 | 998.7 | 1,544.5 | 1,703.3 |
| New Jersey | 1 | 1.3 | 10.9 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 5.0 |
| New Mexico | 1 | 37.2 | 40.9 | 41.8 | 41.7 | 39.5 |
| New York | 1 | 1,240.3 | 37.9[a] | 46.5 | 46.9 | 64.3 |
| North Carolina | 1 | 445.4 | 306.0 | 299.6 | 327.3 | 353.6 |
| North Dakota | 1 | 41.8 | 40.9 | 39.6 | 41.0 | 30.7 |
| Ohio | 1 | | | | | |
| Oklahoma | 1 | 151.4 | 171.4 | 162.7 | 149.6 | 152.7 |
| Oregon | 1 | 100.3 | 72.9 | 88.4 | 97.8 | 78.0 |
| Pennsylvania | 1 | 16.3 | 16.2 | 14.0 | 11.9 | 8.9 |
| South Dakota | 1 | 70.1 | 65.7 | 66.5 | 64.9 | 51.4 |
| Tennessee | 1 | 705.5 | 578.2 | 643.8 | 554.4 | 635.7 |
| Texas | 1 | 372.3 | 442.8 | 540.6 | 475.3 | 476.9 |
| Utah | 1 | 715.9 | 816.9 | 1,042.9 | 1,118.2 | 1,017.6 |
| Virginia | 1 | 833.6 | 853.9 | 892.5 | 1,042.8 | 924.2 |
| Washington | 1 | 715.1 | 698.0 | 879.2 | 982.0 | 865.0 |
| Wisconsin | 1 | | | | 20.8 | 11.9 |
| Wyoming | 1 | 1,981.2 | 1,952.3 | 2,100.2 | 1,790.7 | 1,864.9 |

TABLE 3 (Continued)

OVERNIGHT VISITS TO NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AREAS, 1965-1979
(In Thousands of Visits)

| State | Source | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | | - | - | - | - | - |
| Alaska | 1 | 156.2 | 180.2 | 173.5 | 191.0 | 196.7 |
| Arizona | 1 | 1,135.5 | 1,159.1 | 1,174.8 | 1,143.2 | 915.0 |
| Arkansas | 1 | 95.3 | 99.8 | 103.5 | 99.8 | 110.3 |
| California | 1 | 3,329.8 | 3,360.3 | 3,165.3 | 3,183.7 | 2,930.6 |
| Colorado | 1 | 918.6 | 904.2 | 934.9 | 914.4 | 771.0[a] |
| District of Columbia | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Florida | 1 | 241.6 | 248.7 | 264.0 | 272.7 | 246.1 |
| Georgia | 1 | 1.8 | 5.1 | 10.1 | 16.2 | 21.4 |
| Hawaii | 1 | 117.1 | 122.1 | 119.1 | 117.8 | 103.2 |
| Idaho | 1 | 17.8 | 20.6 | 19.9 | 6.2 | 13.7 |
| Indiana | 1 | 263.4 | 259.0 | 306.0 | 353.8 | 410.6 |
| Kentucky | 1 | 217.4 | 185.7 | 163.0 | 131.4 | 104.3 |
| Maine | 1 | 224.9 | 236.3 | 239.7 | 236.3 | 214.0 |
| Maryland | 1 | 280.5 | 270.8 | 277.9 | 260.4 | 236.8 |
| Massachusetts | 1 | 33.9 | 33.1 | 36.0 | 35.5 | 36.5 |
| Michigan | 1 | 83.7 | 181.4 | 181.6 | 123.3 | 143.3 |
| Minnesota | 1 | 0.2 | 15.7 | 22.0 | 31.6 | 74.5 |
| Mississippi | 1 | 145.6 | 139.3 | 155.2 | 171.6 | 154.6 |
| Missouri | 1 | 241.0 | 244.3 | 247.0 | 255.7 | 254.8 |
| Montana | 1 | 359.2 | 416.1 | 473.7 | 411.7 | 364.1 |
| Nevada | 1 | 1,573.9 | 1,503.2 | 1,503.0 | 1,619.9 | 1,443.5 |
| New Jersey | 1 | 16.1 | 36.3 | 37.5 | 58.9 | 69.1 |
| New Mexico | 1 | 42.7 | 35.1 | 33.2 | 37.1 | 37.6 |
| New York | 1 | 88.9 | 89.2 | 88.6 | 83.9 | 76.2 |
| North Carolina | 1 | 359.7 | 351.1 | 360.4 | 332.4 | 314.2 |
| North Dakota | 1 | 38.9 | 39.3 | 42.7 | 43.8 | 32.0 |
| Ohio | 1 | | | | | 0.1 |
| Oklahoma | 1 | 151.7 | 150.1 | 132.8 | 100.8 | 102.7 |
| Oregon | 1 | 38.0 | 78.7 | 86.2 | 68.8 | 67.0 |
| Pennsylvania | 1 | 9.8 | 8.1 | 4.3 | 6.6 | 6.2 |
| South Dakota | 1 | 56.0 | 61.3 | 63.8 | 58.0 | 23.3 |
| Tennessee | 1 | 708.0 | 658.5 | 589.3 | 599.4 | 559.1 |
| Texas | 1 | 600.1 | 537.7 | 514.8 | 538.1 | 499.0 |
| Utah | 1 | 1,278.6 | 1,476.3 | 1,770.5 | 1,882.1 | 1,750.8 |
| Virginia | 1 | 967.7 | 1,006.9 | 994.4 | 919.6 | 777.5 |
| Washington | 1 | 863.8 | 904.4 | 919.5 | 876.4 | 795.5 |
| Wisconsin | 1 | 7.6 | 19.6 | 20.5 | 81.3 | 82.5 |
| Wyoming | 1 | 1,943.1 | 2,229.0 | 2,216.1 | 2,164.1 | 1,894.7 |

[a] Drop due to change in reporting, one area is now administered by U.S. Forest Service.

TABLE 4

CAMPER DAYS IN NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AREAS,
TENT AND TRAILER USE, 1965-1979
(In Thousands of Camper Days)

| State | Source | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Alaska | 2 | 23.3 | 13.8 | 14.9 | 20.9 | 15.9 |
| Arizona | 2 | 428.1 | 440.6 | 461.4 | 466.8 | 425.1 |
| Arkansas | 2 | 37.3 | 38.5 | 40.3 | 38.1 | 34.9 |
| California | 2 | 2,062.2 | 2,350.0 | 2,008.5 | 2,144.6 | 1,801.9 |
| Colorado | 2 | 506.1 | 590.3 | 573.3 | 696.8 | 760.5 |
| District of Columbia | 2 | 56.0 | 110.8 | 148.1 | 120.7 | 153.5 |
| Florida | 2 | 110.0 | 127.4 | 143.2 | 131.5 | 62.1 |
| Georgia | 2 | | Data first available in 1976 | | | |
| Hawaii | 2 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 2.2 |
| Idaho | 2 | 20.7 | 24.6 | 22.2 | 21.2 | 21.8 |
| Kentucky | 2 | 127.0 | 192.7 | 246.4 | 154.3 | 115.8 |
| Maine | 2 | 180.8 | 181.8 | 184.3 | 174.4 | 211.4 |
| Maryland | 2 | | | 255.9 | 335.6 | 284.4 |
| Michigan | 2 | 18.8 | 19.7 | 18.1 | 19.7 | 20.5 |
| Minnesota | 2 | | Data first available in 1976 | | | |
| Mississippi | 2 | 2.5 | 6.9 | 13.1 | 16.8 | 10.0 |
| Missouri | 2 | | Data first available in 1970 | | | |
| Montana | 2 | 222.8 | 253.6 | 283.1 | 291.9 | 262.0 |
| Nevada | 2 | 460.5 | 482.2 | 511.4 | 507.5 | 583.1 |
| New Jersey | 2 | | | | | 0.8 |
| New Mexico | 2 | 22.6 | 26.8 | 34.3 | 36.6 | 35.7 |
| New York | 2 | | | 1.7 | 5.0 | 4.1 |
| North Carolina | 2 | 362.1 | 393.4 | 362.2 | 413.0 | 386.3 |
| North Dakota | 2 | 27.2 | 34.2 | 38.7 | 40.6 | 42.5 |
| Oklahoma | 2 | 100.7 | 56.6 | 74.8 | 113.3 | 136.8 |
| Oregon | 2 | 59.9 | 73.8 | 78.3 | 55.8 | 85.7 |
| Pennsylvania | 2 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 11.9[a] | 3.2 | 3.6 |
| South Dakota | 2 | 62.8 | 64.3 | 69.0 | 76.9 | 74.8 |
| Tennessee | 2 | 617.3 | 634.7 | 616.9 | 582.5 | 540.0 |
| Texas | 2 | 70.1 | 100.8 | 99.4 | 154.9 | 208.2 |
| Utah | 2 | 362.0 | 398.0 | 404.1 | 550.5 | 561.3 |
| Virginia | 2 | 465.4 | 464.6 | 436.8 | 514.2 | 527.3 |
| Washington | 2 | 381.7 | 427.8 | 442.5 | 401.5 | 457.7 |
| Wisconsin | 2 | | Data first available in 1973 | | | |
| Wyoming | 2 | 1,281.9 | 1,471.8 | 1,683.5 | 1,278.1 | 1,183.5 |

TABLE 4 (Continued)

CAMPER DAYS IN NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AREAS,
TENT AND TRAILER USE, 1965-1979
(In Thousands of Camper Days)

| State | Source | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 2 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Alaska | 2 | 18.9 | 23.4 | 60.4 | 79.0 | 58.1 |
| Arizona | 2 | 420.6 | 395.9 | 456.1 | 469.0 | 359.0 |
| Arkansas | 2 | 33.4 | 21.6 | 23.6 | 30.8 | 77.1 |
| California | 2 | 1,658.0 | 1,574.2 | 1,580.4 | 1,757.2 | 1,680.0 |
| Colorado | 2 | 766.9 | 717.3 | 706.1 | 743.2 | 732.2 |
| District of Columbia | 2 | 153.3 | 134.0 | 110.8 | 104.7 | - |
| Florida | 2 | 61.8 | 45.5 | 128.2 | 110.9 | 75.4 |
| Georgia | 2 | | | | | |
| Hawaii | 2 | 5.2 | 7.9 | 10.4 | 13.5 | 17.0 |
| Idaho | 2 | 23.5 | 18.6 | 17.9 | 16.8 | 12.7 |
| Kentucky | 2 | 120.0 | 111.8 | 118.0 | 138.4 | 135.3 |
| Maine | 2 | 219.5 | 228.6 | 216.1 | 227.0 | 215.6 |
| Maryland | 2 | 97.1 | 35.3 | 52.5 | 56.3 | 117.2 |
| Michigan | 2 | 25.3 | 25.9 | 29.3 | 37.0 | 39.3 |
| Minnesota | 2 | | | | | |
| Mississippi | 2 | 9.9 | 9.2 | 13.3 | 121.5 | 135.5 |
| Missouri | 2 | 115.2 | 147.4 | 140.3 | 173.7 | 207.3 |
| Montana | 2 | 261.7 | 259.9 | 259.3 | 268.5 | 253.4 |
| Nevada | 2 | 584.3 | 325.2 | 399.4 | 472.0 | 454.2 |
| New Jersey | 2 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | - - |
| New Mexico | 2 | 35.0 | 34.1 | 33.8 | 31.3 | 29.9 |
| New York | 2 | 7.2 | 4.7 | 9.6 | 6.4 | 6.7 |
| North Carolina | 2 | 440.0 | 294.7 | 284.8 | 310.5 | 342.2 |
| North Dakota | 2 | 41.8 | 39.2 | 37.9 | 38.7 | 39.3 |
| Oklahoma | 2 | 146.5 | 156.4 | 149.1 | 134.2 | 132.8 |
| Oregon | 2 | 71.7 | 42.9 | 59.0 | 67.4 | 49.7 |
| Pennsylvania | 2 | 4.3 | 5.5 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 0.2 |
| South Dakota | 2 | 63.9 | 60.6 | 60.6 | 59.6 | 46.8 |
| Tennessee | 2 | 596.5 | 476.6 | 533.8 | 428.4 | 488.8 |
| Texas | 2 | 297.9 | 226.5 | 234.0 | 222.2 | 221.1 |
| Utah | 2 | 567.1 | 457.3 | 521.7 | 557.7 | 488.6 |
| Virginia | 2 | 524.5 | 503.9 | 508.9 | 621.1 | 560.9 |
| Washington | 2 | 574.2 | 458.9 | 504.7 | 580.9 | 560.1 |
| Wisconsin | 2 | | | | 12.4 | - |
| Wyoming | 2 | 1,045.9 | 1,086.2 | 1,180.8 | 790.2 | 885.2 |

TABLE 4 (Continued)

CAMPER DAYS IN NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AREAS,
TENT AND TRAILER USE, 1965-1979
(In Thousands of Camper Days)

| State | Source | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 2,1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Alaska | 2,1 | 75.7 | 86.3 | 84.8 | 87.0 | 84.3 |
| Arizona | 2,1 | 448.0 | 453.2 | 480.3 | 461.5 | 267.0 |
| Arkansas | 2,1 | 86.7 | 87.2 | 82.7 | 68.8 | 64.5 |
| California | 2,1 | 1,836.5 | 1,781.2 | 1,656.0 | 1,693.7 | 1,523.3 |
| Colorado | 2,1 | 774.4 | 759.4 | 778.0 | 755.3 | 632.1[b] |
| District of Columbia | 2,1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Florida | 2,1 | 122.9 | 138.4 | 140.9 | 122.8 | 105.2 |
| Georgia | 2,1 | | 2.6 | 5.0 | 7.6 | 10.1 |
| Hawaii | 2,1 | 17.5 | 21.6 | 25.5 | 23.6 | 18.9 |
| Idaho | 2,1 | 17.0 | 20.1 | 19.0 | 6.1 | 13.1 |
| Kentucky | 2,1 | 133.1 | 111.8 | 95.6 | 75.8 | 58.5 |
| Maine | 2,1 | 214.6 | 226.1 | 229.0 | 226.4 | 214.0 |
| Maryland | 2,1 | 139.0 | 143.1 | 168.7 | 150.0 | 117.5 |
| Michigan | 2,1 | 42.3 | 124.9 | 115.2 | 58.8 | 86.5 |
| Minnesota | 2,1 | | 6.5 | 10.4 | 6.9 | 24.7 |
| Mississippi | 2,1 | 125.6 | 116.3 | 144.1 | 159.2 | 142.1 |
| Missouri | 2,1 | 182.8 | 175.0 | 170.6 | 176.9 | 176.8 |
| Montana | 2,1 | 250.2 | 291.2 | 288.5 | 287.0 | 243.3 |
| Nevada | 2,1 | 450.4 | 482.9 | 490.3 | 501.4 | 471.0 |
| New Jersey | 2,1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| New Mexico | 2,1 | 27.0 | 23.0 | 24.1 | 28.3 | 29.5 |
| New York | 2,1 | 9.5 | 7.7 | 9.4 | 10.9 | 12.7 |
| North Carolina | 2,1 | 330.1 | 300.9 | 307.0 | 303.0 | 264.5 |
| North Dakota | 2,1 | 38.5 | 38.6 | 41.9 | 43.1 | 31.3 |
| Oklahoma | 2,1 | 124.3 | 123.4 | 104.5 | 82.7 | 75.9 |
| Oregon | 2,1 | 21.3 | 46.3 | 49.3 | 42.6 | 43.9 |
| Pennsylvania | 2,1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| South Dakota | 2,1 | 51.4 | 55.3 | 57.2 | 51.4 | 18.8 |
| Tennessee | 2,1 | 548.2 | 490.9 | 446.0 | 455.9 | 429.1 |
| Texas | 2,1 | 252.1 | 249.8 | 209.4 | 227.3 | 203.9 |
| Utah | 2,1 | 539.4 | 620.3 | 784.7 | 815.2 | 684.7 |
| Virginia | 2,1 | 558.7 | 611.2 | 608.2 | 575.1 | 454.6 |
| Washington | 2,1 | 549.4 | 583.8 | 577.9 | 612.3 | 522.5 |
| Wisconsin | 2,1 | 0.5 | 3.5 | 2.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 |
| Wyoming | 2,1 | 849.8 | 1,084.5 | 1,112.1 | 1,009.1 | 843.5 |

[a] This year includes a count for Gettysburg.

[b] Drop is due to change in reporting methods, one area now administered by U.S. Forest Service.

TABLE 5

TOTAL VISITS TO STATE PARKS AND SIMILAR AREAS, 1965-1979
(In Thousands of Visits)

| State | Source | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama[a] | 3 | 2,045.5 | 1,044.0 | 1,177.0 | 1,278.3 | 3,090.4 |
| Alaska | 4,173 | 842.0 | N.A. | N.A. | 215.3[d] | 243.4 |
| Arizona[a] | 5 | 666.0 | 642.8 | N.A. | 769.2 | 1,008.4 |
| Arkansas | 6 | 6,277.9 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| California[a] | 7 | 32,178.5 | 35,773.5 | 35,668.1 | 36,507.5 | 43,985.0 |
| Colorado | 8 | 1,246.0 | 1,359.8 | 1,796.8 | 2,591.3 | 2,985.3 |
| Connecticut | 9 | 6,019.1 | 6,872.9 | 5,554.9 | 6,505.6 | 5,877.1 |
| Delaware | 10 | 346.6 | 1,182.7 | 1,888.5 | 3,064.3 | 3,491.3 |
| Florida[a] | 11 | 4,982.9 | 5,492.9 | 6,714.0 | 6,428.7 | 6,433.8 |
| Georgia[a] | 12 | 5,551.2 | 6,003.5 | 6,506.8 | 6,777.3 | 7,225.3 |
| Hawaii[a] | 13 | 1,893.2 | 2,710.0 | 3,204.0 | 4,767.0 | 6,142.0 |
| Idaho | 14 | N.A. | 225.8 | 683.7 | 831.4 | 1,473.8 |
| Illinois | 15 | 18,067.3 | 20,156.2 | 20,618.5 | 22,615.6 | 22,847.7 |
| Indiana[a] | 16 | 4,438.5 | 4,898.6 | 4,814.5 | 4,587.2 | 3,668.9 |
| Iowa | 17 | 9,039.2 | 9,918.1 | 9,851.1 | 10,343.0 | 10,713.0 |
| Kansas | 18 | 3,089.8 | 3,643.4 | 3,905.9 | 4,210.6 | 4,117.3 |
| Kentucky | 19 | 15,450.0 | 16,189.3 | 18,751.0 | 19,404.1 | 20,225.8 |
| Louisiana | 20 | 2,083.3 | 2,288.8 | 2,276.5 | 2,300.7 | 3,114.4 |
| Maine | 21 | 1,132.2 | 1,367.2 | 1,291.2 | 1,504.1 | 1,723.0 |
| Maryland[a] | 22 | 2,859.3 | 4,045.8 | 5,004.0 | 5,652.0 | 7,631.0 |
| Massachusetts[a] | 23 | 1,411.9 | 1,635.7 | 1,871.0 | 2,028.9 | 4,798.4 |
| Michigan | 24 | 13,583.9 | 16,457.5 | 15,557.1 | 17,703.6 | 18,956.0 |
| Minnesota | 25 | 3,296.1 | 4,121.0 | 4,194.8 | 5,028.1 | 5,493.3 |
| Mississippi[a] | 26 | 1,410.0 | 1,610.0 | 1,800.0 | 1,897.9 | 1,961.5 |
| Missouri | 27 | 9,984.8 | 10,860.7 | 11,606.0 | 12,596.3 | 14,298.3 |
| Montana[b] | 28 | 460.0 | 480.0 | 500.0 | 600.0 | 640.0 |
| Nebraska | 29 | 5,000.0 | 5,250.0 | 5,525.0 | 5,575.0 | 5,700.0 |
| Nevada | 30 | 362.2 | 379.2 | 801.3 | 914.4 | 928.3 |
| New Hampshire | 31 | 2,900.4 | 3,355.8 | 3,442.8 | 3,796.0 | 3,883.9 |
| New Jersey | 32 | 4,005.5 | 4,172.1 | 4,695.4 | 4,636.1 | 5,315.2 |
| New Mexico | 33 | 2,362.3 | 3,386.2 | 3,641.9 | 3,875.6 | 4,386.9 |
| New York | 34 | 37,014.4 | 40,004.6 | 38,064.7 | 43,433.0[a] | 44,385.2[a] |
| North Carolina | 35 | 2,092.5 | 2,182.3 | 2,124.2 | 2,296.5 | 2,499.4 |
| North Dakota | 36 | 647.3 | N.A. | N.A. | 139.3[d] | 206.1 |
| Ohio | 37 | 19,940.1 | 22,530.3 | 25,764.5 | 26,181.6 | 30,544.3 |
| Oklahoma | 38 | 9,563.7 | 10,182.6 | 11,253.3 | 13,071.9 | 14,397.8 |
| Oregon | 39 | 15,912.1 | 16,459.1 | 19,066.3 | 20,756.0[a] | 19,348.0[a] |
| Pennsylvania | 40 | 27,744.7 | 24,944.0 | 26,551.0 | 28,212.1 | 30,094.4 |
| Rhode Island | 41 | 2,965.0 | 3,875.0 | 3,900.0 | 5,000.0[b] | 5,500.0[b] |
| South Carolina | 42 | 1,432.1 | 1,667.2 | 2,693.7 | 3,482.5 | 4,427.8 |
| South Dakota | 43 | 4,440.1 | 4,652.8 | 4,694.8 | 4,807.9 | 5,607.4 |
| Tennessee[a] | 44 | 6,122.7 | 6,073.2 | 6,296.2 | 8,855.6 | 7,983.1 |
| Texas[a] | 45 | 9,851.9 | 10,912.4 | 12,441.2 | 7,439.2 | 7,549.3 |
| Utah | 46 | 718.9 | 555.8 | 729.0 | 1,595.1 | 2,358.0 |
| Vermont | 47 | 1,153.1 | 849.1 | 925.4 | 888.0 | 984.6 |
| Virginia | 48,173 | 1,466.0 | 1,860.4 | 1,792.8 | 2,221.7 | 2,130.6 |
| Washington | 49 | 11,989.3 | 14,462.0 | 19,848.7 | 19,109.6 | 19,402.2 |
| West Virginia | 50 | 2,764.0 | 2,787.5 | 2,910.0 | 3,238.7 | 3,445.8 |
| Wisconsin | 51 | 5,077.7 | 5,850.1 | 5,318.1 | 6,265.0 | 6,401.0 |
| Wyoming[c] | 52 | 358.9 | 406.6 | 396.9 | 386.4 | 393.3 |

TABLE 5 (Continued)

TOTAL VISITS TO STATE PARKS AND SIMILAR AREAS, 1965-1979
(In Thousands of Visits)

| State | Source | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama[a] | 3 | 3,287.9 | 4,178.4 | 4,579.4 | 4,202.2 | 5,477.0 |
| Alaska[a] | 4 | 283.7 | 372.6 | 712.8 | 712.4 | 749.9 |
| Arizona[a] | 5 | 1,029.0 | 1,296.6 | 1,307.8 | 1,401.7 | 1,253.3 |
| Arkansas | 6 | 15,225.0 | 16,350.0 | 16,937.4 | 18,176.4 | 19,341.2 |
| California[a] | 7 | 42,668.2 | 43,352.6 | 43,843.1 | 43,441.0 | 48,629.5 |
| Colorado | 8 | 3,409.0 | 3,545.0 | 3,535.0 | 3,704.2 | 3,664.0 |
| Connecticut | 9 | 7,441.3 | 8,898.3 | 6,935.3 | 7,834.1 | 7,894.2 |
| Delaware | 10 | 4,158.0 | 3,860.4 | 2,954.3 | 3,241.2[a] | 3,276.6[a] |
| Florida[a] | 11 | 8,046.1 | 9,211.9 | 10,210.4 | 10,102.7 | 9,969.8 |
| Georgia[a] | 12 | 8,016.5 | 8,587.4 | 9,109.0 | 10,731.0 | 11,665.1 |
| Hawaii[a] | 13 | 9,520.0 | 13,007.0 | 9,798.0 | 13,271.0 | 12,907.0 |
| Idaho | 14 | 1,905.4 | 2,003.5 | 1,462.8 | 1,539.3 | 1,699.1 |
| Illinois | 15 | 24,033.3 | 26,342.6 | 25,746.0 | 25,050.7 | 25,931.0 |
| Indiana[a] | 16 | 5,461.8 | 6,102.8 | 5,797.6 | 6,145.5 | 6,452.7 |
| Iowa | 17 | 11,415.9 | 11,297.6 | 11,433.6 | 12,163.6 | 12,149.2 |
| Kansas | 18 | 3,869.3 | 4,683.3 | 4,487.6 | 4,875.5 | 5,047.5 |
| Kentucky | 19 | 23,746.8 | 25,553.5 | 26,140.7 | 27,443.6 | 27,578.1 |
| Louisiana | 20 | 4,548.9 | 5,033.1 | 5,969.9 | 5,558.5 | 5,285.3 |
| Maine | 21 | 1,679.9 | 1,662.9 | 1,570.3 | 1,854.5 | 1,817.8 |
| Maryland | 22 | 8,058.1 | 10,299.6 | 8,889.9 | 7,848.9 | 7,356.0 |
| Massachusetts[a] | 23 | 5,819.3 | 5,325.7 | 5,647.0 | 4,176.2 | 4,928.8 |
| Michigan | 24 | 20,492.2 | 21,914.2 | 19,191.3 | 19,849.2 | 19,485.9 |
| Minnesota | 25 | 5,969.6 | 6,918.0 | 7,040.1 | 6,879.1 | 6,868.5 |
| Mississippi[a] | 26 | 1,982.4 | 2,045.4 | 2,113.7 | 2,583.9 | 3,694.2 |
| Missouri | 27 | 14,539.4 | 13,303.1 | 12,220.3 | 10,728.5 | 9,971.1 |
| Montana[b] | 28 | 750.0 | 860.0 | 970.0 | 1,060.0 | 1,187.3 |
| Nebraska | 29 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 6,000.0[b] | 6,000.0[b] |
| Nevada | 30 | 933.1 | 1,098.0 | 1,427.9 | 1,524.1 | 1,631.5 |
| New Hampshire | 31 | 4,194.0 | 4,276.1 | 4,103.8 | 3,992.1 | 3,816.1 |
| New Jersey[a] | 32 | 5,320.0 | 5,514.1 | 5,010.9 | 5,470.3 | 5,309.9 |
| New Mexico | 33 | 4,622.1 | 5,163.1 | 4,780.5 | 5,043.8 | 2,443.4 |
| New York[a] | 34 | 46,840.6 | 43,623.3 | 43,107.0 | 40,989.1[e] | 39,630.6[e] |
| North Carolina[a] | 35 | 2,485.5 | 2,699.1 | 2,935.6 | 2,800.8 | 3,962.3 |
| North Dakota | 36 | 285.0 | 397.8 | 342.9 | 308.6 | 793.3[d] |
| Ohio[a] | 37 | 32,640.3 | 38,006.2 | 32,289.1 | 36,665.3 | 39,301.4 |
| Oklahoma | 38 | 16,729.8 | 17,220.9 | 16,774.3 | 15,301.8 | 14,335.0 |
| Oregon[a] | 39 | 22,903.0 | 23,903.1 | 28,131.9 | 30,452.6 | 26,750.8 |
| Pennsylvania | 40 | 31,117.1 | 30,604.5 | 29,409.8 | 32,367.4 | 31,819.6 |
| Rhode Island[a,b] | 41 | 5,750.0 | 6,000.0 | 5,800.0 | 6,000.0 | N.A. |
| South Carolina | 42 | 5,744.6 | 6,408.6 | 7,943.3 | 8,912.4 | 8,301.1 |
| South Dakota | 43 | 6,485.2 | 7,273.9 | 6,952.2 | 5,209.1 | 5,792.4 |
| Tennessee[a] | 44 | 9,167.5 | 11,445.8 | 12,843.6 | 12,874.6 | 13,531.2 |
| Texas[a] | 45 | 8,666.2 | 9,949.6 | 10,218.7 | 13,719.2 | 13,489.4 |
| Utah | 46 | 2,485.2 | 2,749.1 | N.A. | 2,681.2 | 2,826.7 |
| Vermont | 47 | 1,108.3 | 1,014.6 | 909.3 | 1,045.0 | 906.5 |
| Virginia | 48 | 2,329.9 | 2,529.1 | 2,510.4 | 2,573.9 | 2,643.9 |
| Washington | 49 | 23,362.9 | 24,355.6 | 26,141.7 | 26,158.5 | 27,948.3 |
| West Virginia | 50 | 3,978.1 | 4,013.9 | 4,415.5 | 4,706.3[a] | 5,086.2[a] |
| Wisconsin | 51 | 8,432.2 | 9,109.5 | 9,429.4 | 9,356.3 | 9,259.9 |
| Wyoming[c] | 52 | 401.2 | 444.9 | 431.0 | 469.8 | 715.6 |

TABLE 5 (Continued)

TOTAL VISITS TO STATE PARKS AND SIMILAR AREAS, 1965-1979
(In Thousands of Visits)

| State | Source | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama[a] | 3 | 6,046.2 | 6,493.1 | 6,339.0 | 6,580.6 | 6,506.4 |
| Alaska[a] | 4 | 1,006.4 | 1,393.8 | N.A. | 2,326.4 | 3,314.2 |
| Arizona | 5 | 1,526.2 | 1,715.0 | 2,295.3 | 2,403.3 | 2,520.6 |
| Arkansas | 6 | 21,197.9 | 22,725.0 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| California[a] | 7 | 43,052.4 | 55,161.9 | 60,117.3 | 56,387.9 | 57,968.3 |
| Colorado | 8 | 4,347.2 | 5,230.5[a] | 5,630.2[a] | 6,183.0[a] | 5,876.5[a] |
| Connecticut | 9 | 8,100.2 | 6,825.7 | 7,228.8 | 7,193.9 | 6,748.7 |
| Delaware[a] | 10 | 3,173.1 | 3,333.0 | 3,650.3 | 2,344.9 | 1,951.4 |
| Florida[a] | 11 | 11,084.4 | 10,796.2 | 10,915.3 | 11,350.3 | 12,946.8 |
| Georgia[a] | 12 | 13,110.6 | 13,403.5 | 14,240.1 | 12,719.5 | 13,595.7 |
| Hawaii[a] | 13 | 12,124.0 | 14,305.0 | 18,864.0 | 15,966.0 | 17,911.0 |
| Idaho | 14 | 1,760.3 | 1,572.4 | 1,867.8 | 2,151.7 | 2,064.0 |
| Illinois | 15 | 28,091.3 | 29,757.7 | 30,184.9 | 33,240.5 | 30,735.5 |
| Indiana[a] | 16 | 7,140.2 | 7,276.7 | 7,262.3 | 8,067.2 | 7,432.5 |
| Iowa | 17 | 13,038.4 | 14,241.6 | 14,209.6 | 15,192.2 | 14,169.4 |
| Kansas | 18 | 4,930.1 | 5,856.5 | 4,556.2 | 4,854.2 | 4,150.1 |
| Kentucky | 19 | 28,787.0 | 30,761.0 | 31,156.0 | 32,061.0 | 29,758.0 |
| Louisiana | 20 | 4,809.6 | 4,764.9 | 5,702.9[a] | 5,020.6[a] | 4,327.4[a] |
| Maine | 21 | 1,988.5 | 2,103.0 | 2,024.6 | 2,126.0 | 1,929.3 |
| Maryland | 22 | 5,030.7 | 6,612.9 | 5,744.3 | 5,559.5 | 4,610.2 |
| Massachusetts[a] | 23 | 5,389.0 | 9,442.3 | 9,039.0 | 8,840.8 | 9,190.0 |
| Michigan | 24 | 20,365.9 | 22,013.8 | 22,343.8 | 23,656.2 | 21,425.9 |
| Minnesota | 25 | 6,628.4 | 6,889.1 | 6,700.2 | 6,689.7 | 5,609.1 |
| Mississippi[a] | 26 | 4,275.6 | 3,565.5 | 3,973.2 | 3,991.7 | 4,057.6 |
| Missouri | 27 | 8,845.1 | 9,461.7 | 10,097.5 | 10,639.9 | 9,148.6 |
| Montana | 28 | 1,500.0 | 2,051.8 | 2,192.0 | 2,475.4 | 1,905.7 |
| Nebraska | 29 | 7,000.0[b] | 6,744.1[b] | 7,065.0 | 6,726.6 | 7,282.2 |
| Nevada | 30 | 1,888.4 | 2,128.8 | 2,145.2 | 3,162.8 | 3,439.6 |
| New Hampshire | 31 | 3,983.6 | 3,919.3 | 4,191.0 | 4,208.3 | 3,661.7 |
| New Jersey[a] | 32 | 4,447.9 | 4,479.7 | 4,777.2 | 4,974.3 | 5,216.0 |
| New Mexico | 33 | 1,683.7 | 2,552.5 | 2,910.4 | 3,603.6 | 4,097.1 |
| New York[a] | 34 | 41,008.8[e] | 36,986.0 | 39,488.0 | 41,994.0 | 39,729.0 |
| North Carolina | 35 | 4,253.8 | 4,372.5 | 4,434.4 | 4,818.1 | 4,549.9 |
| North Dakota | 36 | 867.0 | 985.0 | 1,014.0 | 1,187.1 | 1,003.7 |
| Ohio | 37 | 39,501.8[a] | 39,459.8 | 39,116.3 | 40,288.5 | 39,606.2 |
| Oklahoma | 38 | 14,773.2 | 18,569.5 | 19,769.0 | 19,764.4 | 19,201.4 |
| Oregon[a] | 39 | 28,776.8 | 30,825.2 | 33,198.5 | 34,373.1 | 35,486.4 |
| Pennsylvania | 40 | 34,447.3 | 34,806.6 | 21,796.6 | 36,896.7 | 31,259.8 |
| Rhode Island | 245 | 2,982.0 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| South Carolina | 42 | 10,560.8 | 9,829.0 | 10,876.1 | 11,508.8 | 11,621.5 |
| South Dakota | 43 | 4,721.2 | 5,090.6 | 4,769.8 | 5,008.6 | 4,767.6 |
| Tennessee[a] | 44 | 14,427.0[e] | 15,426.1[e] | 17,493.3 | 16,997.9 | 15,513.2 |
| Texas[a] | 45 | 14,234.4 | 14,332.9 | 14,730.6 | 13,653.3 | 13,256.5 |
| Utah | 46 | 3,596.0 | 5,780.0 | 6,267.4[a] | 6,888.4[a] | 6,769.0[a] |
| Vermont | 47 | 991.7 | 808.4 | 846.6 | 904.0 | 842.4 |
| Virginia | 48 | 2,906.1 | 2,838.4 | 3,090.1 | 3,285.9 | 3,064.2 |
| Washington | 49 | 30,498.5[e] | 32,570.5[a] | 35,449.4[a] | 36,549.0[a] | 38,744.1[a] |
| West Virginia[a] | 50 | 5,446.2 | 7,171.1 | 7,715.0 | 8,129.2 | 7,893.3 |
| Wisconsin | 51 | 10,405.3 | 10,967.3 | 10,385.6 | 10,732.0 | 10,801.7 |
| Wyoming[c] | 52 | 774.2 | 876.9 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |

[a] Fiscal year count.
[b] Estimate.
[c] Estimates for June, July, August and September.
[d] Figures not comparable to previous years due to change in reporting method.
[e] Calendar year count.

TABLE 6

OVERNIGHT VISITS TO STATE PARKS AND RELATED AREAS, 1965-1979
(In Thousands of Visits)

| State | Source | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 3 | 122.9 | 131.4 | 122.7 | N.A. | 34.2 |
| Alaska | 4 | | Data first available in 1970 | | | |
| Arizona[b] | 5 | | 337.1 | 303.1 | 434.2 | 613.3 |
| Arkansas | 6 | | | 1,256.7 | N.A. | N.A. |
| California[b] | 7 | | | 2,821.2 | 3,553.7 | 4,737.5 |
| Colorado | 8 | | | | | 411.6 |
| Connecticut | 9 | 713.7 | 693.9 | 711.7 | 771.5 | 738.7 |
| Delaware | 10 | 14.2 | 51.4 | 167.2 | 242.5 | 283.6 |
| Florida | 11 | 788.6 | 880.5 | 1,005.0 | 1,077.6 | 1,175.0 |
| Georgia | 12 | 573.2 | 817.1 | 915.5 | 1,005.6 | 1,193.8 |
| Hawaii | 13 | 5.1 | N.A. | 19.0 | 14.2 | 17.0 |
| Idaho | 14 | | 99.5 | 111.4 | 33.7 | 54.8 |
| Illinois | 15 | 534.4 | 558.2 | 583.2 | 660.1 | 630.9 |
| Indiana | 16 | 1,195.6 | 1,242.5 | 1,393.1 | 1,481.0 | 1,492.2 |
| Iowa | 17 | 556.3 | 571.2 | 593.4 | 601.9 | 624.7 |
| Kansas | 18 | | 969.4 | 787.8 | 637.0 | 647.9 |
| Kentucky | 19,245 | | | 827.5 | N.A. | 904.3 |
| Louisiana | 20 | 139.8 | 171.9 | 202.3 | 241.9 | 223.2 |
| Maine | 21 | 224.6 | 235.6 | 246.9 | 262.1 | 300.7 |
| Maryland | 22 | 261.3 | 402.1 | 460.9 | 513.5 | 522.8 |
| Massachusetts | 23 | 548.1 | 519.3 | 588.3 | 547.4 | 729.4 |
| Michigan | 24 | 3,265.7 | 4,784.3 | 4,522.5 | 5,012.4 | 5,464.5 |
| Minnesota | 25 | 579.1 | 887.0 | 623.0 | 705.0 | 794.1 |
| Mississippi | 26 | 51.0 | 53.5 | 66.0 | 164.8[b] | 171.8[b] |
| Missouri | 27 | 861.0 | 873.0 | 956.9 | 1,029.0 | 1,062.5 |
| Montana[a] | 28 | 110.0 | 135.0 | 142.0 | 150.0 | 160.0 |
| Nebraska | 29 | | | 71.9 | 92.1 | 80.0 |
| Nevada | 30 | | Data first available in 1975 | | | |
| New Hampshire | 31 | 239.8 | 268.8 | 283.6 | 329.9 | 353.3 |
| New Jersey | 32 | 337.2 | 404.5 | 434.6 | 452.6 | 511.7 |
| New Mexico | 33 | 17.6 | 31.4 | 38.6 | 272.0 | 300.0 |
| New York | 34 | 838.8 | 2,220.1 | 2,411.1 | 3,101.4[b] | 3,220.1[b] |
| North Carolina | 35 | 66.8 | 66.4 | 68.7 | 70.3 | 67.4 |
| North Dakota | 36,245 | | | 28.1 | 30.6 | 35.1 |
| Ohio[b] | 37 | 1,423.1 | 1,664.3 | 2,024.3 | 2,372.9 | 2,[illegible]71.9 |
| Oklahoma | 38 | 1,119.1 | 1,334.3 | 1,240.1 | 992.8 | 1,219.3 |
| Oregon[b] | 39 | 1,127.9 | 1,191.6 | 1,319.2 | 1,406.6 | 1,362.9 |
| Pennsylvania | 40 | 1,185.8 | 1,345.9 | 1,349.5 | 1,302.3 | 1,360.6 |
| Rhode Island | 245 | | Data first available in 1972 | | | |
| South Carolina | 42 | 70.1 | 99.8 | 223.3 | 328.9 | 374.6 |
| South Dakota | 43 | 193.0 | 230.1 | 253.1 | 260.6 | 334.9 |
| Tennessee[b] | 44 | 375.2 | 466.6 | 534.9 | 501.0 | 557.1 |
| Texas | 45 | 759.6 | 903.8 | 1,063.3 | 1,254.8 | 1,393.9 |
| Utah | 46 | | Data first available in 1975 | | | |
| Vermont | 47 | 337.7 | 406.6 | 492.2 | 457.0 | 497.6 |
| Virginia | 48 | | 335.3 | 386.7 | 434.4 | 495.3 |
| Washington | 49 | 1,205.3 | 1,216.4 | 1,334.4 | 1,315.4 | 1,390.0 |
| West Virginia | 245 | | | 199.4 | N.A. | N.A. |
| Wisconsin | 51 | 604.6 | 629.4 | 599.5 | 680.7 | 686.3 |
| Wyoming | 52 | 78.7 | 90.9 | 80.1 | 71.7 | 82.6 |

TABLE 6 (Continued)

OVERNIGHT VISITS TO STATE PARKS AND RELATED AREAS, 1965-1979
(In Thousands of Visits)

| State | Source | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 3 | 44.1 | 51.9 | 59.6 | 64.8 | N.A. |
| Alaska | 4 | 214.8 | 283.1 | 541.7 | 566.5 | N.A. |
| Arizona | 5 | 622.6 | 902.1 | 884.6 | 992.8 | N.A. |
| Arkansas | 6 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| California | 7 | 4,989.6[b] | 5,411.2[b] | 5,226.6 | 5,171.0 | 5,226.6[a] |
| Colorado | 8 | 500.0 | 583.0 | 675.0 | 569.0 | N.A. |
| Connecticut | 9 | 776.2 | 848.5 | 449.0 | 517.9 | 469.0 |
| Delaware | 10 | 339.7 | 371.9 | 407.8 | 401.8[b] | 415.1[b] |
| Florida | 11 | 1,305.0 | 1,346.9 | 1,416.1 | 1,488.1 | 1,230.0 |
| Georgia | 12 | 1,326.8 | 1,415.7 | N.A. | N.A. | 1,944.6[b] |
| Hawaii | 13 | 62.8 | 71.9 | 90.6 | 96.8 | 101.9 |
| Idaho | 14 | 93.0 | 127.0 | 236.4 | 87.9 | 116.9 |
| Illinois | 15 | 589.5 | 648.6 | 630.8 | 619.8 | 641.6 |
| Indiana | 16 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 942.0[b] | 1,114.2[b] |
| Iowa | 17 | 637.5 | 591.3 | 648.7 | 642.8 | 607.2 |
| Kansas | 18 | 1,070.7 | 1,104.0 | 960.9 | 1,301.6 | 1,249.6 |
| Kentucky | 19,245 | 997.8 | 990.8 | 1,054.9 | 1,059.0 | 1,153.6 |
| Louisiana | 20 | 202.7 | 246.2 | 268.7 | 235.3 | 235.6 |
| Maine | 21 | 331.4 | 326.9 | 303.8 | 292.5 | 269.3 |
| Maryland | 22 | 438.1 | 199.8 | 207.1 | 716.9 | 574.1 |
| Massachusetts | 23 | 830.4 | 871.1 | 872.8 | 762.2[b] | 1,049.5[b] |
| Michigan | 24 | 6,107.8 | 6,495.5 | 6,250.5 | 6,248.0 | 6,128.0 |
| Minnesota | 25 | 864.4 | 919.5 | 957.3 | 903.5 | 827.3 |
| Mississippi | 26 | 113.8 | 118.5 | 184.0 | 191.0 | 585.9[b] |
| Missouri | 27 | 1,205.1 | 1,254.1 | 1,134.7 | 1,053.3 | 1,040.2 |
| Montana[a] | 28 | 164.0 | 170.0 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Nebraska | 29 | 79.8 | 78.2 | N.A. | 1,500.0[a] | 1,500.0[a] |
| Nevada | 30 | | | | | |
| New Hampshire | 31 | 410.8[b] | 371.8[b] | 357.2[b] | 268.1 | 252.8 |
| New Jersey | 32 | 502.1 | 497.8 | 512.7 | 570.1 | 596.9[b] |
| New Mexico | 33 | 348.0 | 371.2 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| New York | 34 | 3,335.7[b] | 3,595.7[b] | 2,687.0 | 2,814.8 | 2,706.6 |
| North Carolina | 35 | 97.2 | 100.8 | 112.4 | 118.7 | 138.8 |
| North Dakota | 36,245 | 56.3 | 79.0 | N.A. | 15.0 | 67.3 |
| Ohio | 37 | 2,874.8 | 3,367.1 | 3,241.6 | 3,399.4[b] | 3,152.6[b] |
| Oklahoma | 38 | 1,483.3 | 1,744.2 | 1,429.9 | 1,533.0 | N.A. |
| Oregon[b] | 39 | 1,459.0 | 1,578.0 | 1,803.1 | 1,770.0 | 1,541.6 |
| Pennsylvania | 40 | 1,261.8 | 1,522.9 | 1,313.4 | 1,570.3 | 1,469.7 |
| Rhode Island[b] | 245 | | | 685.0 | 700.0 | N.A. |
| South Carolina | 42 | 403.7 | 366.5 | 528.3 | 602.4 | 685.0 |
| South Dakota | 43 | 410.7 | 467.8 | 393.4 | 286.3 | 290.9 |
| Tennessee | 44 | 619.2 | 682.7 | N.A. | 777.1 | 802.2[b] |
| Texas | 45 | 1,263.9 | 1,458.6 | 2,605.1 | 2,545.6[b] | 2,344.7[b] |
| Utah | 46 | | | | | |
| Vermont | 47 | 519.7 | 512.9 | 507.9 | 472.4 | 457.4 |
| Virginia | 48 | 603.2 | 596.3 | 575.5 | 533.0 | 530.2 |
| Washington | 49 | 1,488.0 | 1,476.3 | 1,495.0 | 1,649.6 | 1,890.4 |
| West Virginia | 50 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 447.4[b] | 463.2[b] |
| Wisconsin | 51 | 1,049.2 | 1,202.6 | 1,236.3 | 1,320.8 | 1,325.7 |
| Wyoming | 52 | 113.6 | 109.0 | 208.8 | 220.3 | 239.8[c] |

TABLE 6 (Continued)

OVERNIGHT VISITS TO STATE PARKS AND RELATED AREAS, 1965-1979
(In Thousands of Visits)

| State | Source | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama[b] | 3 | N.A. | 537.5 | 639.6 | 724.6 | 779.0 |
| Alaska | 245 | 989.9 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Arizona | 5 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Arkansas | 6,245 | 316.3 | 352.7 | 492.2 | 570.1 | 598.4 |
| California[b] | 7,245 | 5,197.0[a] | 6,249.9 | 5,745.5 | 6,172.9 | 6,006.3 |
| Colorado | 245 | 585.7 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Connecticut | 9 | 451.8 | 470.8 | 442.8 | 398.8 | 392.3 |
| Delaware | 10 | 503.5[b] | 325.0 | 340.0 | 326.2 | 303.2 |
| Florida[b] | 11 | 1,327.3 | 1,263.8 | 1,232.2 | 1,179.2 | 1,208.2 |
| Georgia[b] | 12 | 2,185.5 | 2,234.4 | N.A. | N.A. | 1,094.5 |
| Hawaii[b] | 13 | 113.8 | 84.9 | 119.3 | 143.6 | 144.4 |
| Idaho | 14 | 138.4 | 146.8 | 100.2 | 97.1 | 90.4 |
| Illinois | 15 | 695.0 | 736.3 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Indiana | 16 | 1,225.1[b] | 1,309.8 | 1,307.2 | 1,452.1 | 1,337.9 |
| Iowa | 17 | 683.7 | 781.0 | 677.8 | 660.5 | 620.6 |
| Kansas | 18 | 1,212.8 | 1,444.0 | 1,278.7 | 1,573.1 | 1,228.5 |
| Kentucky | 19 | 1,184.1 | 1,397.4 | 1,418.7 | 1,433.2 | 1,416.0 |
| Louisiana | 20 | 217.5 | 260.3 | 221.2[b] | 229.7[b] | 198.3[b] |
| Maine | 21 | 291.0 | 282.0 | 276.6 | 279.0 | 235.9 |
| Maryland | 22 | 602.2 | 580.6 | 496.8 | 524.9 | 518.7 |
| Massachusetts[b] | 23 | 1,106.9 | 1,140.2 | 1,091.6 | 1,104.6 | 1,089.6 |
| Michigan | 24 | 5,597.9 | 5,882.2 | 5,900.3 | 5,893.8 | 5,397.9 |
| Minnesota | 25 | 865.7 | 913.0 | 885.9 | 841.9 | 670.8 |
| Mississippi[b] | 26 | 322.3 | 337.7 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Missouri | 27 | 1,045.4 | 928.3 | 864.0 | 841.6 | 847.8 |
| Montana | 245 | 4,105.0 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Nebraska | 29 | 1,750.0[a] | 944.2[a] | 989.5 | 874.5 | 1,019.5 |
| Nevada | 30 | 138.9 | 126.6 | 127.5 | 193.0 | 197.7 |
| New Hampshire | 31 | 257.9 | 255.5 | 251.2 | 239.4 | 227.3 |
| New Jersey[b] | 32 | 529.3 | 503.7 | 433.6 | 410.4 | 401.8 |
| New Mexico | 33 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| New York | 34 | 2,616.6 | 1,850.0 | 1,978.0 | 2,010.0 | 1,781.0 |
| North Carolina | 35 | 135.7 | 138.1 | 507.6 | 548.1 | 422.9 |
| North Dakota | 36 | 90.5 | 98.9 | 102.4 | 96.5 | 80.0 |
| Ohio | 37 | 3,212.1[b] | 2,986.1 | 2,900.8 | 2,536.3 | 2,578.3 |
| Oklahoma | 245 | 1,985.6 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Oregon[b] | 39 | 1,616.6 | 1,705.8 | 1,734.9 | 1,639.8 | 1,574.9 |
| Pennsylvania | 40 | 1,532.1 | 1,697.3 | 1,695.7 | 1,630.8 | 1,442.5 |
| Rhode Island | 245 | 336.0 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| South Carolina | 42 | 778.7 | 797.1 | 825.0 | 887.1 | 846.2 |
| South Dakota | 43 | 239.7 | 278.5 | 215.7 | 225.3 | 232.1 |
| Tennessee[b] | 44 | 855.1 | 848.0 | 834.0 | 839.6 | 839.0 |
| Texas[b] | 45 | 2,269.0 | 1,750.5 | 1,871.9 | 1,843.6 | 1,744.4 |
| Utah | 245 | 1,449.2 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Vermont | 47 | 480.1 | 433.2 | 439.8 | 424.7 | 362.8 |
| Virginia | 48 | 541.9 | 543.5 | 503.7 | 477.7 | 466.8 |
| Washington | 49 | 1,953.0 | 1,985.7[b] | 2,095.0[b] | 2,046.9[b] | 2,083.8[b] |
| West Virginia[b] | 50 | 475.6 | 632.0 | 658.4 | 707.9 | 886.0 |
| Wisconsin | 51 | 1,395.0 | 1,411.1 | 1,375.9 | 1,360.1 | 1,401.3 |
| Wyoming[c] | 52 | 241.3 | 286.4 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |

[a] Estimate.
[b] Fiscal year basis.
[c] June, July and August estimate.

TABLE 7

TOTAL RECREATIONAL VISITS TO NATIONAL FORESTS, 1965-1979
(In Thousands of Visitor Days[a])

| State | Source | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 53 | 703.0 | 609.4 | 669.7 | 691.4 | 759.2 |
| Alaska | 53 | 705.0 | 893.9 | 1,141.1 | 1,372.5 | 1,454.5 |
| Arizona | 53 | 6,838.9 | 6,105.3 | 5,975.9 | 6,259.1 | 6,771.1 |
| Arkansas | 53 | 1,468.8 | 1,263.4 | 1,510.6 | 1,654.1 | 2,019.0 |
| California | 53 | 49,664.6 | 44,983.3 | 44,833.0 | 46,184.3 | 45,641.5 |
| Colorado | 53 | 12,325.8 | 8,841.4 | 8,645.7 | 9,649.1 | 10,779.1 |
| Florida | 53 | 3,646.9 | 2,792.0 | 2,394.9 | 2,647.9 | 2,495.7 |
| Georgia | 53 | 1,550.3 | 1,280.1 | 1,267.6 | 1,331.9 | 1,468.2 |
| Idaho | 53 | 8,041.8 | 7,803.5 | 7,558.7 | 8,446.2 | 8,916.8 |
| Illinois | 53 | 537.9 | 593.8 | 695.2 | 744.3 | 770.3 |
| Indiana | 53 | 243.5 | 209.1 | 356.8 | 396.6 | 663.1 |
| Kansas | 53 | 7.9 | 6.0 | 6.6 | 26.9 | 32.2 |
| Kentucky | 53 | 925.3 | 612.5 | 557.8 | 666.1 | 932.8 |
| Louisiana | 53 | 689.4 | 627.5 | 374.8 | 530.8 | 557.9 |
| Maine | 53 | 36.2 | 31.3 | 34.2 | 38.6 | 40.2 |
| Michigan | 53 | 2,688.7 | 2,676.3 | 3,041.0 | 3,669.3 | 4,145.1 |
| Minnesota | 53 | 3,223.6 | 2,906.1 | 3,183.4 | 3,556.2 | 3,642.4 |
| Mississippi | 53 | 773.5 | 631.9 | 637.9 | 699.1 | 683.4 |
| Missouri | 53 | 1,941.1 | 2,112.1 | 1,365.4 | 1,528.5 | 1,495.5 |
| Montana | 53 | 5,979.0 | 7,402.5 | 5,565.3 | 5,471.0 | 6,037.5 |
| Nebraska | 53 | 75.4 | 89.3 | 79.3 | 100.7 | 94.6 |
| Nevada | 53 | 1,398.2 | 1,374.1 | 1,082.8 | 1,187.3 | 1,222.4 |
| New Hampshire | 53 | 2,342.1 | 2,877.7 | 1,688.0 | 1,877.2 | 1,939.3 |
| New Mexico | 53 | 3,212.7 | 3,831.3 | 3,322.0 | 3,453.1 | 3,387.2 |
| New York | 53 | 29.1 | 37.8 | 35.1 | 56.5 | 52.1 |
| North Carolina | 53 | 2,095.3 | 2,070.9 | 2,028.7 | 2,046.2 | 2,138.4 |
| North Dakota | 53 | 79.1 | 51.0 | 45.6 | 45.3 | 48.7 |
| Ohio | 53 | 263.3 | 481.4 | 576.5 | 354.9 | 377.4 |
| Oklahoma | 53 | 234.3 | 266.0 | 332.2 | 357.3 | 383.9 |
| Oregon | 53 | 14,647.9 | 17,131.5 | 18,709.3 | 17,253.2 | 17,328.7 |
| Pennsylvania | 53 | 919.2 | 1,209.7 | 1,335.6 | 1,612.2 | 1,806.5 |
| South Carolina | 53 | 392.3 | 498.2 | 580.7 | 604.7 | 656.5 |
| South Dakota | 53 | 2,153.2 | 1,243.4 | 1,332.8 | 1,895.9 | 1,967.8 |
| Tennessee | 53 | 1,464.1 | 1,433.4 | 1,354.7 | 1,420.9 | 1,462.9 |
| Texas | 53 | 578.7 | 937.0 | 1,231.7 | 1,225.9 | 1,226.4 |
| Utah | 53 | 8,036.3 | 6,217.1 | 6,493.6 | 6,953.9 | 7,389.0 |
| Vermont | 53 | 305.0 | 724.2 | 843.2 | 996.2 | 1,113.1 |
| Virginia | 53 | 2,735.3 | 2,642.5 | 2,440.8 | 2,460.7 | 2,657.5 |
| Washington | 53 | 9,718.8 | 8,530.9 | 9,855.7 | 10,402.0 | 11,110.1 |
| West Virginia | 53 | 1,070.0 | 1,069.1 | 1,050.0 | 1,088.0 | 1,172.8 |
| Wisconsin | 53 | 1,659.6 | 1,777.0 | 1,603.7 | 1,765.9 | 1,750.8 |
| Wyoming | 53 | 4,934.9 | 3,619.4 | 3,641.4 | 3,718.6 | 4,019.6 |

TABLE 7 (Continued)

TOTAL RECREATIONAL VISITS TO NATIONAL FORESTS, 1965-1979
(In Thousands of Visitor Days[a])

| State | Source | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 53 | 824.1 | 841.9 | 781.9 | 805.3 | 812.3 |
| Alaska | 53 | 1,538.5 | 1,561.5 | 1,809.1 | 1,911.0 | 1,865.6 |
| Arizona | 53 | 7,887.3 | 8,256.5 | 8,827.8 | 10,352.3 | 10,503.4 |
| Arkansas | 53 | 2,216.0 | 2,702.9 | 2,831.1 | 2,765.8 | 2,924.5 |
| California | 53 | 48,197.3 | 48,481.1 | 49,014.4 | 52,293.5 | 51,919.2 |
| Colorado | 53 | 11,597.7 | 12,567.7 | 13,505.2 | 13,769.7 | 15,233.9 |
| Florida | 53 | 2,463.2 | 2,529.4 | 2,387.5 | 2,823.1 | 3,024.5 |
| Georgia | 53 | 1,516.6 | 1,580.2 | 2,201.3 | 2,179.9 | 2,125.4 |
| Idaho | 53 | 9,154.0 | 9,405.4 | 9,999.2 | 9,386.6 | 8,392.4 |
| Illinois | 53 | 820.7 | 779.8 | 757.6 | 691.4 | 809.9 |
| Indiana | 53 | 836.7 | 1,043.7 | 1,130.8 | 1,270.2 | 1,255.1 |
| Kansas | 53 | 40.2 | 43.9 | 42.9 | 42.5 | 42.5 |
| Kentucky | 53 | 988.4 | 1,018.1 | 1,085.4 | 1,229.6 | 1,704.8 |
| Louisiana | 53 | 645.2 | 642.0 | 551.2 | 600.1 | 602.6 |
| Maine | 53 | 41.3 | 38.4 | 39.8 | 52.2 | 75.7 |
| Michigan | 53 | 4,242.8 | 4,574.6 | 4,722.4 | 4,884.8 | 5,018.0 |
| Minnesota | 53 | 5,105.3 | 4,170.6 | 3,764.0 | 3,912.3 | 4,024.5 |
| Mississippi | 53 | 704.2 | 707.3 | 771.0 | 845.0 | 827.7 |
| Missouri | 53 | 1,405.2 | 1,613.1 | 1,749.3 | 1,516.5 | 1,598.1 |
| Montana | 53 | 6,248.3 | 6,862.7 | 6,[illegible]7.9 | 6,980.7 | 7,331.0 |
| Nebraska | 53 | 107.4 | 150.6 | 158.7 | 133.2 | 143.9 |
| Nevada | 53 | 1,356.3 | 1,644.8 | 2,027.9 | 1,695.7 | 1,768.2 |
| New Hampshire | 53 | 1,986.6 | 2,182.5 | 2,449.3 | 2,454.8 | 2,417.2 |
| New Mexico | 53 | 3,916.4 | 3,330.3 | 3,426.7 | 3,669.8 | 3,879.8 |
| New York | 53 | 61.4 | 62.3 | 55.3 | 53.4 | 53.4 |
| North Carolina | 53 | 2,143.8 | 2,122.6 | 2,144.6 | 2,196.7 | 2,233.5 |
| North Dakota | 53 | 55.3 | 79.6 | 95.8 | 114.1 | 122.8 |
| Ohio | 53 | 521.4 | 537.8 | 680.1 | 856.3 | 881.8 |
| Oklahoma | 53 | 381.9 | 378.5 | 397.6 | 381.1 | 425.2 |
| Oregon | 53 | 17,282.7 | 18,017.8 | 17,730.9 | 16,502.9 | 18,374.5 |
| Pennsylvania | 53 | 2,150.7 | 1,995.9 | 1,926.0 | 2,076.2 | 1,885.1 |
| South Carolina | 53 | 946.0 | 928.2 | 876.5 | 803.9 | 821.9 |
| South Dakota | 53 | 1,743.4 | 1,868.1 | 1,660.6 | 1,683.6 | 1,559.5 |
| Tennessee | 53 | 1,570.0 | 1,659.6 | 1,671.4 | 1,538.8 | 1,597.4 |
| Texas | 53 | 1,357.6 | 1,388.4 | 1,420.0 | 1,376.6 | 1,836.0 |
| Utah | 53 | 8,264.3 | 9,604.0 | 10,608.1 | 10,314.2 | 10,411.7 |
| Vermont | 53 | 1,229.1 | 1,280.0 | 1,319.0 | 1,195.1 | 1,262.1 |
| Virginia | 53 | 2,861.2 | 3,233.7 | 3,524.1 | 2,971.0 | 3,074.2 |
| Washington | 53 | 11,165.1 | 9,934.8 | 10,463.7 | 11,444.9 | 11,887.3 |
| West Virginia | 53 | 1,329.2 | 1,417.6 | 1,345.4 | 1,421.0 | 1,394.9 |
| Wisconsin | 53 | 1,810.1 | 1,759.3 | 1,708.3 | 1,675.2 | 1,751.5 |
| Wyoming | 53 | 4,615.6 | 4,889.2 | 5,194.1 | 5,133.4 | 4,784.2 |

TABLE 7 (Continued)

TOTAL RECREATIONAL VISITS TO NATIONAL FORESTS, 1965-1979
(In Thousands of Visitor Days[a])

| State | Source | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978[b] | 1979[b] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 53 | 933.6 | 1,024.4 | 1,144.4 | 1,157.2 | 1,153.9 |
| Alaska | 53 | 1,906.4 | 2,149.2 | 2,197.0 | 3,532.6 | 3,236.0 |
| Arizona | 53 | 11,443.7 | 11,880.3 | 12,821.7 | 11,811.7 | 13,839.1 |
| Arkansas | 53 | 3,219.7 | 2,894.8 | 2,856.7 | 2,837.7 | 2,782.6 |
| California | 53 | 54,461.9 | 50,127.7 | 47,535.6 | 54,638.4 | 54,326.3 |
| Colorado | 53 | 17,665.2 | 16,641.3 | 18,034.1 | 21,234.0 | 22,039.4 |
| Florida | 53 | 3,007.4 | 3,177.7 | 3,433.3 | 3,523.8 | 3,229.1 |
| Georgia | 53 | 1,973.9 | 1,907.5 | 1,969.3 | 1,843.9 | 1,899.2 |
| Idaho | 53 | 8,813.4 | 8,935.2 | 9,655.7 | 9,871.8 | 10,540.5 |
| Illinois | 53 | 842.8 | 946.4 | 1,902.6 | 1,021.3 | 829.0 |
| Indiana | 53 | 1,100.8 | 1,017.1 | 1,011.8 | 787.5 | 739.6 |
| Kansas | 53 | 42.2 | 46.5 | 47.7 | 30.9 | 30.9 |
| Kentucky | 53 | 2,414.1 | 3,281.8 | 2,435.2 | 2,428.9 | 2,561.7 |
| Louisiana | 53 | 602.5 | 614.6 | 607.2 | 612.0 | 543.5 |
| Maine | 53 | 172.8 | 55.3 | 89.3 | 132.5 | 85.5 |
| Michigan | 53 | 5,151.1 | 5,474.7 | 5,545.7 | 5,502.8 | 5,015.7 |
| Minnesota | 53 | 4,065.9 | 3,646.9 | 4,180.1 | 4,405.2 | 4,150.3 |
| Mississippi | 53 | 1,177.2 | 852.1 | 997.0 | 1,038.3 | 1,227.8 |
| Missouri | 53 | 1,543.4 | 1,428.2 | 1,478.9 | 1,450.9 | 1,456.6 |
| Montana | 53 | 7,103.0 | 7,689.9 | 7,783.6 | 8,270.2 | 8,329.6 |
| Nebraska | 53 | 148.0 | 142.5 | 160.7 | 168.7 | 151.3 |
| Nevada | 53 | 1,783.9 | 1,757.5 | 1,832.1 | 1,952.3 | 2,077.9 |
| New Hampshire | 53 | 2,614.0 | 2,686.3 | 3,027.2 | 2,991.5 | 2,380.9 |
| New Mexico | 53 | 4,126.9 | 4,439.4 | 5,245.5 | 6,094.8 | 5,511.1 |
| New York | 53 | 53.0 | 41.2 | 39.7 | 17.9 | 20.7 |
| North Carolina | 53 | 2,575.4 | 3,051.2 | 3,565.7 | 4,172.9 | 4,490.6 |
| North Dakota | 53 | 119.0 | 120.2 | 127.8 | 129.1 | 120.6 |
| Ohio | 53 | 490.0 | 513.2 | 315.2 | 369.8 | 361.8 |
| Oklahoma | 53 | 384.4 | 415.8 | 508.9 | 468.9 | 392.8 |
| Oregon | 53 | 16,181.0 | 16,135.3 | 16,658.5 | 17,070.4 | 18,016.8 |
| Pennsylvania | 53 | 2,057.9 | 2,055.8 | 1,974.9 | 1,909.6 | 2,051.9 |
| South Carolina | 53 | 864.5 | 850.5 | 869.1 | 917.6 | 986.2 |
| South Dakota | 53 | 1,650.5 | 2,368.1 | 2,488.3 | 2,422.6 | 2,211.1 |
| Tennessee | 53 | 1,642.0 | 1,883.9 | 1,864.3 | 2,050.6 | 2,029.6 |
| Texas | 53 | 1,814.7 | 1,845.5 | 1,876.2 | 1,843.2 | 1,841.8 |
| Utah | 53 | 9,737.8 | 11,151.0 | 11,342.0 | 11,780.2 | 12,501.1 |
| Vermont | 53 | 1,251.5 | 907.1 | 656.9 | 601.9 | 558.8 |
| Virginia | 53 | 2,958.9 | 3,130.0 | 3,270.7 | 3,286.7 | 3,292.5 |
| Washington | 53 | 12,006.3 | 12,826.6 | 13,167.4 | 14,057.5 | 13,576.5 |
| West Virginia | 53 | 1,517.0 | 1,667.1 | 1,829.6 | 1,645.3 | 1,280.9 |
| Wisconsin | 53 | 1,949.2 | 1,901.9 | 1,970.9 | 1,965.8 | 1,881.8 |
| Wyoming | 53 | 5,343.8 | 5,953.6 | 5,895.8 | 5,923.3 | 5,717.0 |

[a] A visitor day is an aggregate of 12 person-hours and may entail 1 person for 12 hours, 12 persons for 1 hour or any combination of individual or group use, either continuous or intermittent.

[b] Reported on October 1–September 30 fiscal year.

TABLE 8

RECREATIONAL VISITS TO CAMPGROUNDS IN NATIONAL FORESTS, 1965-1979
(In Thousands of Visitor Days)

| State | Source | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 53 | 71.6 | 60.0 | 76.8 | 89.0 | 102.6 |
| Alaska | 53 | 143.9 | 143.8 | 129.5 | 124.9 | 155.9 |
| Arizona | 53 | 1,404.0 | 1,269.8 | 1,109.2 | 1,113.5 | 1,436.5 |
| Arkansas | 53 | 325.3 | 215.8 | 226.0 | 256.2 | 311.2 |
| California | 53 | 10,725.1 | 12,023.6 | 9,759.0 | 10,077.0 | 9,789.5 |
| Colorado | 53 | 2,008.8 | 1,043.4 | 1,442.0 | 1,752.7 | 2,093.3 |
| Florida | 53 | 730.7 | 594.4 | 531.6 | 600.2 | 608.2 |
| Georgia | 53 | 366.3 | 276.6 | 269.5 | 276.6 | 266.1 |
| Idaho | 53 | 2,015.3 | 1,236.7 | 1,251.5 | 1,377.7 | 1,410.1 |
| Illinois | 53 | 68.7 | 111.7 | 135.9 | 98.8 | 101.9 |
| Indiana | 53 | 17.8 | 13.8 | 48.5 | 57.9 | 126.4 |
| Kentucky | 53 | 86.2 | 67.4 | 73.2 | 122.7 | 134.9 |
| Louisiana | 53 | 89.6 | 103.0 | 89.3 | 100.6 | 120.9 |
| Maine | 53 | 11.0 | 8.2 | 10.2 | 13.2 | 13.8 |
| Michigan | 53 | 469.3 | 427.1 | 492.2 | 518.5 | 600.5 |
| Minnesota | 53 | 539.5 | 515.4 | 886.6 | 464.3 | 524.7 |
| Mississippi | 53 | 86.8 | 42.3 | 78.9 | 84.3 | 79.2 |
| Missouri | 53 | 206.6 | 156.2 | 208.3 | 215.7 | 278.3 |
| Montana | 53 | 825.5 | 2,181.7 | 746.5 | 867.5 | 1,012.1 |
| Nebraska | 53 | 5.5 | 8.8 | 6.4 | 12.3 | 13.5 |
| Nevada | 53 | 458.5 | 298.0 | 234.2 | 247.9 | 228.5 |
| New Hampshire | 53 | 332.6 | 529.1 | 459.5 | 466.8 | 497.9 |
| New Mexico | 53 | 493.2 | 875.3 | 576.9 | 512.7 | 580.8 |
| New York | 53 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 5.5 |
| North Carolina | 53 | 356.0 | 376.9 | 353.9 | 310.5 | 332.9 |
| North Dakota | 53 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| Ohio | 53 | 58.3 | 63.3 | 64.1 | 48.4 | 51.7 |
| Oklahoma | 53 | 22.5 | 15.0 | 48.2 | 48.2 | 56.9 |
| Oregon | 53 | 3,528.8 | 3,930.6 | 4,744.1 | 4,091.4 | 3,808.2 |
| Pennsylvania | 53 | 76.5 | 88.8 | 90.3 | 181.4 | 316.8 |
| South Carolina | 53 | 35.0 | 26.0 | 20.2 | 32.2 | 43.1 |
| South Dakota | 53 | 130.9 | 181.0 | 231.2 | 330.0 | 322.7 |
| Tennessee | 53 | 312.1 | 315.9 | 218.3 | 217.0 | 246.6 |
| Texas | 53 | 192.5 | 290.5 | 365.1 | 335.8 | 328.2 |
| Utah | 53 | 3,083.0 | 1,595.6 | 1,604.3 | 1,705.5 | 1,645.2 |
| Vermont | 53 | 42.8 | 37.5 | 47.3 | 48.5 | 53.4 |
| Virginia | 53 | 295.9 | 244.2 | 252.0 | 306.9 | 347.7 |
| Washington | 53 | 2,531.6 | 2,242.8 | 2,310.5 | 2,376.5 | 2,202.4 |
| West Virginia | 53 | 383.1 | 272.6 | 257.2 | 253.4 | 308.6 |
| Wisconsin | 53 | 395.6 | 285.9 | 266.2 | 310.0 | 385.8 |
| Wyoming | 53 | 1,107.9 | 488.8 | 509.8 | 601.7 | 725.8 |

TABLE 8 (Continued)

RECREATIONAL VISITS TO CAMPGROUNDS IN NATIONAL FORESTS, 1965-1979
(In Thousands of Visitor Days)

| State | Source | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 53 | 133.9 | 144.4 | 127.4 | 149.2 | 144.2 |
| Alaska | 53 | 171.4 | 191.9 | 196.3 | 183.3 | 183.6 |
| Arizona | 53 | 1,694.5 | 1,624.3 | 1,707.1 | 2,100.4 | 2,240.0 |
| Arkansas | 53 | 336.5 | 361.1 | 359.8 | 401.0 | 433.2 |
| California | 53 | 11,061.9 | 10,644.1 | 10,261.0 | 10,873.0 | 10,671.6 |
| Colorado | 53 | 2,410.0 | 2,786.9 | 3,065.1 | 2,880.2 | 2,864.2 |
| Florida | 53 | 523.5 | 507.0 | 471.8 | 461.7 | 504.2 |
| Georgia | 53 | 272.6 | 258.7 | 398.6 | 367.5 | 356.7 |
| Idaho | 53 | 1,391.8 | 1,414.9 | 1,552.8 | 1,403.6 | 1,405.8 |
| Illinois | 53 | 117.4 | 122.3 | 127.6 | 103.9 | 101.7 |
| Indiana | 53 | 144.1 | 118.2 | 116.9 | 154.2 | 148.9 |
| Kentucky | 53 | 160.8 | 145.2 | 158.0 | 161.4 | 197.5 |
| Louisiana | 53 | 195.8 | 201.1 | 76.7 | 96.5 | 102.0 |
| Maine | 53 | 14.2 | 11.6 | 11.8 | 12.0 | 12.4 |
| Michigan | 53 | 592.0 | 787.2 | 803.8 | 769.0 | 771.5 |
| Minnesota | 53 | 554.8 | 584.6 | 581.4 | 541.6 | 487.8 |
| Mississippi | 53 | 117.1 | 88.3 | 97.4 | 94.0 | 96.3 |
| Missouri | 53 | 267.8 | 353.9 | 332.9 | 291.5 | 268.1 |
| Montana | 53 | 1,014.1 | 1,136.4 | 1,185.6 | 1,042.0 | 1,011.3 |
| Nebraska | 53 | 15.5 | 23.3 | 24.7 | 17.9 | 20.6 |
| Nevada | 53 | 235.5 | 331.2 | 408.1 | 363.9 | 372.2 |
| New Hampshire | 53 | 527.8 | 537.2 | 567.8 | 558.5 | 562.6 |
| New Mexico | 53 | 697.0 | 761.3 | 841.6 | 742.7 | 748.3 |
| New York | 53 | 9.2 | 9.4 | 7.2 | 13.9 | 12.0 |
| North Carolina | 53 | 307.3 | 305.3 | 314.4 | 303.0 | 316.6 |
| North Dakota | 53 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 3.4 | 8.0 | 6.2 |
| Ohio | 53 | 53.0 | 53.1 | 49.9 | 40.0 | 36.1 |
| Oklahoma | 53 | 56.6 | 50.5 | 33.8 | 20.6 | 18.0 |
| Oregon | 53 | 3,981.9 | 3,900.1 | 3,901.2 | 3,629.7 | 3,987.2 |
| Pennsylvania | 53 | 451.1 | 447.1 | 381.7 | 389.9 | 342.6 |
| South Carolina | 53 | 55.8 | 61.5 | 70.5 | 68.5 | 94.0 |
| South Dakota | 53 | 298.0 | 368.8 | 270.6 | 284.3 | 257.8 |
| Tennessee | 53 | 285.5 | 352.4 | 338.6 | 265.3 | 281.6 |
| Texas | 53 | 384.5 | 347.9 | 309.5 | 272.1 | 216.3 |
| Utah | 53 | 1,684.9 | 2,175.3 | 2,363.4 | 2,146.9 | 2,034.5 |
| Vermont | 53 | 56.5 | 52.6 | 61.3 | 52.8 | 59.6 |
| Virginia | 53 | 380.7 | 450.3 | 410.8 | 360.3 | 348.6 |
| Washington | 53 | 2,349.8 | 2,398.0 | 2,450.8 | 2,709.0 | 2,396.7 |
| West Virginia | 53 | 286.7 | 307.8 | 269.4 | 317.6 | 305.9 |
| Wisconsin | 53 | 442.2 | 468.6 | 416.7 | 367.9 | 413.1 |
| Wyoming | 53 | 827.3 | 845.9 | 952.1 | 946.4 | 846.4 |

TABLE 8 (Continued)

RECREATIONAL VISITS TO CAMPGROUNDS IN NATIONAL FORESTS, 1965-1979
(In Thousands of Visitor Days)

| State | Source | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978[a] | 1979[a] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 53 | 156.6 | 158.9 | 169.8 | 176.6 | 171.5 |
| Alaska | 53 | 167.8 | 182.1 | 333.2 | 397.3 | 374.9 |
| Arizona | 53 | 2,655.3 | 2,967.2 | 2,872.7 | 2,850.8 | 3,097.9 |
| Arkansas | 53 | 416.8 | 392.3 | 436.8 | 451.1 | 410.3 |
| California | 53 | 11,110.5 | 9,227.7 | 8,172.8 | 9,862.8 | 9,544.1 |
| Colorado | 53 | 3,390.7 | 3,165.1 | 3,145.0 | 3,406.7 | 3,777.9 |
| Florida | 53 | 652.8 | 627.6 | 808.4 | 772.4 | 737.4 |
| Georgia | 53 | 330.4 | 328.1 | 346.0 | 265.8 | 211.0 |
| Idaho | 53 | 1,444.8 | 1,561.9 | 1,617.5 | 1,793.0 | 1,880.0 |
| Illinois | 53 | 97.5 | 111.1 | 448.4 | 85.9 | 102.9 |
| Indiana | 53 | 161.8 | 156.9 | 125.6 | 120.1 | 128.9 |
| Kentucky | 53 | 287.2 | 272.5 | 294.1 | 250.6 | 336.7 |
| Louisiana | 53 | 105.5 | 121.8 | 115.9 | 113.6 | 112.2 |
| Maine | 53 | 16.4 | 16.5 | 16.8 | 18.2 | 16.7 |
| Michigan | 53 | 703.9 | 702.8 | 719.3 | 689.5 | 696.5 |
| Minnesota | 53 | 570.6 | 502.0 | 560.3 | 653.8 | 563.6 |
| Mississippi | 53 | 86.2 | 70.9 | 78.7 | 82.8 | 95.3 |
| Missouri | 53 | 272.9 | 279.9 | 258.4 | 215.8 | 204.7 |
| Montana | 53 | 1,048.9 | 1,231.4 | 1,247.6 | 1,323.9 | 1,245.2 |
| Nebraska | 53 | 19.5 | 16.1 | 19.1 | 18.3 | 11.8 |
| Nevada | 53 | 417.8 | 444.4 | 446.6 | 394.5 | 413.2 |
| New Hampshire | 53 | 620.3 | 606.3 | 583.9 | 541.1 | 403.4 |
| New Mexico | 53 | 809.1 | 1,043.9 | 1,132.9 | 1,590.7 | 1,093.2 |
| New York | 53 | 14.6 | 8.7 | 8.2 | 7.6 | 7.0 |
| North Carolina | 53 | 399.2 | 468.9 | 540.0 | 554.6 | 619.0 |
| North Dakota | 53 | 9.6 | 10.6 | 14.3 | 14.3 | 11.8 |
| Ohio | 53 | 27.0 | 25.7 | 23.4 | 38.8 | 26.0 |
| Oklahoma | 53 | 13.1 | 15.3 | 34.6 | 28.7 | 26.2 |
| Oregon | 53 | 3,612.2 | 3,726.3 | 4,103.6 | 3,957.7 | 4,126.4 |
| Pennsylvania | 53 | 447.4 | 456.7 | 454.5 | 408.5 | 413.4 |
| South Carolina | 53 | 84.4 | 102.9 | 109.1 | 112.8 | 130.5 |
| South Dakota | 53 | 298.5 | 356.8 | 361.1 | 333.4 | 303.4 |
| Tennessee | 53 | 324.2 | 361.7 | 369.9 | 412.0 | 422.9 |
| Texas | 53 | 192.1 | 222.9 | 229.7 | 216.2 | 201.6 |
| Utah | 53 | 2,162.9 | 2,301.9 | 2,384.2 | 2,603.3 | 2,705.9 |
| Vermont | 53 | 57.1 | 70.7 | 53.5 | 31.9 | 39.4 |
| Virginia | 53 | 352.1 | 381.9 | 401.7 | 397.4 | 387.7 |
| Washington | 53 | 2,483.9 | 2,585.8 | 2,607.9 | 2,617.6 | 2,483.5 |
| West Virginia | 53 | 339.6 | 398.8 | 429.8 | 324.5 | 239.2 |
| Wisconsin | 53 | 405.8 | 419.0 | 415.5 | 391.2 | 337.2 |
| Wyoming | 53 | 954.2 | 1,032.9 | 1,063.5 | 1,081.1 | 974.8 |

[a] Reported on October 1 –September 30 fiscal year.

TABLE 9

VISITATION AT FEDERAL OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS BY AGENCY, 1960-1979
(Thousands of Visits)

| Agency | 1960 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bureau of Indian Affairs | 8,207 | 12,357 | N.A. | N.A. | 16,000 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Bureau of Land Management[a] | 17,105 | 37,617 | 37,800 | 48,548 | 56,933 | 67,760 | 67,238 | 91,240 |
| Bureau of Reclamation[a,d] | 24,300 | 36,500 | 44,800 | 47,900 | 49,600 | 54,458 | 54,200[b] | 55,700 |
| U.S.Fish & Wildlife Service[d] | 10,754 | 12,900 | 13,800 | 15,600 | 19,590 | 22,524 | 23,452 | N.A. |
| Corps of Engineers[a,d] | 109,000 | 168,600 | 194,000 | 204,600 | 227,000 | 254,748 | 276,000 | 310,000 |
| Forest Service[b] | 92,594 | 160,336 | 151,000 | 149,647 | 156,655 | 162,838 | 172,554 | 178,109 |
| National Park Service | 79,229 | 121,312 | 133,081 | 139,676 | 150,838 | 163,990 | 172,005 | 200,543 |
| Tennessee Valley Authority[a] | 42,349 | 50,000 | 52,000 | 45,720[c] | 44,360 | 48,265 | 56,800 | 57,600 |

| Agency | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bureau of Indian Affairs | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 11,297 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Bureau of Land Management[a] | 84,566 | 95,359 | 89,847 | 79,529 | 58,300 | 91,500 | 58,200 | 64,700 |
| Water and Power Resources Service[f] | 56,200 | 56,400 | 63,800 | 64,700 | 62,416 | 65,318 | 68,820 | 65,815 |
| U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service[d] | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 26,770 | 25,972 | 28,902 | 7,017 | 3,381 |
| Corps of Engineers[a,d] | 328,000 | 339,000 | 352,000 | 376,000 | 391,000 | 424,454 | 437,442 | 427,600 |
| Forest Service[b] | 183,958 | 188,174 | 192,915 | 199,200 | 199,928 | 204,797 | 218,494 | 220,166 |
| National Park Service | 211,621 | 215,532 | 217,438 | 238,850 | 267,062 | 262,619 | 283,080 | 274,964 |
| Tennessee Valley Authority[a] | 60,300 | 61,300 | 61,900 | 65,600 | 69,200 | N.A. | 80,000[e] | N.A. |

[a] Includes visitation at areas owned by the reporting agency and administered by other public or private agencies.
[b] Visitor days–aggregates 12 person hours and may entail 1 person for 12 hours, 12 persons for 1 hour, or any equivalent combination of individual or group use, either continuous or intermittent.
[c] Reduced visitation reflects refinement in estimation, not a reduction in visitation.
[d] Recreational days.
[e] Estimate.
[f] Formerly called the Bureau of Reclamation.

Source: Selected Outdoor Recreation Statistics, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., 1971; Federal Recreation Fees, A Report to Congress, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., annual; and individual agencies.

TABLE 10

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF OUT-OF-STATE VISITORS, ALL TYPES, 1965-1979
(In Thousands of Visitors)

| State | Source | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 54 | 24,000.0 | 26,300.0 | 27,300.0 | 28,800.0 | 30,200.0 |
| Alaska | 55 | | Data first available in 1972 | | | |
| Arizona | 57 | | Data first available in 1976 | | | |
| Arkansas | 58 | 12,500.0 | N.A. | 14,300.0 | 15,800.0 | 16,700.0 |
| California | 60 | | 14,300.0 | N.A. | 16,100.0 | N.A. |
| Colorado | 62 | | | | 11,992.0 | 13,311.1 |
| Connecticut | 63 | 33,900.0 | 36,300.0 | 38,200.0 | 15,000.0 | N.A. |
| Delaware | 213 | | Data first available in 1970 | | | |
| District of Columbia | 64 | | Data first available in 1970 | | | |
| Florida | 65 | 19,400.0 | 21,679.7 | 24,002.0 | 26,374.2 | N.A. |
| Georgia | 66 | | Data first available in 1970 | | | |
| Hawaii | 67 | 686.9 | 835.5 | 1,124.8 | 1,314.6 | 1,527.0 |
| Idaho | 68 | 5,500.0 | 5,800.0 | 6,100.0 | N.A. | N.A. |
| Illinois | 69 | 52,000.0 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Indiana | 70 | | 29,000.0 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Iowa | 71 | 23,700.0 | 24,000.0 | 26,000.0 | 27,300.0 | 29,000.0 |
| Kansas | 72 | | | 30,100.0 | N.A. | 35,100.0 |
| Kentucky | 73 | | 26,000.0 | 28,000.0 | 30,000.0 | 31,900.0 |
| Louisiana | 75 | | 17,000.0 | N.A. | N.A. | 26,000.0 |
| Maine | 76 | | Data first available in 1973 | | | |
| Massachusetts | 78 | | Data first available in 1970 | | | |
| Michigan | 80 | | Data first available in 1975 | | | |
| Minnesota | 82 | | Data first available in 1972 | | | |
| Mississippi | 83 | 16,000.0 | 16,600.0 | 17,600.0 | 18,700.0 | 19,700.0 |
| Missouri | 84 | | Data first available in 1970 | | | |
| Montana | 85 | 2,870.0 | 2,987.0 | 3,150.0 | 3,506.6 | 3,681.5 |
| Nebraska | 86 | | Data first available in 1972 | | | |
| Nevada | 87 | | | 20,056.0 | N.A. | N.A. |
| New Hampshire | 89 | | Data first available in 1970 | | | |
| New Mexico | 91,244 | | 15,359.2 | 15,749.4 | 16,316.3 | 16,952.9 |
| New York | 88 | | Data first available in 1972 | | | |
| North Carolina | 92 | 30,000.0 | 33,000.0 | 34,000.0 | 36,000.0 | 38,000.0 |
| North Dakota | 93 | | Data first available in 1971 | | | |
| Oklahoma | 95 | 20,884.5 | 21,511.0 | 21,833.7 | 25,000.0 | 26,000.0 |
| Oregon | 98 | | | | 9,092.3 | 9,179.2 |
| Pennsylvania | 99 | | Data first available in 1972 | | | |
| South Carolina | 101 | 14,000.0 | 15,000.0 | 15,700.0 | 16,600.0 | 17,000.0 |
| South Dakota | 102 | 2,856.0[a] | 4,374.0[b] | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Tennessee | 103 | 28,000.0 | 30,000.0 | 31,000.0 | 32,800.0 | 34,600.0 |
| Texas | 104 | 16,888.0 | 19,236.0 | 20,684.0 | 22,431.0 | 22,307.0 |
| Utah | 105 | | Data first available in 1970 | | | |
| Vermont | 106 | | Data first available in 1970 | | | |
| Virginia | 107 | | 34,000.0 | N.A. | N.A. | 46,153.0[d] |
| Washington | 108 | 8,400.0 | 8,200.0 | 8,600.0 | 9,100.0 | 9,600.0 |
| Wisconsin | 111 | | Data first available in 1970 | | | |
| Wyoming | 242 | | Data first available in 1976 | | | |

TABLE 10 (Continued)

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF OUT-OF-STATE VISITORS, ALL TYPES, 1965-1979
(In Thousands of Visitors)

| State | Source | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 54 | 31,700.0 | 33,200.0 | 36,619.6 | 40,000.0 | N.A. |
| Alaska | 55 | | | 465.7[c] | 510.5[c] | N.A. |
| Arizona | 57 | | | | | |
| Arkansas | 58 | 14,500.0 | 15,600.0 | 16,200.0 | 17,600.0 | N.A. |
| California | 60 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Colorado | 62 | 14,442.6 | 15,525.8 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Connecticut | 63 | N.A. | 17,500.0 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Delaware | 213 | 4,600.0 | 5,000.0 | N.A. | 6,787.0 | N.A. |
| District of Columbia[c] | 64 | 17,700.0 | 17,700.0 | 18,200.0 | 19,100.0 | N.A. |
| Florida | 65 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 25,500.0 | 24,500.0 |
| Georgia[d] | 66 | 20,773.0 | 22,772.3 | 24,960.2 | 26,600.0 | N.A. |
| Hawaii | 67 | 1,798.6 | 1,818.9 | 2,244.4 | 2,631.0 | 2,786.5 |
| Idaho | 68 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 6,000.0 | N.A. |
| Illinois | 69 | 65,000.0 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Indiana | 70 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Iowa | 71 | 30,000.0 | 31,400.0 | 33,400.0 | 35,300.0 | 34,400.0 |
| Kansas | 72 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Kentucky | 73 | 33,500.0 | 35,100.0 | 37,300.0 | 39,500.0 | 38,100.0 |
| Louisiana | 74 | 27,000.0 | 28,300.0 | 30,100.0 | 31,800.0 | N.A. |
| Maine | 76 | | | | 3,300.0 | N.A. |
| Massachusetts | 78 | 4,500.0 | 4,750.0 | 5,000.0 | 4,850.0 | N.A. |
| Michigan | 80 | | | | | |
| Minnesota | 82 | | | 3,900.0 | N.A. | N.A. |
| Mississippi | 83 | N.A. | N.A. | 57,300.0[c] | N.A. | N.A. |
| Missouri | 84 | 19,732.4 | 23,745.8 | 25,418.1 | 26,588.6 | 13,000.0 |
| Montana | 85 | 3,760.3 | 3,766.9 | 4,015.5 | N.A. | N.A. |
| Nebraska | 86 | | | 6,656.4[a,d] | N.A. | 13,500.0 |
| Nevada | 87 | 7,000.0 | 8,000.0 | 9,000.0 | 10,000.0 | N.A. |
| New Hampshire | 89 | 665.3 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| New Mexico | 91,244 | 19,192.1 | 19,908.2 | 21,624.6 | 22,140.4 | 21,283.5 |
| New York | 88 | | | 14,400.0 | N.A. | N.A. |
| North Carolina | 92 | 36,000.0 | 38,000.0 | 40,000.0 | 42,000.0 | N.A. |
| North Dakota | 93 | | 2,687.5 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Oklahoma | 95 | 27,400.0 | 28,700.0 | 30,600.0 | 32,400.0 | 31,800.0 |
| Oregon | 98 | 9,083.4 | 10,540.0 | 11,702.7 | 10,491.8 | N.A. |
| Pennsylvania | 99 | | | 22,000.0[c] | N.A. | N.A. |
| South Carolina[c] | 101 | 18,000.0 | 19,000.0 | 21,000.0 | 22,000.0 | N.A. |
| South Dakota | 102 | N.A. | N.A. | 5,283.5[a,d] | N.A. | N.A. |
| Tennessee | 103 | 36,000.0 | 38,000.0 | 40,000.0 | 42,000.0 | 41,200.0 |
| Texas | 104 | 21,116.2 | 19,130.0 | 19,343.0 | 18,576.0 | 19,659.0 |
| Utah | 105 | 8,018.5 | 8,478.4 | 9,241.5 | 9,531.4 | 8,200.0 |
| Vermont | 106 | 6,000.0 | 6,400.0 | 6,800.0 | 6,300.0 | 6,000.0 |
| Virginia | 107 | N.A. | N.A. | 48,000.0 | 48,000.0 | 49,000.0 |
| Washington | 108 | 10,100.0 | 10,500.0 | 10,900.0 | 13,700.0 | 15,200.0 |
| Wisconsin | 111 | 105,000.0 | 111,300.0 | 117,900.0 | 117,900.0 | N.A. |
| Wyoming | 242 | | | | | |

TABLE 10 (Continued)

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF OUT-OF-STATE VISITORS, ALL TYPES, 1965-1979
(In Thousands of Visitors)

| State | Source | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 54 | N.A. | 21,075.0 | 21,075.2 | 27,759.9 | 27,387.6 |
| Alaska | 242,55 | N.A. | 280.0 | 505.2 | N.A. | N.A. |
| Arizona | 57,56 | | 13,509.1 | N.A. | N.A. | 14,691.7[c] |
| Arkansas | 242,58 | N.A. | 22,405.3 | 8,801.0 | N.A. | N.A. |
| California | 61 | N.A. | 9,500.0[e] | 8,371.0 | N.A. | N.A. |
| Colorado | 62 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Connecticut | 63 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Delaware | 242,213 | N.A. | 11,000.0 | 12,232.0 | N.A. | N.A. |
| District of Columbia | 242 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 12,000.0 | N.A. |
| Florida | 65 | 26,710.0 | 28,930.0 | 29,180.0 | 32,369.0 | 32,850.0 |
| Georgia | 66 | N.A. | 63.4 | 64.9 | 69.7 | 67.0 |
| Hawaii | 67 | 2,829.1 | 3,220.2 | 3,433.7 | 3,670.3 | 3,960.5 |
| Idaho | 68 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Illinois | 69 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Indiana | 70 | N.A. | N.A. | 23,229.8 | N.A. | N.A. |
| Iowa | 71,242 | 35,700.0 | 38,100.0 | 43,500.0 | N.A. | N.A. |
| Kansas | 72 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Kentucky | 73 | 39,500.0 | 42,900.0 | 44,900.0 | 47,400.0 | N.A. |
| Louisiana | 242 | N.A. | N.A. | 11,000.0 | 13,000.0 | N.A. |
| Maine | 242 | N.A. | N.A. | 6,000.0 | 6,000.0 | N.A. |
| Massachusetts | 242 | N.A. | 14,000.0 | N.A. | 25,000.0 | N.A. |
| Michigan | 80 | 11,565.1 | 12,380.4 | 43,000.0[c] | 45,800.0[c] | 43,600.0[c] |
| Minnesota | 242 | N.A. | N.A. | 3,000.0 | 4,000.0 | N.A. |
| Mississippi | 242 | N.A. | N.A. | 6,000.0 | N.A. | N.A. |
| Missouri | 84,242 | 14,375.0 | 16,625.0 | 17,500.0 | 18,000.0 | N.A. |
| Montana | 85 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Nebraska | 86 | 14,200.0 | 15,500.0 | 15,600.0 | 16,200.0 | 15,000.0 |
| Nevada | 242 | N.A. | N.A. | 20,000.0 | 20,000.0 | N.A. |
| New Hampshire | 242 | N.A. | N.A. | 5,000.0 | N.A. | N.A. |
| New Mexico | 91,242 | 22,407.5 | 23,823.9 | 24,669.8 | N.A. | 24,029.0 |
| New York | 88 | N.A. | N.A. | 40,500.0 | N.A. | N.A. |
| North Carolina | 92,242 | N.A. | 44,000.0 | 46,700.0 | 49,400.0 | N.A. |
| North Dakota | 242 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 2,800.0 | N.A. |
| Oklahoma | 95,242 | 33,000.0 | N.A. | N.A. | 30,000.0 | N.A. |
| Oregon | 98 | N.A. | 11,880.0 | 13,062.8 | 14,454.4 | 13,520.0 |
| Pennsylvania | 99 | N.A. | 44,236.8 | N.A. | 54,547.9 | 60,580.0 |
| South Carolina | 101 | N.A. | 38,600.0 | 39,500.0 | 40,400.0 | 37,800.0 |
| South Dakota | 102 | 5,392.9[a,d] | 5,408.1[a,d] | 4,900.0[a] | N.A. | N.A. |
| Tennessee | 103,242 | 41,900.0 | 45,300.0 | 47,500.0 | 48,000.0 | N.A. |
| Texas | 104 | 21,819.0 | 21,107.0 | 23,215.0 | 25,753.0 | 24,919.0 |
| Utah | 105 | 8,700.0 | 9,300.0 | 9,500.0 | 10,100.0 | 10,000.0 |
| Vermont | 106,242 | 6,800.0 | 6,800.0 | 7,100.0 | 7,400.0 | N.A. |
| Virginia | 107 | 51,000.0 | 55,000.0 | 46,153.0[d] | 47,554.1[d] | 44,976.7[d] |
| Washington | 108,242 | 16,000.0 | 17,000.0 | 17,000.0 | N.A. | N.A. |
| Wisconsin | 111 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Wyoming | 242 | N.A. | 3,000.0 | N.A. | 12,000.0 | N.A. |

[a] Summer only.
[b] Fiscal 1966.
[c] Both out-of-state and in-state travelers.
[d] Out-of-state motorists only.
[e] Southern California only.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF OUT-OF-STATE PLEASURE VISITORS, 1965-1979
(In Thousands of Visitors)

| State | Source | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alaska | 55 | | 73.2 | 86.7 | 90.0 | 107.0 |
| Arkansas | 58 | | Data first available in 1970 | | | |
| California | 61 | 7,229.0 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Colorado | 62 | 6,115.2 | 6,952.1 | 7,242.7 | 4,563.7[c] | 5,065.6 |
| Connecticut | 63 | 7,470.0 | 8,000.0 | 8,420.0 | N.A. | N.A. |
| Delaware | 213 | | Data first available in 1970 | | | |
| Florida | 65 | 16,063.7 | 17,949.0 | 19,492.5 | 20,035.0 | 21,965.9 |
| Georgia[a] | 66 | 13,201.6 | 13,865.6 | 15,682.7 | 17,444.5 | 19,608.9 |
| Hawaii | 67 | | Data first available in 1976 | | | |
| Indiana | 70 | | 29,000.0 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Iowa | 71 | 11,000.0 | 12,000.0 | 13,000.0 | 13,700.0 | 14,400.0 |
| Kentucky | 73 | | Data first available in 1970 | | | |
| Maine | 76 | | Data first available in 1973 | | | |
| Maryland | 77 | | | 3,095.8 | N.A. | N.A. |
| Massachusetts | 78 | | Data first available in 1970 | | | |
| Minnesota | 82 | 1,882.5 | 1,929.0 | 1,976.5 | N.A. | N.A. |
| Missouri[a] | 84 | 19,800.0 | 20,000.0 | N.A. | 21,189.1 | N.A. |
| Montana | 85 | 2,333.0 | 2,428.0 | 2,560.0 | 2,849.3 | 2,939.6 |
| New York | 88 | | Data first available in 1972 | | | |
| North Carolina | 92 | 20,000.0 | N.A. | 22,600.0 | N.A. | N.A. |
| Ohio | 94 | 20,207.0 | 28,000.0 | 30,000.0 | N.A. | N.A. |
| Oregon | 98 | 5,792.0 | 6,547.0 | 7,083.0 | 7,550.0 | 7,710.0 |
| South Dakota | 102 | 2,850.3[b] | 3,720.1[d] | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Tennessee | 103 | | 16,920.0 | 21,572.9 | 22,822.2 | 24,234.0 |
| Texas | 104 | 10,277.2 | 12,316.5 | 13,070.2 | 14,918.4 | 14,137.5 |
| Utah | 105 | | Data first available in 1970 | | | |
| Virginia | 107 | | Data first available in 1979 | | | |
| Vermont | 106 | | 4,500.0 | 5,800.0[e] | 5,000.0 | 5,000.0 |
| Washington | 108 | | Data first available in 1971 | | | |
| West Virginia | 109 | | | 13,100.0[d] | N.A. | N.A. |
| Wisconsin | 111 | | Data first available in 1970 | | | |

TABLE 11 (Continued)

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF OUT-OF-STATE PLEASURE VISITORS, 1965-1979
(In Thousands of Visitors)

| State | Source | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alaska | 55 | 129.0 | 152.0 | 182.3 | 215.3 | N.A. |
| Arkansas | 58 | 10,875.0 | 11,700.0 | 12,600.0 | 13,200.0 | 18,691.2 |
| California | 61 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Colorado | 62 | 5,496.4 | 5,887.0 | 5,855.5 | 5,429.2 | 5,483.0 |
| Connecticut | 63 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Delaware | 213 | 3,910.0 | 4,250.0 | N.A. | 6,000.0 | N.A. |
| Florida | 65 | 23,152.0 | 23,000.0 | 24,600.0 | 25,500.0 | N.A. |
| Georgia | 66 | 20,773.0 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Hawaii | 67 | | | | | |
| Indiana | 70 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Iowa | 71 | 15,000.0 | 15,700.0 | 16,700.0 | 17,600.0 | N.A. |
| Kentucky | 73 | 21,500.0 | 23,300.0 | 25,000.0 | 27,400.0 | 26,700.0 |
| Maine | 76 | | | | 3,600.0 | N.A. |
| Maryland | 77 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Massachusetts | 78 | 4,050.0 | 4,230.0 | 4,500.0 | 4,365.0 | N.A. |
| Minnesota | 82 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Missouri | 84 | 16,377.9 | 19,709.0 | 21,097.0 | 22,068.6 | N.A. |
| Montana | 85 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| New York | 88 | | | 8,500.0 | N.A. | N.A. |
| North Carolina | 92 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Ohio | 94 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Oregon | 98 | 8,000.0 | 9,500.0 | 9,983.1 | 8,889.5 | N.A. |
| South Dakota | 102 | N.A. | N.A. | 1,509.5 | N.A. | N.A. |
| Tennessee | 103 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Texas | 104 | N.A. | 12,174.4 | 10,313.7 | 9,585.0 | 9,031.7 |
| Utah | 105 | 5,205.8 | 5,140.1 | 5,383.0 | 5,480.1 | 4,900.0 |
| Vermont | 106 | 6,000.0 | 6,400.0 | 6,800.0 | 6,300.0 | N.A. |
| Virginia | 107 | | | | | |
| Washington | 108 | | 6,200.0 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| West Virginia | 109 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Wisconsin | 111 | 35,000.0 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |

TABLE 11 (Continued)

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF OUT-OF-STATE PLEASURE VISITORS, 1965-1979
(In Thousands of Visitors)

| State | Source | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alaska | 55 | N.A. | 327.4 | 389.0 | 430.0 | 500.0 |
| Arkansas | 58 | 20,476.0 | 22,405.3 | 7,304.8 | N.A. | N.A. |
| California | 61 | N.A. | N.A. | 6,235.1 | N.A. | N.A. |
| Colorado | 62 | 6,223.0 | 6,337.0 | N.A. | 13,772.9[f] | 11,256.1[f] |
| Connecticut | 63 | N.A. | 18,000.0 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Delaware | 213 | N.A. | N.A. | 1,997.0 | N.A. | N.A. |
| Florida | 65 | N.A. | 19,144.5 | 19,106.9 | 20,113.0 | 19,410.7 |
| Georgia | 66 | N.A. | 30,659.0 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Hawaii | 67 | | 1,758.6 | 1,905.8 | 2,044.4 | 2,133.1 |
| Indiana | 70 | N.A. | N.A. | 9,254.8 | N.A. | N.A. |
| Iowa | 71 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Kentucky | 73 | 27,700.0 | 30,000.0 | N.A. | 31,600.0 | N.A. |
| Maine | 76 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Maryland | 77 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Massachusetts | 78 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Minnesota | 82 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Missouri | 84 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Montana | 85 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| New York | 88 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| North Carolina | 92 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Ohio | 94 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Oregon | 98 | N.A. | 9,926.0 | 10,871.6 | 12,108.4 | 11,272.7 |
| South Dakota | 102 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Tennessee | 103 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Texas | 104 | 10,496.3 | 9,948.9 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Utah | 105 | 5,400.0 | 5,800.0 | 5,800.0 | 6,400.0 | 6,200.0 |
| Vermont | 106 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Virginia | 107 | | | | | 16,519.4[2] |
| Washington | 108 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| West Virginia | 109 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Wisconsin | 111 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |

[a] Travelers by private auto only.
[b] Summer travelers only.
[c] New series beginning in 1968.
[d] Fiscal year.
[e] Expo '67 influence.
[f] Total vacationists—in-state and out-of-state.

III

## LENGTH OF STAY AND SIZE OF PARTY

The period of time which tourists spend in a state is one of the most important factors influencing their total expenditures. From the point of view of a state economy any increase in the length of stay of tourists is likely to increase state income. Increasing the length of stay of present visitors may have more economic impact than attracting new visitors. Since it is likely that money spent on transportation to and from the state would not increase it is probable that as the number of days spent away from home increases, expenditures on food, lodging, souvenirs, etc., would increase more than proportionally. Size of party also contributes to the economic impact of tourism, but is not nearly as important as length of stay.

In terms of length of stay, Alaska leads with a stay of 18.0 days, followed by Florida with 13.0 days. Other states with long length of stay figures were Hawaii (9.6 days), Arizona (8.5 days), Montana (8.1 days), New Hampshire (7.4 days), New York (6.8 days), Texas (6.8 days), Connecticut (6.7 days), Missouri (6.5 days), Colorado (5.8 days), and Wyoming (5.7 days). (See Table 12)

States reporting a length of stay of less than 2 days were District of Columbia (1.8 days), Illinois (1.5 days), Indiana (1.4 days), Iowa (1.8 days), Maryland (1.3 days), Massachusetts (1.7 days), Mississippi (1.9 days), Ohio (1.4 days), South Dakota (1.8 days), Tennessee (1.9 days), Virginia (1.8 days), and Washington (1.8 days). These figures give a strong indication that the states are not destination areas, but are traveled through to reach primary destination areas.

Missouri and Nevada reported the largest party size–4.0 persons per party. When this figure is multiplied by the length of stay (6.5 for Missouri and 4.0 for Nevada), it is obvious that they are getting a great deal of "mileage" out of the visitors they receive. These figures serve to illustrate the impact of size of party and length of stay. The longer the average visit per party and the larger the size of party, the greater is the product of the two figures and the greater is the impact of tourism on the economy. When these figures are combined with the tourist expenditure figures reported in Chapter IV dollar amounts can be assigned to the importance of length of stay and size of party.

Following behind Missouri and Nevada were Montana and Connecticut with 3.6 persons per party; Alabama, New Hampshire, and Wisconsin with 3.3; Kansas and Rhode Island with 3.2; and Nebraska with 3.1 persons per party. Those states reporting party size of less than two people were District of Columbia (1.4), Hawaii (1.8), Illinois (1.6), Indiana (1.7), Maine (1.7), Maryland (1.7), Massachusetts (1.6), Minnesota (1.7), Mississippi (1.8), North Carolina (1.7), Ohio (1.7), Pennsylvania (1.7), Virginia (1.9), Washington (1.7), West Virginia (1.9) and Wyoming (1.9). (See Table 12)

A trend that has been quite obvious from previous editions of Travel Trends is that both the length of stay and size of party have decreased over the years. With the continued development of the Interstate system and increased availability of leisure time activities for family members these trends were expected to continue downward. New information indicates this trend is reversing itself. With energy and economic problems it now appears that length of stay figures are increasing again after a long period of decline. If energy problems continue it is likely that shorter trips and longer lengths of stay will be the new trend.

For additional information on length of stay and size of party see the data presented in Chapter X from the Better Homes and Gardens report, The Family Vacation Travel Market.

TABLE 12

AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY AND SIZE OF PARTY

| State | Source | Number of Days/Stay | Number of People/Party | Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 54 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 1979 |
| Alaska | 55 | 18.0 | 2.0 | 1977 |
| Arizona[a] | 56 | 8.5 | 2.5 | 1979 |
| Arkansas | 58 | 3.8 | 2.5 | 1977 |
| California | 61 | 2.5[b] | 2.5 | 1977 |
| Colorado | 62 | 5.8 | 2.9 | 1976 |
| Connecticut | 63 | 6.7 | 3.6 | 1976 |
| Delaware | 213 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 1977 |
| District of Columbia | 256 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1977 |
| Florida | 65 | 13.0 | 2.2 | 1979 |
| Georgia | 66 | 3.4 | 2.8 | 1975 |
| Hawaii | 67 | 9.6 | 1.8 | 1979 |
| Idaho | 256 | 3.5 | 2.0 | 1977 |
| Illinois | 256 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1977 |
| Indiana | 70 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1977 |
| Iowa[a] | 71 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 1979 |
| Kansas | 72 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 1976 |
| Kentucky | 73 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1978 |
| Louisiana | 74 | 3.8 | 2.7[e] | 1975 |
| Maine | 256 | 3.0 | 1.7 | 1977 |
| Maryland | 256 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1977 |
| Massachusetts | 256 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1977 |
| Michigan | 80 | 4.8 | 2.6 | 1977 |
| Minnesota | 256 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 1977 |
| Mississippi | 256 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1977 |
| Missouri | 84 | 6.5 | 4.0 | 1979 |
| Montana | 85 | 8.1 | 3.6 | 1979 |
| Nebraska[c] | 86 | 2.3 | 3.1 | 1978 |
| Nevada | 87 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 1976 |
| New Hampshire[c] | 89 | 7.4 | 3.3 | 1976 |
| New Jersey | 90 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 1979 |
| New Mexico | 91 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 1975 |
| New York | 88 | 6.8 | 2.5 | 1979 |
| North Carolina | 256 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 1977 |
| North Dakota | 93 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 1978 |
| Ohio | 256 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1977 |
| Oklahoma | 95 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 1975 |
| Oregon | 98 | 4.0 | 2.3 | 1979 |
| Pennsylvania | 99,256 | 3.6 | 1.7 | 1979/1977 |
| Rhode Island | 100 | 4.3 | 3.2 | 1978 |
| South Carolina | 101 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 1979 |
| South Dakota | 102 | 1.8[c] | 2.6[c] | 1977 |
| Tennessee | 103 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1976 |
| Texas[a,d] | 104 | 6.8 | 2.6 | 1979 |
| Utah | 105 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 1979 |
| Vermont | 106 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 1979 |
| Virginia | 107 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1979 |
| Washington | 256,108 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1977 |
| West Virginia | 256 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1977 |
| Wisconsin | 256,111 | 2.1 | 3.3 | 1977/1978 |
| Wyoming | 256,112 | 5.7 | 1.9 | 1980/1977 |

[a] Auto visitors only.
[b] Nights.
[c] Summer visitors only.
[d] Short term U.S. visitors.
[e] Estimate.

IV

# TOURIST EXPENDITURES

An important measure of the economic significance of tourism is provided by data on tourist expenditures. Obviously, the greater the number of tourists, the longer the average visit, the larger the party size, and the better developed the local tourist facilities, the greater will be the total tourist expenditures. The data presented in this section reflect in part differences in these factors as explanations for differentials in expenditures.

Other factors influencing the level of tourist expenditures might include the specific type of tourist facilities, the type and income level of out-of-state visitors attracted, and the duration of the tourist season. The data in Tables 13-16 are for the most part very general, but consideration of these and other underlying variables goes a long way toward explaining general trends. These tables follow the text material.

Estimated visitor or tourist expenditures for the period 1965-1979 are presented in Table 13. Of those states reporting visitor or tourist expenditures for 1979, Florida ranked first with $15.6 billion. Other states reporting expenditures of over $2 billion were New York ($7.3 billion), Pennsylvania ($5.7 billion), Wisconsin ($5.5 billion), Texas ($4.8 billion), Michigan ($4.3 billion), Arizona ($4.0 billion), Missouri ($3.3 billion), Georgia ($3.2 billion), Hawaii ($2.6 billion), Virginia ($2.6 billion), Louisiana ($2.5 billion), and Alabama ($2.2 billion). California ($15.2 billion in 1978), New Jersey ($4.6 billion in 1977) and Ohio ($3.5 billion in 1978) usually rank high, but 1979 data were not available.

A breakdown of expenditures by per person per day and per visit and per party per day and per visit is provided in Table 14. This data is based on figures from individual state travel offices and data from the 1977 National Travel Expenditure Study prepared by the U.S. Travel Data Center, which covers trips 100 miles or more from home. New Jersey reported the highest per person per day figure–$153.33. Other states reporting over $50 were Alaska ($92.99), Connecticut ($81.16), District of Columbia ($66.68), New York ($66.24), Massachusetts ($64.19), Illinois ($57.48), Hawaii ($54.62), Nevada ($53.96), California ($53.52), Ohio ($51.28), Georgia ($50.70), and Maryland ($50.30). States reporting less than $15 were Virginia ($9.51), New Hampshire ($12.73), Montana ($13.16), Missouri ($13.51), Nebraska ($13.64), Utah ($14.40), Rhode Island ($14.66), and Alabama ($14.91).

Alaska ranked first in per person per visit expenditures with $1,667.00, followed by Hawaii with $524.35 and Florida with $474.15. This is consistent with the relatively long lengths of stay reported –18.0, 9.6 and 13.9 days respectively. Other states with per person per visit expenditures of over $125 were New Jersey ($460.00), Texas ($243.27), Arizona ($235.21), Idaho ($146.89) and California ($146.44).

With regards to per party per visit expenditures Alaska ranked first with $3,334.00. The second highest expenditure was reported by New Jersey ($1,150.00), followed by Florida ($1,016.19), Hawaii ($943.87), Arizona ($588.09), Texas ($456.66), Montana ($388.00), Missouri ($352.00) and New Hampshire ($310.97).

Table 15 provides a breakdown of the per person per day expenditures into expense categories–lodging, food, transportation, and other expenditures. Sixty-three percent of the states reported transportation as the largest expense, with another 31 percent reporting food as the largest expense. It is interesting to note that

in the last edition of Travel Trends 55 percent of the states reporting indicated food to be the largest expense, and 32 percent reported transportation. The final 6 percent of the states reported lodging as the largest expense.

Hawaii reported the highest lodging expense with $17.37 per person per day. Following close behind was the District of Columbia with $16.35 and New Hampshire with $15.80. Other states reporting over $10 were Nevada ($12.23), Massachusetts ($10.67), Maine ($10.53) and New York ($10.31).

In terms of food expenditures per person per day, the District of Columbia led with $20.28, followed by New York with $17.85, Idaho with $17.37, Nevada with $16.50, Vermont with $16.12, and New Jersey with $15.38.

Per person per day expenditures for transportation ranged from $71.39 in Alaska to $2.30 in Virginia. Other states reporting high expenses for transportation include Connecticut ($55.29), Massachusetts ($31.44), Illinois ($31.12), New York ($29.99), Ohio ($26.01) and California ($25.74).

Hawaii was again the leader reporting other expenses of $16.34. Florida ranked second with $9.59, followed by Alaska with $9.44, Wisconsin with $9.34, Minnesota with $8.74, Illinois with $8.57, and Colorado with $8.54.

TABLE 13

ESTIMATED VISITORS OR TOURIST EXPENDITURES, 1965-1979
(In Millions of Dollars)

| State | Source | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 54 | $ 360.0 | $ 400.0 | $ 423.0 | $ 454.0 | $ 485.0 |
| Alaska[a] | 55 | | | | 30.4 | 36.4 |
| Arizona | 56 | 420.0 | 450.0 | 480.0 | 500.0 | 530.0 |
| Arkansas | 58 | 144.0[a] | N.A. | 254.0[a] | 278.0 | 300.0 |
| California | 61 | 1,328.6[a] | 2,000.0[a,e] | N.A. | 2,700.0[a] | N.A. |
| Colorado | 62 | 497.3 | 555.5 | 577.2 | 473.0[f] | 525.0 |
| Connecticut[a] | 63 | 205.0 | 225.0 | 245.0 | 250.0 | N.A. |
| Delaware | 213,110 | | Data first available in 1970 | | | |
| District of Columbia | 64 | 410.0 | 413.0 | 531.0 | 475.0 | 570.0 |
| Florida[a] | 65 | 3,872.6 | 4,311.3 | 4,962.0 | 5,508.2 | 5,242.2 |
| Georgia | 66 | 460.0 | 519.0 | 571.0 | 647.0 | 726.0 |
| Hawaii[a] | 67 | 265.0 | 302.0 | 400.0 | 440.0 | 525.0 |
| Idaho[a] | 68 | 175.0 | 191.0 | 202.0 | N.A. | N.A. |
| Illinois | 69 | 2,030.0 | 2,040.0 | 2,060.0 | N.A. | N.A. |
| Indiana | 70 | 737.0 | 803.0 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Iowa | 71 | 380.0 | 425.0 | 460.0 | 495.0 | 529.0 |
| Kansas | 72 | | | | | 527.3 |
| Kentucky | 73 | | 425.0 | 440.0 | 473.0 | 510.0 |
| Louisiana | 74 | | | | 544.0 | 580.0 |
| Maine | 76 | 115.6 | 128.3 | 136.0 | 156.4 | 173.5 |
| Maryland | 77 | | | 176.5 | N.A. | N.A. |
| Massachusetts | 78 | 1,065.5 | 1,145.0 | 1,230.0 | N.A. | N.A. |
| Michigan | 80 | | 936.0 | 1,065.0 | 1,170.0 | 1,300.0 |
| Minnesota | 82 | 507.8 | 520.8 | 534.1 | 643.0 | 750.0 |
| Mississippi | 83 | 223.0 | 245.0 | 260.0 | 284.5 | 387.7 |
| Missouri | 84 | 633.6 | 721.7 | 773.2 | 707.7 | N.A. |
| Montana | 85 | 86.4[a] | 127.0 | 132.8 | 163.3 | 180.1 |
| Nebraska[a] | 86 | 105.0 | 112.0 | 125.0 | N.A. | N.A. |
| Nevada | 87 | | | 713.6[a] | N.A. | N.A. |
| New Hampshire | 89 | | | | 298.0 | 322.0 |
| New Jersey[b] | 90 | 2,041.0 | 2,203.0 | 2,095.0 | N.A. | N.A. |
| New Mexico | 91 | 246.1[a] | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| New York | 88 | | | | 3,100.0 | 3,400.0 |
| North Carolina | 92 | 560.0 | 610.0 | 647.0 | 696.0 | 752.0 |
| North Dakota[d] | 93 | | | | 74.0 | 85.0 |
| Ohio[a] | 94 | 1,834.0 | 2,014.3 | 2,178.6 | 2,477.9 | 2,819.0 |
| Oklahoma | 96 | 225.2[a] | 237.5[a] | 501.0 | 380.0 | 407.0 |
| Oregon[a] | 98 | 182.0 | 184.2 | 191.0 | 285.6 | 326.4 |
| Pennsylvania | 99 | 2,300.0 | 3,000.0 | 3,028.0 | 3,800.0 | 4,100.0 |
| Rhode Island | 100 | 42.0 | 45.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 | N.A. |
| South Carolina | 101 | 262.0 | 285.0 | 307.0 | 335.0 | 360.0 |
| South Dakota | 102 | 94.1[a] | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Tennessee[a] | 103 | 327.0 | 359.0 | 388.0 | 424.0 | 455.0 |
| Texas[c] | 104 | 906.6 | 1,080.0 | 1,203.1 | 1,483.4 | 1,564.9 |
| Utah[a] | 105 | 183.0 | 221.0 | 259.0 | 238.0 | 110.0[h] |
| Vermont[a] | 106 | 156.0 | 164.0 | 200.0 | 200.0 | 200.0 |
| Virginia | 107 | 610.0 | 660.0 | N.A. | N.A. | 426.9[a] |
| Washington[a] | 108 | 270.4 | 290.0 | 305.0 | 323.0 | 375.0 |
| West Virginia | 109 | 417.4 | 436.8 | 477.9 | 589.1 | N.A. |
| Wisconsin[d] | 111 | 1,019.4 | 1,139.6 | 1,259.7 | 1,379.9 | 1,500.0 |
| Wyoming | 112 | 84.0[a] | N.A. | 45.2[b] | N.A. | N.A. |

TABLE 13 (Continued)

ESTIMATED VISITORS OR TOURIST EXPENDITURES, 1965-1979
(In Millions of Dollars)

| State | Source | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 54 | $ 512.0 | $ 545.0 | $ 601.0 | $ 665.0 | $ 718.2 |
| Alaska[a] | 55 | 45.0 | 52.0 | 65.6 | 72.0 | 79.0 |
| Arizona | 56 | 565.0 | 600.0 | 650.0 | 690.0 | 690.0 |
| Arkansas | 58 | 502.4 | 540.1 | 630.9 | 735.9 | 840.2 |
| California | 61,110 | N.A. | N.A. | 4,094.8 | N.A. | N.A. |
| Colorado | 62 | 570.0 | 600.0 | 624.0 | 557.0 | 628.4 |
| Connecticut | 63,110 | N.A. | 385.0[a] | 285.1 | 420.0 | 450.0 |
| Delaware | 213,110 | 141.0 | 141.0 | 112.8 | 164.3 | 202.0 |
| District of Columbia | 64 | 642.0 | 645.0 | 700.0 | 750.0 | N.A. |
| Florida | 65,110 | 3,600.0[a,g] | N.A. | 3,382.7 | 5,500.0[a] | 6,700.0[a] |
| Georgia | 66 | 763.0 | 839.4 | 934.0 | 1,186.0 | 1,295.0 |
| Hawaii[a] | 67 | 570.0 | 645.0 | 755.0 | 1,020.0 | 1,225.0 |
| Idaho | 68 | 200.0 | 200.0 | 210.0 | 210.0 | N.A. |
| Illinois | 69,110 | 1,112.7 | 2,820.0 | 1,384.6 | 1,128.9 | 1,200.1 |
| Indiana | 70,110 | N.A. | N.A. | 497.7 | N.A. | 1,071.6 |
| Iowa | 71 | 577.0 | 610.0 | 658.0 | 724.0 | 820.0 |
| Kansas | 72,110 | N.A. | N.A. | 323.4 | N.A. | 566.1 |
| Kentucky | 73 | 542.0 | 585.0 | 635.0 | 699.0 | 790.0 |
| Louisiana | 74 | 614.0 | 650.0 | 705.0 | 776.0 | 1,021.0 |
| Maine | 76 | 202.6 | 234.3 | 253.2 | 278.5 | 295.0 |
| Maryland | 77,110 | N.A. | N.A. | 503.7 | 504.0 | N.A. |
| Massachusetts | 78 | 1,202.5 | 1,300.0 | 1,500.0 | 1,350.0 | 2,300.0 |
| Michigan | 80,110 | N.A. | N.A. | 1,378.4 | 1,500.0 | 2,600.2 |
| Minnesota | 82 | 810.0 | 860.0 | 886.0 | 921.0 | 940.0 |
| Mississippi | 83 | 363.8 | 420.0 | 451.9 | N.A. | N.A. |
| Missouri | 84 | 830.0 | 952.0 | 1,017.0 | 1,065.0 | 2,000.0 |
| Montana | 85 | 198.0 | 210.5 | 231.5 | 241.7 | N.A. |
| Nebraska | 86 | N.A. | N.A. | 105.8[a,d] | N.A. | 342.4 |
| Nevada | 87 | 525.9 | N.A. | 713.6 | 360.0 | 2,500.0 |
| New Hampshire | 89 | 338.0 | 377.5 | 396.3 | 414.0 | 422.0 |
| New Jersey | 90,110 | N.A. | N.A. | 778.4 | N.A. | 3,480.0 |
| New Mexico | 91,110 | N.A. | N.A. | 284.7 | 350.0 | 483.0 |
| New York | 88 | 3,500.0 | 3,600.0 | 3,800.0 | 3,961.0 | 4,311.0 |
| North Carolina | 92 | 802.0 | 850.0 | 926.2 | 955.5 | 978.9 |
| North Dakota | 93 | 106.0[d] | 125.0[d] | 127.5 | 145.0 | 155.0 |
| Ohio | 94,110 | N.A. | N.A. | 1,118.5 | N.A. | N.A. |
| Oklahoma | 95,96 | 430.0 | 455.0 | 494.0 | 544.0 | 615.0 |
| Oregon[a] | 98 | 339.5 | 438.3 | 558.4 | 545.4 | 620.3 |
| Pennsylvania | 99 | 4,100.0 | 4,200.0 | 2,510.0 | 2,510.0 | 3,035.0 |
| Rhode Island | 100,110 | N.A. | N.A. | 93.4 | 70.0[a] | 72.0[a] |
| South Carolina | 101 | 382.0 | 405.0 | 443.0 | 491.0 | 896.2[h] |
| South Dakota | 102 | N.A. | N.A. | 93.3[a] | 116.0 | 163.0[a] |
| Tennessee | 103 | 680.0 | 730.0 | 795.0 | 875.0 | 989.0 |
| Texas[a] | 104 | 1,469.1[c] | 1,305.3[h] | 1,588.9[h] | 1,745.4[c] | 2,641.9[c] |
| Utah[a] | 105 | 134.8 | 152.9 | 168.7 | 187.8 | 272.0 |
| Vermont[a] | 106 | 200.0 | 220.0 | 250.0 | 250.0 | 260.0 |
| Virginia | 107 | N.A. | N.A. | 997.0 | 1,098.0 | 1,250.0 |
| Washington[a] | 108 | 394.0 | 450.0 | 550.0 | 568.0 | 532.0 |
| West Virginia | 109 | N.A. | N.A. | 540.0 | N.A. | 540.0 |
| Wisconsin | 111 | N.A. | N.A. | 2,272.0[d] | 3,327.0 | 3,405.0 |
| Wyoming | 112,110 | N.A. | N.A. | 152.1 | 180.0[a] | 190.0[a] |

TABLE 13 (Continued)

ESTIMATED VISITORS OR TOURIST EXPENDITURES, 1965-1979
(In Millions of Dollars)

| State | Source | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 242,54 | $ 846.0 | $ 993.0 | $ 1,400.0 | $ 1,790.0 | $ 2,200.0 |
| Alaska[a] | 242,55 | 88.0 | 140.0 | 160.0 | 175.0 | 200.0 |
| Arizona | 242,56 | 1,930.0[a] | 2,255.1 | 2,884.6 | 3,400.0 | 4,040.7 |
| Arkansas | 58 | 940.2 | 1,007.9 | 1,085.0 | 1,212.0 | 1,292.0 |
| California | 61 | N.A. | 12,449.6 | N.A. | 15,187.6 | N.A. |
| Colorado | 62 | 710.2 | 772.1 | 861.6 | 935.0 | 890.0 |
| Connecticut | 242,63 | 675.0 | 500.0 | 605.0 | 725.0 | N.A. |
| Delaware | 242,213 | 212.0 | 239.0 | 313.6 | N.A. | 358.5 |
| District of Columbia | 242 | 650.0[a] | 650.0[a] | 950.0[d] | 1,000.0[d] | N.A. |
| Florida | 65 | 8,678.2 | 10,190.0 | 11,274.4 | 12,934.7 | 15,575.9 |
| Georgia | 66 | 1,426.0 | 2,200.0 | 2,300.0 | 2,900.0 | 3,200.0 |
| Hawaii[a] | 67 | 1,270.0 | 1,640.0 | 1,845.0 | 2,188.0 | 2,620.0 |
| Idaho | 68 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Illinois | 69 | 1,222.9 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Indiana | 70 | 1,290.2 | 1,627.6 | 1,747.1 | 1,913.6 | N.A. |
| Iowa | 71,242 | 910.0 | 1,050.0 | 1,200.0 | N.A. | N.A. |
| Kansas | 72 | 813.4 | 822.8 | 987.9 | N.A. | N.A. |
| Kentucky | 73 | 893.0 | 1,041.0 | 1,247.0 | 1,400.0 | N.A. |
| Louisiana | 74 | 1,362.0 | 1,814.4 | 1,958.2 | 2,250.0 | 2,500.0 |
| Maine | 76, 242 | 321.0 | 378.0 | 667.0 | 850.0 | N.A. |
| Maryland | 77 | N.A. | 1,753.9 | N.A. | 1,878.4 | N.A. |
| Massachusetts | 242 | 2,500.0 | 700.0 | 2,700.0 | 3,000.0 | N.A. |
| Michigan | 80 | 3,297.1 | 3,300.0[d] | 3,700.0[d] | 4,150.0[d] | 4,350.0[d] |
| Minnesota | 242 | 1,106.0 | 1,230.0 | 1,400.0 | 1,600.0 | N.A. |
| Mississippi | 242 | N.A. | 1,400.0 | 1,000.0 | 1,200.0 | N.A. |
| Missouri | 84,242 | 1,950.0 | 2,250.0 | 2,700.0 | 2,800.0 | 3,300.0 |
| Montana | 242,85 | 304.5 | 342.3 | 382.6 | 432.0 | 421.8 |
| Nebraska | 86 | 404.3 | 551.9 | 598.5 | 713.2 | 720.0 |
| Nevada | 87 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| New Hampshire | 89 | 440.0 | 460.0 | 528.0 | N.A. | 597.0 |
| New Jersey | 242 | 2,212.0 | 2,600.0 | 4,600.0 | N.A. | N.A. |
| New Mexico | 91,242 | 774.0 | 881.8 | N.A. | 905.3 | 986.9 |
| New York | 88 | 4,631.0 | 5,059.0 | 5,467.0 | 6,351.0 | 7,300.0[d] |
| North Carolina | 242,92 | 1,090.0 | 1,280.0 | 1,768.0 | 1,970.0 | N.A. |
| North Dakota | 242,93 | 185.0[a] | 178.1 | 191.4 | 220.0 | 196.7 |
| Ohio | 94,242 | N.A. | 3,183.5 | N.A. | 3,500.0[d] | N.A. |
| Oklahoma | 95,242 | 1,106.2 | 1,375.0 | N.A. | 2,500.0[d] | N.A. |
| Oregon[a] | 242,98 | 688.9 | 621.4 | 725.8 | 982.9 | 1,082.4 |
| Pennsylvania | 99 | 3,335.0 | 4,690.2 | N.A. | 5,009.0 | 5,663.0 |
| Rhode Island | 100,242 | 70.0[a] | 73.0[a] | 223.0[a] | 275.0[d] | N.A. |
| South Carolina | 101 | 1,011.5[h] | 1,113.4[h] | 1,406.0[a] | 1,747.0[a] | 1,803.0[a] |
| South Dakota | 102,242 | 142.8[a] | 152.0[a] | 220.8[a,b] | 500.0[a,d] | N.A. |
| Tennessee | 103,242 | 1,118.0 | 1,295.0 | 1,500.0 | 1,864.0 | N.A. |
| Texas[a] | 104 | 3,504.1 | 3,809.8 | 4,288.5 | 4,333.4 | 4,837.6 |
| Utah | 105 | 295.0 | 340.0 | 305.0[a] | 352.0[a] | 415.0[a] |
| Vermont | 106 | 280.0[a] | 310.0[a] | 780.0 | 850.0 | 880.0 |
| Virginia | 107 | 1,446.0 | 1,626.0 | 1,880.0 | 2,368.0 | 2,589.0 |
| Washington | 108,242 | 1,346.3[i] | 2,149.0 | N.A. | 2,500.0 | N.A. |
| West Virginia | 109,242 | 542.0 | 574.5 | 647.0 | 715.0 | N.A. |
| Wisconsin | 111 | 3,873.0 | 4,222.0 | 4,447.3 | 4,981.5 | 5,481.8 |
| Wyoming | 242,112 | 200.0 | 357.0 | 379.0[a] | 551.8 | 503.2 |

[a] Out-of-state visitors only.
[b] Summer season only.
[c] Includes commercial carriers.
[d] Estimates.
[e] New series beginning in 1966.
[f] New series beginning in 1968;
[g] New series beginning in 1970.
[h] Out-of-state auto visitors only.
[i] New series.

TABLE 14

AVERAGE TOTAL EXPENDITURES OF VISITORS IN STATES

| State | Source | Per Person | | Per Party | | Date of Data |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Per Day | Per Visit | Per Day | Per Visit | |
| Alabama | 54 | $ 14.91 | $ 37.27 | $ 49.20 | $ 123.00 | 1979 |
| Alaska | 55 | 92.99 | 1,667.00 | 185.98 | 3,334.00 | 1977 |
| Arizona | 56 | 32.22[c] | 235.21[c] | 80.56[c] | 588.09[c] | 1979 |
| Arkansas[a] | 58,110 | 28.79 | 80.30 | 37.76 | 143.49 | 1977 |
| California[a] | 61,110 | 53.52 | 146.44 | 87.86 | 240.41 | 1977 |
| Colorado[a] | 110 | 41.21 | 110.45 | 69.46 | 186.16 | 1977 |
| Connecticut[a] | 110 | 81.16 | 96.13 | 130.60 | 154.70 | 1977 |
| Delaware[a] | 110 | 34.67 | 78.00 | 65.69 | 147.79 | 1977 |
| District of Columbia[a] | 110 | 66.68 | 117.30 | 92.25 | 162.27 | 1977 |
| Florida[a] | 65 | 34.23 | 474.15 | 79.39 | 1,016.19 | 1979 |
| Georgia[a] | 110 | 50.70 | 89.66 | 86.02 | 152.11 | 1977 |
| Hawaii | 67 | 54.62 | 524.35 | 98.32 | 943.87 | 1977 |
| Idaho[a] | 110 | 41.97 | 146.89 | 83.94 | 293.79 | 1977 |
| Illinois[a] | 110 | 57.48 | 87.07 | 94.26 | 142.79 | 1977 |
| Indiana[a] | 70,110 | 38.59 | 55.70 | 63.99 | 92.36 | 1977 |
| Iowa[a] | 110 | 43.18 | 77.25 | 78.99 | 141.33 | 1977 |
| Kansas[a] | 72,110 | 42.10 | 75.70 | 69.56 | 125.07 | 1977 |
| Kentucky | 73 | 48.62 | 97.24 | 97.24 | 194.48 | 1978 |
| Louisiana[a] | 110 | 48.50 | 104.32 | 81.23 | 174.71 | 1977 |
| Maine[a] | 110 | 38.58 | 115.75 | 66.31 | 198.94 | 1977 |
| Maryland[a] | 110 | 50.30 | 67.07 | 84.50 | 112.67 | 1977 |
| Massachusetts[a] | 110 | 64.19 | 106.33 | 101.67 | 168.42 | 1977 |
| Michigan[a] | 80,110 | 41.82 | 98.49 | 72.39 | 170.48 | 1977 |
| Minnesota[a] | 110 | 44.99 | 99.69 | 75.44 | 167.17 | 1977 |
| Mississippi[a] | 110 | 33.79 | 63.96 | 60.39 | 114.32 | 1977 |
| Missouri | 84 | 13.51 | 88.00 | 54.15 | 352.00 | 1979 |
| Montana | 85 | 13.16 | 106.89 | 47.78 | 388.00 | 1979 |
| Nebraska[b] | 86 | 13.64 | 31.37 | 42.28 | 97.26 | 1978 |
| Nevada[a] | 110 | 53.96 | 123.27 | 88.16 | 201.39 | 1977 |
| New Hampshire[b] | 89 | 12.73 | 93.95 | 42.14 | 310.97 | 1976 |
| New Jersey | 90 | 153.33 | 460.00 | 383.33 | 1,150.00 | 1979 |
| New Mexico[a] | 110 | 41.34 | 83.10 | 75.02 | 150.81 | 1977 |
| New York[a] | 110 | 66.24 | 120.21 | 108.50 | 196.90 | 1977 |
| North Carolina[a] | 110 | 38.52 | 83.00 | 64.71 | 139.44 | 1977 |
| North Dakota | 93 | 36.29 | 90.71 | 72.57 | 181.43 | 1978 |
| Ohio[a] | 110 | 51.28 | 71.88 | 88.28 | 123.74 | 1977 |
| Oklahoma[a] | 110 | 35.39 | 68.94 | 65.13 | 126.88 | 1977 |
| Oregon | 98 | 20.37 | 80.06 | 47.26 | 185.74 | 1979 |
| Pennsylvania[a] | 110 | 46.27 | 70.85 | 78.68 | 120.48 | 1977 |
| Rhode Island | 100 | 14.66 | 63.04 | 49.86 | 214.40 | 1978 |
| South Carolina[d] | 101 | 17.21 | 47.68 | 42.85 | 118.72 | 1979 |
| South Dakota[a] | 110 | 36.68 | 84.64 | 62.20 | 143.52 | 1977 |
| Tennessee[a] | 110 | 39.08 | 67.48 | 65.95 | 113.87 | 1977 |
| Texas | 104 | 21.78 | 243.27 | 49.46 | 456.66 | 1979 |
| Utah | 105 | 14.40 | 44.40 | 31.90 | 99.10 | 1979 |
| Vermont | 106 | 22.80 | 59.28 | 63.84 | 165.98 | 1979 |
| Virginia | 107 | 9.51 | 17.59 | 19.88 | 35.79 | 1979 |
| Washington[a] | 110 | 41.22 | 73.13 | 71.13 | 126.20 | 1977 |
| West Virginia[a] | 110 | 36.59 | 73.70 | 69.22 | 139.43 | 1977 |
| Wisconsin[a] | 110 | 38.76 | 79.79 | 72.42 | 149.09 | 1977 |
| Wyoming[a] | 110 | 36.17 | 108.87 | 69.08 | 207.94 | 1977 |

[a] Domestic travel of 200 miles or more.
[b] Summer visitors only.
[c] Auto visitors only.
[d] Non-resident travelers.

TABLE 15

AVERAGE EXPENDITURE PER PERSON PER DAY

| State | Source | Lodging | Food | Transportation | Other | Total | Date of Data |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 54 | $ 3.76 | $ 4.24 | $ 3.39 | $ 3.52 | $14.91 | 1979 |
| Alaska | 55 | 6.94 | 5.22 | 71.39 | 9.44 | 92.99 | 1977 |
| Arizona[c] | 56 | 7.22 | 10.06 | 8.70 | 6.24 | 32.22 | 1979 |
| Arkansas[a] | 58,110 | 3.54 | 10.96 | 7.43 | 6.86 | 28.79 | 1977 |
| California[a] | 61,110 | 6.48 | 13.55 | 25.74 | 7.75 | 53.52 | 1977 |
| Colorado[a] | 110 | 6.60 | 11.60 | 14.47 | 8.54 | 41.21 | 1977 |
| Connecticut[a] | 110 | 4.23 | 13.20 | 55.29 | 8.44 | 81.16 | 1977 |
| Delaware[a] | 110 | 7.70 | 13.06 | 6.37 | 7.54 | 34.67 | 1977 |
| District of Columbia[a] | 110 | 16.35 | 20.28 | 22.27 | 7.78 | 66.68 | 1977 |
| Florida | 65 | 9.00 | 10.92 | 4.72 | 9.59 | 34.23 | 1979 |
| Georgia[a] | 110 | 6.19 | 13.16 | 23.43 | 7.92 | 50.70 | 1977 |
| Hawaii | 67 | 17.37 | 14.64 | 6.27 | 16.34 | 54.62 | 1977 |
| Idaho[a] | 110 | 5.79 | 17.37 | 11.85 | 6.96 | 41.97 | 1977 |
| Illinois[a] | 110 | 4.68 | 13.11 | 31.12 | 8.57 | 57.48 | 1977 |
| Indiana[a] | 70,110 | 3.59 | 11.95 | 15.02 | 8.03 | 38.59 | 1977 |
| Iowa[a] | 110 | 4.40 | 13.36 | 17.61 | 7.81 | 43.18 | 1977 |
| Kansas[a] | 72,110 | 3.48 | 11.46 | 19.39 | 7.77 | 42.10 | 1977 |
| Kentucky | 73 | 4.96 | 13.47 | 21.78 | 8.41 | 48.62 | 1978 |
| Louisiana[a] | 110 | 5.39 | 14.24 | 21.12 | 7.75 | 48.50 | 1977 |
| Maine[a] | 110 | 10.53 | 13.30 | 7.50 | 7.25 | 38.58 | 1977 |
| Maryland[a] | 110 | 5.82 | 14.55 | 22.24 | 7.69 | 50.30 | 1977 |
| Massachusetts[a] | 110 | 10.67 | 14.30 | 31.44 | 7.78 | 64.19 | 1977 |
| Michigan[a] | 80,110 | 7.22 | 11.46 | 14.80 | 8.34 | 41.82 | 1977 |
| Minnesota[a] | 110 | 6.89 | 12.88 | 16.48 | 8.74 | 44.99 | 1977 |
| Mississippi[a] | 110 | 3.53 | 11.94 | 10.89 | 7.43 | 33.79 | 1977 |
| Missouri | 84 | 2.11 | 3.03 | 6.45 | 1.92 | 13.51 | 1979 |
| Montana[a] | 110 | 5.67 | 11.42 | 11.72 | 7.61 | 36.42 | 1977 |
| Nebraska[b] | 86 | 3.83 | 4.39 | 3.79 | 1.63 | 13.64 | 1978 |
| Nevada[a] | 110 | 12.23 | 16.50 | 18.14 | 7.09 | 53.96 | 1977 |
| New Hampshire[a] | 110 | 15.80 | 11.65 | 8.13 | 8.28 | 43.86 | 1977 |
| New Jersey[a] | 110 | 7.87 | 15.38 | 22.17 | 7.89 | 53.31 | 1977 |
| New Mexico[a] | 110 | 5.36 | 14.94 | 13.09 | 7.95 | 41.34 | 1977 |
| New York[a] | 110 | 10.31 | 17.85 | 29.99 | 8.09 | 66.24 | 1977 |
| North Carolina[a] | 110 | 6.01 | 12.20 | 12.74 | 7.57 | 38.52 | 1977 |
| North Dakota[a] | 110 | 2.93 | 11.51 | 16.66 | 7.10 | 38.20 | 1977 |
| Ohio[a] | 110 | 3.13 | 13.83 | 26.01 | 8.31 | 51.28 | 1977 |
| Oklahoma[a] | 110 | 3.46 | 11.77 | 12.34 | 7.82 | 35.39 | 1977 |
| Oregon[a] | 110 | 3.29 | 14.35 | 16.53 | 8.01 | 42.18 | 1977 |
| Pennsylvania[a] | 110 | 5.63 | 13.04 | 19.38 | 8.22 | 46.27 | 1977 |
| Rhode Island[a] | 110 | 3.54 | 11.98 | 18.60 | 7.14 | 41.26 | 1977 |
| South Carolina[d] | 101 | 5.61 | 5.19 | 2.41 | 4.00 | 17.21 | 1979 |
| South Dakota[a] | 110 | 5.12 | 11.10 | 12.91 | 7.55 | 36.68 | 1977 |
| Tennessee[a] | 110 | 5.75 | 13.20 | 12.47 | 7.66 | 39.08 | 1977 |
| Texas[a] | 110 | 6.40 | 12.16 | 18.79 | 7.84 | 45.19 | 1977 |
| Utah | 105 | 3.20 | 3.60 | 3.50 | 4.10 | 14.40 | 1979 |
| Vermont[a] | 110 | 8.23 | 16.12 | 3.36 | 7.76 | 35.47 | 1977 |
| Virginia[c,d] | 107 | 2.23 | 3.53 | 2.30 | 1.45 | 9.51 | 1979 |
| Washington[a] | 110 | 3.70 | 12.78 | 16.34 | 8.40 | 41.22 | 1977 |
| West Virginia[a] | 110 | 7.42 | 11.67 | 9.77 | 7.73 | 36.59 | 1977 |
| Wisconsin[a] | 110 | 6.59 | 13.10 | 9.73 | 9.34 | 38.76 | 1977 |
| Wyoming[a] | 110 | 5.77 | 10.99 | 11.17 | 8.24 | 36.17 | 1977 |

[a] Domestic travel of 200 miles or more.
[b] Summer visitors only.
[c] Auto travelers only.
[d] Non-resident travelers.

V

# INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC IMPACT

Chapter IV presented a general picture of the level and types of visitor expenditures. The impact of these expenditures differs from state to state according to the type of facilities available, the level of development of these facilities, and the seasonal nature of the tourist industry (particularly the length of season). These expenditures create employment in travel-serving enterprises and contribute to the economy of a region. An indication of the economic impact can be gained by examining employment, wages and receipts in the lodging industry and in eating and drinking places.

Average annual employment in hotels and other lodging places for the years 1965-1979 are given in Table 16. California continues as the leader with 110,200 employees, followed by Florida with 90,800. New York with 59,400, Nevada with 57,600, Texas with 56,600, Pennsylvania with 45,300, Illinois with 40,400, Ohio with 30,400, Georgia with 28,200, and New Jersey with 28,000 complete the top ten.

It is interesting to note that while New York ranked third in number of lodging employees in 1979, employment declined from 1965 when 74,200 employees were reported to 1978 when 58,800 were reported. This is a drop of 15,400 employees over the 14 years. In 1979 there was an increase of 600 employees and new hotel construction indicating a new trend is underway. The District of Columbia has also recorded a decline over the period of 1965-1979, a loss of 1,500 employees. However, the District of Columbia is again building, having reached a low of 7,700 employees in 1975, and steadily increasing to 9,100 in 1979. For most states the trend has been to record employment increases and many of them have been sizable. States reporting large employment increases since 1965 include California up 45,300, Florida up 45,000. Nevada up 39,700, Texas up 21,700, Georgia up 17,800, Hawaii up 17,400, and Pennsylvania up 15,600 employees.

Wage and salary disbursements by place of work in hotels and other lodging places is shown in Table 17. Starting with the 1975 figures, data are based on the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification manual rather than the 1967 manual. Thus, the figures may not be strictly comparable.

As would be expected, there is a strong correlation between the rank of states in terms of employment and its rank with regard to wage and salary payments. The main cause of any divergence would be the difference in the average level of hourly wage rates, which is generally not appreciable; however, higher rates in New York, Illinois, Nevada and states with major population centers do alter the ranking.

California with wage and salary disbursements of $909 million is the leader. Nevada ranked second paying $705 million in wage and salary disbursements to employees in the lodging industry in 1979. Filling out the top ten states were Florida with $659 million, New York with $593 million, Texas with $430 million, Illinois with $319 million, Pennsylvania with $306 million, New Jersey with $270 million, Hawaii with $254 million and Virginia with $224 million. Other states reporting over $200 million in wage and salary disbursements to lodging employees were Ohio with $208 million and Georgia with $207 million.

Taxable sales in hotels, motels and other lodging places for the period 1965-1979 are presented in Table 18. This table is based on data received from the individual state departments of revenue. Although data is not reported for all states, Florida ($2.0 billion), New York ($1.2 billion), Texas ($0.8 billion), Hawaii ($0.7 billion) and Georgia ($0.6 billion) are the leaders. The states of Montana, Nevada and Oregon reported no state sales tax applicable.

Table 19 provides similar data on hotels, motels, motor hotels and tourist courts, but this data is from the U.S. Bureau of the Census' 1977 Census of Service Industries, 1972 Census of Selected Services and 1967 Census of Business. Data are provided on the number of hotels, motels, motor hotels and tourist courts and their receipts. California is the leader in all three years (1967, 1972, 1977), reporting 5,366 establishments with payroll of $1,867,706,000 in 1977. In terms of establishments, Florida was second with 4,607, followed by New York with 3,011, Texas with 2,555, Michigan with 1,979, Pennsylvania with 1,895, Wisconsin with 1,801, New Jersey with 1,523, Illinois with 1,382 and Colorado with 1,333.

Looking at receipts in 1977, California was followed by Nevada with $1.7 billion, Florida with $1.5 billion, New York with $1.2 billion, Texas with $0.9 billion, Illinois with $0.8 billion, Pennsylvania with $0.7 billion, Hawaii with $0.5 billion, Ohio with $0.5 billion and Georgia with $0.4 billion.

The total hotels, motels, motor hotels, and tourist courts reported for the United States in 1977 was 51,861. This compares to 58,688 in 1972 and 65,579 in 1967. Seventy-five percent of these were in the motels, motor hotels, and tourist courts category in 1979. Total receipts equalled $17.7 billion, with the hotels category accounting for over 55 percent of the total receipts. Total receipts reported in 1972 were $10.1 billion and in 1967 $5.5 billion. It is interesting to note that even though the number of establishments has decreased (down 20.9 percent since 1967), the receipts have increased, 75.3 percent and 221.8 percent over 1972 and 1967 respectively. Thus, the trend is toward fewer but larger establishments and higher rates.

The percentage of visitors using various types of accommodations are given in Table 20. Seventy-four percent of the states reporting show hotels/motels/resorts as the accommodations used by the majority of their visitors. Another 15 percent of the states stated that the majority of their visitors stayed with friends and relatives, while 9 percent reported campgrounds as the most important type of accommodation.

States reporting 80 percent or more of their visitors using hotels/motels/resorts were Hawaii (88.2 percent), California (87.0 percent), Minnesota (82.7 percent), and Nevada (81.0 percent). The seven states reporting friends and relatives as the most important type of accommodation were Louisiana (59.3 percent), Maryland (54.0 percent), New York (53.0 percent), Delaware (48.0 percent), Pennsylvania (44.5 percent), Indiana (39.2 percent) and Kansas (32.0 percent). Idaho, North Dakota, Washington and Wyoming reported the campground to be the most important–65.0, 37.6, 38.2 and 46.7 percent respectively. In New Hampshire the cabin was reported as most important with 43.1 percent of the visitors using this type of accommodation.

Table 21 presents average annual employment in eating and drinking places. California is again the leader with 538,700 employees, followed by New York with 295,600, Texas with 272,000, Ohio with 229,000, Florida with 215,900, Pennsylvania with 211,900, Michigan with 189,400, New Jersey with 129,200, Indiana with 125,300, and Wisconsin with 120,600. The only other state reporting over 100,000 employees in eating and drinking places was Minnesota with 104,100. Again the trend has been increasing employment supported by both increased local use and increased traveler use. States with employment increases over 100,000 since 1965 were California with 316,600 additional employees, Texas with 178,900, Florida with 143,200, Michigan with 121,100, Ohio with 116,700 and Pennsylvania with 102,000.

Wage and salary disbursements in eating and drinking places are given in Table 22. As would be expected wage and salary disbursements rankings are quite similar to employment rankings. California was the leader with wage and salary disbursements of $3.3 million, followed by New York with $2.0 million. Filling out the top ten were Texas with $1.6 million, Florida with $1.3 million, Ohio with $1.2 million, Pennsylvania with $1.0 million, Michigan with $1.0 million, New Jersey with $0.8 million, Massachusetts with $0.7 million and Washington with $0.6 million. Comparison of the top ten in employment and wage and salary disbursements show the loss of Indiana (which had a disclosure in wage and salary disbursements for 1979) and Wisconsin (which ranked 13th in disbursements in 1979), and the addition of Washington (11th in employment) and Massachusetts (no 1979 employment figure available).

Table 23 presents information from the 1977 Census of Service Industries, the 1972 Census of Selected Services and the 1967 Census of Business on the number and receipts of travel agencies, tour operators and related services. In 1977 California led with 3,198 establishments, followed by New York with 3,078. In 1972 and 1967 New York led with 2,109 and 1,278 establishments respectively, while California was second with 1,561 and 946 establishments respectively. Finishing the top ten in 1977 were Illinois (1,169), Florida (1,046), New Jersey (992), Pennsylvania (810), Texas (732), Indiana (700), Massachusetts (658), and Michigan (489). The total number of travel agencies, tour operators and related services in the United States was 19,442 in 1977, 10,269 in 1972 and 5,771 in 1967. This is an increase of 237 percent since 1967.

In terms of receipts, once again one finds a close correlation to the number of establishments. New York led with $317,378,000, followed by California with $279,743,000. Illinois was third with $123,733,000, followed by Florida with $77,119,000, Hawaii with $75,702, Massachusetts with $71,999,000, Pennsylvania with $71,799,000, New Jersey with $68,371,000, and Texas with $67,149,000. Total receipts were $1,727,296,000 in 1977, $710,174,000 in 1972 and $329,438,000 in 1967, for a 424 percent increase 1977 over 1967.

Estimated annual revenue received from travel taxes are presented in Table 24. This information was compiled from the U.S. Travel Data Center's annual Survey of State Travel Offices and from information submitted by the individual state tourism offices. Of the states reporting 1979 figures, New York led with $898,000,000, followed by Florida with $735,673,000, California with $605,116,000, Hawaii with $338,000,000, Pennsylvania with $300,913,000, and New Jersey and Arizona with $200,000,000.

TABLE 16

AVERAGE ANNUAL EMPLOYMENT IN HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES, 1965-1979
(In Thousands of Persons)

| State | Source | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 117 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 7.1 | 7.1[a] | 7.3 |
| Alaska | 118 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.4 |
| Arizona | 119 | 9.0 | 9.7 | 9.8 | 10.4 | 11.5 |
| Arkansas | 120 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.6 |
| California | 121 | 64.9 | 68.0 | 68.9 | 72.1 | 77.5 |
| Colorado | 122 | 8.4 | 8.6 | 9.9 | 11.0 | 11.8 |
| Connecticut | 123 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.8 |
| Delaware | 124 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| District of Columbia | 125 | 10.6 | 10.1 | 10.2 | 9.5 | 9.2 |
| Florida | 126 | 45.8 | 48.4 | 50.1 | 55.0 | 58.0 |
| Georgia | 127 | 10.4 | 12.2 | 13.7 | 13.7 | 15.4 |
| Hawaii | 128 | 6.3 | 7.3 | 9.0 | 10.6 | 12.5 |
| Idaho | 129 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.1 |
| Illinois | 130 | 34.0 | 35.8 | 36.6 | 36.7 | 36.7 |
| Indiana | 131 | 10.3 | 10.9 | 10.8 | 11.0 | 11.9 |
| Iowa | 132 | 7.4 | 9.0 | 9.7 | 9.9 | 9.6 |
| Kansas | 133 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.8 |
| Kentucky | 134 | 6.0 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 7.8 | 8.2 |
| Louisiana | 135 | 9.8 | 10.5 | 10.7 | 11.2 | 11.0 |
| Maine | 136 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 4.2 |
| Maryland | 137 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 6.7 |
| Massachusetts | 138 | 15.0 | 16.1 | 16.3 | 16.7 | 17.5 |
| Michigan | 139 | 13.7 | 16.7 | 17.6 | 18.9 | 20.7 |
| Minnesota | 140 | 11.3 | 11.4 | 12.6 | 13.5 | 13.9 |
| Mississippi | 141 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 5.8 |
| Missouri | 142 | 14.5 | 15.5 | 15.4 | 14.4 | 14.7 |
| Montana | 143 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.9 |
| Nebraska | 144 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.1 | 4.4 |
| Nevada | 145 | 17.9 | 20.0 | 22.0 | 23.3 | 26.4 |
| New Hampshire | 146 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.9 |
| New Jersey | 147 | 15.4 | 16.1 | 16.4 | 15.5 | 17.0 |
| New Mexico | 148 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.7 |
| New York | 149 | 74.2 | 74.1 | 74.1 | 70.3 | 70.9 |
| North Carolina | 150 | 9.6 | 9.4 | 10.6 | 11.5 | 11.0 |
| North Dakota | 151 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.5 |
| Ohio | 152 | 22.8 | 24.0 | 24.6 | 21.4 | 22.3 |
| Oklahoma | 153 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.9 |
| Oregon | 154 | 7.6 | 8.0 | 8.1 | 8.7 | 9.0 |
| Pennsylvania | 155 | 29.7 | 30.6 | 31.9 | 32.6 | 34.1 |
| Rhode Island | 156 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 |
| South Carolina | 157 | 5.3 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 6.6 | 6.9 |
| South Dakota | 158 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 |
| Tennessee | 159 | 10.0 | 11.1 | 11.0 | 12.8 | 13.9 |
| Texas | 160 | 34.9 | 36.6 | 37.5 | 39.8 | 40.8 |
| Utah | 161 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.4 |
| Vermont | 162 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 5.8[a] |
| Virginia | 163 | 14.2 | 14.6 | 15.1 | 15.5 | 16.4 |
| Washington | 164 | 8.4 | 9.2 | 9.7 | 10.5 | 11.8 |
| West Virginia | 165 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.6 |
| Wisconsin | 246 |  | 10.1 | 10.4 | 12.2 | 12.6 |
| Wyoming | 166 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 4.4 |

TABLE 16 (Continued)

AVERAGE ANNUAL EMPLOYMENT IN HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES, 1965-1979
(In Thousands of Persons)

| State | Source | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 117 | 7.4 | 7.6 | 7.8 | 8.6 | 9.5 |
| Alaska | 118 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.5 |
| Arizona | 119 | 12.2 | 13.1 | 13.8 | 14.4 | 15.1 |
| Arkansas | 120 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 7.0 | 7.1 |
| California | 121 | 81.0 | 81.9 | 82.1[b] | 87.6 | 87.1 |
| Colorado | 122 | 12.2 | 12.8 | 14.5 | 15.3[b] | 16.2 |
| Connecticut | 123 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 6.5 | 6.1 | 6.2 |
| Delaware | 124 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 1.5 |
| District of Columbia | 125 | 9.5 | 9.2 | 8.3 | 8.7 | 7.9 |
| Florida | 126 | 58.6 | 61.0 | 66.0[b] | 72.4 | 73.4 |
| Georgia | 127 | 16.4 | 17.1 | 18.4[b] | 21.2 | 22.6 |
| Hawaii | 128 | 13.6 | 15.6 | 17.6 | 18.9 | 19.1 |
| Idaho | 129 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 4.7 |
| Illinois | 130 | 36.8 | 37.0 | 40.1 | 43.5 | 47.4 |
| Indiana | 131 | 12.4 | 12.9 | 13.6 | 14.9 | 16.9 |
| Iowa | 132 | 9.8 | 10.1 | 10.7 | 11.0 | 11.2 |
| Kansas | 133 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 6.1[b] | 6.6 |
| Kentucky | 134 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 8.9 | 10.3 | 10.8 |
| Louisiana | 135 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 12.6[b] | 13.7 | 14.3 |
| Maine | 136 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 6.1 | 6.4 | 6.0 |
| Maryland | 137 | 6.8 | 7.6 | 8.6 | 8.9 | 8.9 |
| Massachusetts | 138 | 16.8 | 16.9 | 18.0 | 18.7 | 19.3 |
| Michigan | 139 | 20.2 | 20.0 | 21.4 | 21.7 | 22.4 |
| Minnesota | 140 | 13.7 | 14.8 | 16.5 | 17.5 | 19.1 |
| Mississippi | 141 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 6.6[b] | 7.0 |
| Missouri | 142 | 15.9 | 15.8 | 17.6 | 18.4 | 19.2 |
| Montana | 143 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 5.6 | 6.0 |
| Nebraska | 144 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 6.6 | 7.3 | 7.9 |
| Nevada | 145 | 28.6 | 27.4 | 30.0 | 31.9 | 33.3 |
| New Hampshire | 146 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 6.4 |
| New Jersey | 147 | 17.6 | 19.0 | 20.5 | 22.6 | 22.5 |
| New Mexico | 148 | 5.8 | 6.1 | 6.7 | 7.5 | 7.7 |
| New York | 149 | 69.2 | 69.8 | 69.1 | 68.6 | 68.0 |
| North Carolina | 150 | 11.7 | 11.9 | 15.2 | 17.0 | 16.0 |
| North Dakota | 151 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.3 |
| Ohio | 152 | 24.8 | 27.2 | 30.4 | 28.4[b] | 30.0 |
| Oklahoma | 153 | 6.9 | 7.4 | 7.7[b] | 7.9 | 8.2 |
| Oregon | 154 | 9.7 | 10.0 | 10.8 | 11.7 | 12.1 |
| Pennsylvania | 155 | 34.5 | 36.1 | 47.2 | 50.4 | 49.1 |
| Rhode Island | 156 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| South Carolina | 157 | 7.4 | 8.3 | 9.2 | 11.2 | 12.4 |
| South Dakota | 158 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 2.9 |
| Tennessee | 159 | 15.1 | 15.6 | 16.8 | 19.0 | 19.9 |
| Texas | 160 | 40.8 | 40.7 | 41.6[b] | 44.9 | 49.3 |
| Utah | 161 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 5.1[b] | 5.2 |
| Vermont | 162 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.1 |
| Virginia | 163 | 17.0 | 18.8 | 21.3 | 24.2 | 25.4 |
| Washington | 164 | 11.5 | 11.7 | 12.0 | 12.8 | 14.0 |
| West Virginia | 165 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 5.3 | 5.3 |
| Wisconsin | 246 | 12.7 | 12.6 | 13.9 | 15.4 | N.A. |
| Wyoming | 166 | 4.6 | 4.9 | N.A. | 5.6 | 5.7 |

TABLE 16 (Continued)

AVERAGE ANNUAL EMPLOYMENT IN HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES, 1965-1979
(In Thousands of Persons)

| State | Source | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 117 | 9.8 | 10.0 | 10.2 | 10.3 | 10.2 |
| Alaska | 118 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.3 |
| Arizona | 119 | 16.1 | 18.0 | 18.1 | 20.4 | 22.5 |
| Arkansas | 120 | 7.2 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 8.0 | 8.0 |
| California | 121 | 89.5 | 93.4 | 99.0 | 106.5 | 110.2 |
| Colorado | 122 | 17.8 | 18.5 | 19.2 | 21.4 | 22.1 |
| Connecticut | 123 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.6 |
| Delaware | 124 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.7 |
| District of Columbia | 125 | 7.7 | 8.6 | 8.8 | 9.2 | 9.1 |
| Florida | 126 | 73.3 | 77.6 | 77.9 | 83.6 | 90.8 |
| Georgia | 127 | 22.4 | 26.0 | 27.1 | 28.1 | 28.2 |
| Hawaii | 128 | 19.9 | 21.1 | 22.3 | 22.5 | 23.7 |
| Idaho | 129 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 5.2 | 5.4 |
| Illinois | 130 | 42.9 | 39.5 | 39.4 | 40.5 | 40.4 |
| Indiana | 131 | 16.2 | 16.7 | 17.6 | 18.0 | 18.6[c] |
| Iowa | 132 | 11.3 | 10.2 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 11.0 |
| Kansas | 133 | 6.6 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 7.7 |
| Kentucky | 134 | 11.0 | 11.4 | 11.6 | 12.5 | 12.4 |
| Louisiana | 135 | 14.4 | 15.3 | 15.8 | 16.2 | 16.5 |
| Maine | 136 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 5.9 |
| Maryland | 137 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 10.0 | 9.9 | 10.2 |
| Massachusetts | 138 | 18.8 | 19.7 | 19.7 | 21.2 | N.A. |
| Michigan | 139 | 21.4 | 23.3 | 25.4 | 25.9 | 26.1 |
| Minnesota | 140 | 18.1 | 19.7 | 19.5 | 19.8 | 20.9 |
| Mississippi | 141 | 7.6 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 8.4 | 8.0 |
| Missouri | 142 | 19.2 | 20.6 | 21.0 | 23.4 | 24.5 |
| Montana | 143 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 6.7 |
| Nebraska | 144 | 7.8 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 7.2 |
| Nevada | 145 | 35.6 | 36.5 | 39.5 | 50.5 | 57.6 |
| New Hampshire | 146 | 6.3[b] | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.4 |
| New Jersey | 147 | 19.7 | 19.5 | 19.2 | 21.0 | 28.0 |
| New Mexico | 148 | 8.3 | 8.9 | 9.0 | 9.2 | 9.2 |
| New York | 149 | 61.4 | 59.4 | 58.9 | 58.8 | 59.4 |
| North Carolina | 150 | 17.2[b] | 17.7 | 18.5 | 18.4 | 18.9 |
| North Dakota | 151 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 4.4 |
| Ohio | 152 | 30.6 | 28.5 | 28.0 | 29.0 | 30.4 |
| Oklahoma | 153 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.7 | 9.4 | 9.6 |
| Oregon | 154 | 11.4 | 12.1 | 12.7 | 14.2 | 14.9[c] |
| Pennsylvania | 155 | 44.5 | 47.0 | 45.6 | 45.3 | 45.3 |
| Rhode Island | 156 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.3 |
| South Carolina | 157 | 11.8 | 12.8 | 13.7 | 14.7 | 14.9 |
| South Dakota | 158 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.5 |
| Tennessee | 159 | 18.8 | 20.2 | 20.9 | 22.3 | 22.8 |
| Texas | 160 | 51.1 | 51.6 | 53.0 | 55.9 | 56.6 |
| Utah | 161 | 5.6 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.9 | 7.2 |
| Vermont | 162 | 5.5 | 6.2 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 6.9 |
| Virginia | 163 | 26.2 | 27.8 | 27.3 | 28.5 | N.A. |
| Washington | 164 | 13.6 | 14.5 | 15.5 | 17.2 | 17.7[d] |
| West Virginia | 165 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 6.2 | 6.8 | 6.9 |
| Wisconsin | 246 | N.A. | 17.0 | 17.7 | 18.1 | 18.7 |
| Wyoming | 166 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 6.5 | 6.9 |

[a] Figures may not be comparable due to change in coding system.
[b] New series using 1972 SIC manual.
[c] Estimate.
[d] Nine-month average.

TABLE 17

WAGE AND SALARY DISBURSEMENTS IN HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES, 1965-1979
(In Millions of Dollars)

| State | Source | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 169 | $ 16 | $ 18 | $ 20 | $ 23 | $ 26 |
| Alaska | 169 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 10 |
| Arizona | 169 | 33 | 37 | 40 | 43 | 52 |
| Arkansas | 169 | 12 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 18 |
| California | 169 | 264 | 291 | 310 | 339 | 374 |
| Colorado | 169 | 29 | 32 | 35 | 41 | 47 |
| Connecticut | 169 | 20 | 22 | 25 | 26 | 28 |
| Delaware | 169 | (D) | (D) | (D) | 4 | 6 |
| District of Columbia | 169 | (D) | (D) | (D) | 49 | 53 |
| Florida | 169 | 150 | 168 | 190 | 223 | 250 |
| Georgia | 169 | 29 | 36 | 46 | 53 | 64 |
| Hawaii | 169 | 29 | 35 | 44 | 59 | 72 |
| Idaho | 169 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 12 |
| Illinois | 169 | 132 | 146 | 156 | 165 | 170 |
| Indiana | 169 | 31 | 36 | 37 | 40 | 45 |
| Iowa | 169 | 16 | 18 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| Kansas | 169 | 12 | 14 | 15 | 17 | 18 |
| Kentucky | 169 | 17 | 20 | 22 | 25 | 29 |
| Louisiana | 169 | 25 | 29 | 34 | 39 | 45 |
| Maine | 169 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| Maryland | 169 | (D) | (D) | (D) | 24 | 28 |
| Massachusetts | 169 | 55 | 61 | 64 | 71 | 75 |
| Michigan | 169 | 52 | 61 | 68 | 76 | 84 |
| Minnesota | 169 | 35 | 39 | 43 | 49 | 54 |
| Mississippi | 169 | 12 | 14 | 17 | 19 | 20 |
| Missouri | 169 | 43 | 49 | 52 | 56 | 60 |
| Montana | 169 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 13 |
| Nebraska | 169 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| Nevada | 169 | 108 | 129 | 150 | 169 | 200 |
| New Hampshire | 169 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| New Jersey | 169 | 55 | 62 | 69 | 74 | 83 |
| New Mexico | 169 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 17 | 19 |
| New York | 169 | 349 | 357 | 372 | 389 | 421 |
| North Carolina | 169 | 27 | 31 | 36 | 40 | 45 |
| North Dakota | 169 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 |
| Ohio | 169 | 70 | 78 | 84 | 85 | 94 |
| Oklahoma | 169 | 14 | 16 | 17 | 19 | 22 |
| Oregon | 169 | 25 | 28 | 30 | 33 | 35 |
| Pennsylvania | 169 | 95 | 104 | 114 | 122 | 133 |
| Rhode Island | 169 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 |
| South Carolina | 169 | 12 | 15 | 18 | 21 | 25 |
| South Dakota | 169 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Tennessee | 169 | 27 | 32 | 38 | 45 | 55 |
| Texas | 169 | 95 | 107 | 123 | 137 | 154 |
| Utah | 169 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Vermont | 169 | 10 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 25 |
| Virginia | 169 | 42 | 47 | 54 | 59 | 66 |
| Washington | 169 | 30 | 34 | 38 | 45 | 52 |
| West Virginia | 169 | 13 | 14 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| Wisconsin | 169 | 33 | 35 | 38 | 43 | 46 |
| Wyoming | 169 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 15 | 16 |

TABLE 17 (Continued)

WAGE AND SALARY DISBURSEMENTS IN HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES, 1965-1979
(In Millions of Dollars)

| State | Source | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 169 | $ 28 | $ 30 | $ 32 | $ 36 | $ 43 |
| Alaska | 169 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 20 |
| Arizona | 169 | 59 | 68 | 72 | 83 | 90 |
| Arkansas | 169 | 20 | 22 | 23 | 27 | 29 |
| California | 169 | 400 | 425 | 451 | 506 | 560 |
| Colorado | 169 | 50 | 56 | 61 | 67 | 76 |
| Connecticut | 169 | 30 | 31 | 33 | 35 | 36 |
| Delaware | 169 | 6 | 7 | 10 | (D) | (D) |
| District of Columbia | 169 | 56 | 57 | 56 | (D) | (D) |
| Florida | 169 | 266 | 295 | 337 | 409 | 423 |
| Georgia | 169 | 72 | 79 | 84 | 99 | 110 |
| Hawaii | 169 | 83 | 97 | 113 | 129 | 137 |
| Idaho | 169 | 14 | 15 | 17 | 19 | 21 |
| Illinois | 169 | 176 | 188 | 215 | 234 | 259 |
| Indiana | 169 | 50 | 53 | 58 | 68 | 78 |
| Iowa | 169 | 24 | 25 | 36 | 40 | 44 |
| Kansas | 169 | 19 | 20 | 20 | 23 | 28 |
| Kentucky | 169 | 30 | 32 | 34 | 41 | 46 |
| Louisiana | 169 | 47 | 50 | 61 | 66 | 72 |
| Maine | 169 | 18 | 20 | 26 | 29 | 28 |
| Maryland | 169 | 31 | 37 | 41 | 49 | (D) |
| Massachusetts | 169 | 76 | 81 | 86 | 95 | 103 |
| Michigan | 169 | 89 | 92 | 99 | 107 | 113 |
| Minnesota | 169 | 58 | 62 | 68 | 75 | 87 |
| Mississippi | 169 | 22 | 24 | 25 | 29 | 33 |
| Missouri | 169 | 64 | 68 | 77 | 86 | 94 |
| Montana | 169 | 14 | 16 | 18 | 22 | 25 |
| Nebraska | 169 | 17 | 19 | 23 | 27 | 30 |
| Nevada | 169 | 228 | 234 | 260 | 286 | 311 |
| New Hampshire | 169 | 19 | 21 | 29 | 29 | 32 |
| New Jersey | 169 | 86 | 91 | 107 | 119 | 124 |
| New Mexico | 169 | 21 | 23 | 26 | 30 | 33 |
| New York | 169 | 432 | 447 | 446 | 470 | 494 |
| North Carolina | 169 | 51 | 55 | 65 | 75 | 77 |
| North Dakota | 169 | 8 | 9 | 14 | 16 | 19 |
| Ohio | 169 | 104 | 111 | 139 | 154 | 174 |
| Oklahoma | 169 | 24 | 28 | 29 | 33 | 38 |
| Oregon | 169 | 38 | 41 | 44 | 49 | 53 |
| Pennsylvania | 169 | 143 | 161 | 216 | 240 | 246 |
| Rhode Island | 169 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| South Carolina | 169 | 28 | 34 | 40 | 50 | 58 |
| South Dakota | 169 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Tennessee | 169 | 66 | 72 | 81 | 95 | 102 |
| Texas | 169 | 166 | 174 | 188 | 214 | 244 |
| Utah | 169 | 12 | 14 | 15 | 17 | 19 |
| Vermont | 169 | 26 | 30 | 30 | 31 | 29 |
| Virginia | 169 | 81 | 94 | 102 | 122 | 132 |
| Washington | 169 | 54 | 57 | 59 | 65 | 74 |
| West Virginia | 169 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 26 | 27 |
| Wisconsin | 169 | 49 | 52 | 55 | 62 | 70 |
| Wyoming | 169 | 18 | 19 | 21 | 23 | 26 |

TABLE 17 (Continued)

WAGE AND SALARY DISBURSEMENTS IN HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES, 1965-1979
(In Millions of Dollars)

| State | Source | 1975[a] | 1976[a] | 1977[a] | 1978[a] | 1979[a] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 169 | $ 45 | $ 50 | $ 53 | $ 60 | $ 64 |
| Alaska | 169 | 27 | 33 | 34 | 34 | 37 |
| Arizona | 169 | 90 | 106 | 114 | 131 | 163 |
| Arkansas | 169 | 32 | 36 | 38 | 44 | 48 |
| California | 169 | 551 | 612 | 691 | 802 | 909 |
| Colorado | 169 | 81 | 94 | 108 | 136 | 156 |
| Connecticut | 169 | 36 | 38 | 42 | 47 | 52 |
| Delaware | 169 | (D) | 9 | (D) | (D) | (D) |
| District of Columbia | 169 | (D) | 75 | 83 | (D) | (D) |
| Florida | 169 | 411 | 443 | 476 | 547 | 659 |
| Georgia | 169 | 116 | 153 | 170 | 190 | 207 |
| Hawaii | 169 | 152 | 182 | 204 | 228 | 254 |
| Idaho | 169 | 22 | 25 | 25 | 31 | 34 |
| Illinois | 169 | 236 | 245 | 283 | 313 | 319 |
| Indiana | 169 | 76 | 85 | 95 | 105 | 115 |
| Iowa | 169 | 42 | 44 | 46 | 50 | 57 |
| Kansas | 169 | 28 | 31 | 34 | 39 | 43 |
| Kentucky | 169 | 50 | 55 | 60 | 72 | 78 |
| Louisiana | 169 | 77 | 89 | 95 | 108 | 124 |
| Maine | 169 | 27 | 29 | 31 | 33 | 35 |
| Maryland | 169 | 59 | 61 | (D) | (D) | (D) |
| Massachusetts | 169 | 103 | 115 | 122 | 143 | 159 |
| Michigan | 169 | 112 | 131 | 151 | 172 | 181 |
| Minnesota | 169 | 84 | 99 | 105 | 116 | 126 |
| Mississippi | 169 | 39 | 44 | 46 | 52 | 53 |
| Missouri | 169 | 100 | 111 | 119 | 145 | 159 |
| Montana | 169 | 26 | 29 | 31 | 35 | 39 |
| Nebraska | 169 | 28 | 31 | 34 | 35 | 36 |
| Nevada | 169 | 352 | 385 | 438 | 586 | 705 |
| New Hampshire | 169 | 29 | 34 | 35 | 40 | 42 |
| New Jersey | 169 | 113 | 116 | 122 | 156 | 270 |
| New Mexico | 169 | 39 | 44 | 47 | 52 | 58 |
| New York | 169 | 460 | 464 | 483 | 529 | 593 |
| North Carolina | 169 | 93 | 91 | 101 | 112 | 128 |
| North Dakota | 169 | 13 | 15 | 17 | 21 | 23 |
| Ohio | 169 | 155 | 166 | 163 | 187 | 208 |
| Oklahoma | 169 | 38 | 42 | 47 | 56 | 65 |
| Oregon | 169 | 53 | 60 | 68 | 82 | 93 |
| Pennsylvania | 169 | 229 | 260 | 261 | 283 | 306 |
| Rhode Island | 169 | 7 | 10 | 11 | 13 | 16 |
| South Carolina | 169 | 59 | 69 | 79 | 92 | 100 |
| South Dakota | 169 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 16 | 17 |
| Tennessee | 169 | 106 | 118 | 130 | 155 | 173 |
| Texas | 169 | 260 | 294 | 317 | 375 | 430 |
| Utah | 169 | 26 | 29 | 33 | 40 | 45 |
| Vermont | 169 | 34 | 38 | 42 | 48 | 52 |
| Virginia | 169 | 143 | 163 | 170 | 192 | 224 |
| Washington | 169 | 77 | 88 | 100 | 118 | 133 |
| West Virginia | 169 | 31 | 34 | 40 | 49 | 53 |
| Wisconsin | 169 | 72 | 77 | 84 | 95 | 105 |
| Wyoming | 169 | 29 | 31 | 31 | 37 | 42 |

[a] Estimates based on 1972 Standard Industrial Classification.

(D) – Disclosure.

TABLE 18

TAXABLE SALES OF MOTELS, HOTELS, AND OTHER LODGING PLACES, 1965-1979
(In Thousands of Dollars)

| State | Source | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama[a] | 170 | $ 28,481 | $ 30,811 | $ 33,653 | $ 35,411 | $ 39,066 |
| Alaska | 171,173 | 7,115[d] | N.A. | 20,000 | N.A. | N.A. |
| Arizona | 172 | 134,039 | 152,251 | 171,010 | 138,567 | 326,625 |
| Arkansas | 173 | | | 48,000 | N.A. | N.A. |
| California | 204 | 467,289 | N.A. | 789,089 | N.A. | N.A. |
| Colorado[a] | 174 | 85,344 | 92,339 | 101,582 | 109,741 | 127,246 |
| Connecticut | 175 | | 26,137 | 28,237 | 31,312 | 42,774 |
| Delaware | 173 | | | 12,000 | N.A. | N.A. |
| District of Columbia[a] | 176 | 50,262 | 51,535 | 49,616 | 53,843 | 56,046 |
| Florida[a] | 177 | 718,555 | 763,907 | 829,306 | 968,288 | 1,137,179 |
| Georgia | 178 | 89,411 | 101,886 | 111,338 | 146,204 | 175,784 |
| Hawaii | 179 | | | 127,918 | 157,220 | 190,000 |
| Idaho[a] | 173,247 | | | 25,146[g] | 26,215[g] | 25,713[g] |
| Illinois | 180 | 139,550 | 156,844 | 169,242 | 181,703 | 201,948 |
| Indiana | 181 | 65,179 | 81,190 | 90,955 | N.A. | N.A. |
| Iowa[a] | 182 | 17,721 | 17,422 | 26,175 | 30,746 | 33,941 |
| Kansas[a] | 183 | 29,103 | 31,459 | 33,717 | 34,218 | 39,103 |
| Kentucky[a] | 184 | 50,400 | 55,877 | 63,092 | 63,419 | 71,594 |
| Louisiana[a] | 185 | | | | 47,018 | 46,628 |
| Maine | 186 | 20,187 | 24,113 | 24,813 | 28,170 | 32,580 |
| Maryland[a] | 187 | 54,308 | 60,288 | 64,969 | 67,713 | 76,821 |
| Massachusetts[a] | 173,188 | | 9,261[e] | 80,835 | 90,140 | 104,929 |
| Michigan[a] | 189 | 77,168 | 88,546 | 97,953 | 98,582 | 104,115 |
| Minnesota | 173 | | | 117,000 | 113,633 | 161,086 |
| Mississippi | 190 | 30,485 | 33,399 | 36,707 | 40,537 | 42,797 |
| Missouri[a] | 191 | 366,430 | 411,101 | 456,273 | 487,069 | N.A. |
| Montana | 173 | | | 32,000 | N.A. | N.A. |
| Nebraska | 173,243 | | | 40,000 | N.A. | N.A. |
| Nevada | 173 | | | 360,000 | N.A. | N.A. |
| New Hampshire[g] | 173,228 | | | 60,466 | 102,156 | 110,195 |
| New Jersey | 173 | | | 192,000 | N.A. | N.A. |
| New Mexico | 173,248 | | 37,078 | 38,439 | 54,638 | 46,454 |
| New York[a] | 205 | | | 637,000 | 672,000 | 740,000 |
| North Carolina[a] | 192 | 58,363 | 69,297 | 78,639 | 83,824 | 96,747 |
| North Dakota[a] | 249 | | 1,918[b] | 7,270[b] | 14,477 | 16,176 |
| Ohio | 173 | | | 217,000 | N.A. | N.A. |
| Oklahoma[a] | 193 | 42,431 | 46,066 | 48,178 | 52,398 | 57,548 |
| Oregon | 173 | | | 80,000 | N.A. | N.A. |
| Pennsylvania | 194 | 129,027 | 138,781 | 211,860 | 169,385 | 158,343 |
| Rhode Island | 173,208 | | | 1,543 | 2,582 | 3,075 |
| South Carolina[a] | 195 | 40,466 | 44,173 | 54,836 | 61,193 | 71,449 |
| South Dakota | 196 | 11,279 | 14,929[a] | 15,917[a] | 17,683[a] | 19,087[a] |
| Tennessee[a] | 197 | 57,974 | 65,020 | 72,155 | 77,024 | 89,724 |
| Texas[a] | 198 | 139,687 | 155,125 | 178,305 | 199,204 | 233,594 |
| Utah | 173 | | | 31,000 | N.A. | N.A. |
| Vermont[a] | 199 | 53,865 | 62,108 | 67,288 | 70,332 | 83,072 |
| Virginia | 200 | | | 114,992 | 128,206 | 145,393 |
| Washington | 201 | 66,291 | 72,991[a] | 89,774[a] | 99,101[a] | 105,845[a] |
| West Virginia | 202 | 37,680[d] | 35,644 | 36,479 | 40,108 | 45,713 |
| Wisconsin | 173 | | | 111,000 | N.A. | N.A. |
| Wyoming[a] | 203 | | 25,734 | 33,043 | 37,864 | 40,329 |

TABLE 18 (Continued)

TAXABLE SALES OF MOTELS, HOTELS, AND OTHER LODGING PLACES, 1965-1979
(In Thousands of Dollars)

| State | Source | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama[a] | 170 | $ 43,358 | $ 47,196 | $ 52,274 | $ 58,090 | $ 63,156 |
| Alaska | 171,173,252 | N.A. | N.A. | 35,862 | 52,135 | 66,452 |
| Arizona | 252 | N.A. | N.A. | 166,311 | N.A. | N.A. |
| Arkansas | 252 | N.A. | N.A. | 77,396 | N.A. | N.A. |
| California | 252 | N.A. | N.A. | 1,065,051 | N.A. | N.A. |
| Colorado[a] | 174 | 141,748 | 151,853 | 161,518 | 182,077 | 194,090 |
| Connecticut | 175 | 35,455 | 37,563 | 40,108 | 42,797[a] | 44,641[a] |
| Delaware[a] | 59,173 | N.A. | N.A. | 6,659 | N.A. | 11,754 |
| District of Columbia[a] | 176 | 110,884 | 107,197 | 116,651 | 122,598 | 132,607 |
| Florida[a] | 177 | 1,326,999 | 1,506,970 | 1,609,135 | 1,091,357 | 1,141,366 |
| Georgia | 178 | 198,419 | 225,949 | 248,554 | 282,887 | N.A. |
| Hawaii | 179 | 176,923 | 198,539 | 227,058 | 264,519 | 319,109 |
| Idaho[a,g] | 173,247 | 28,140 | 31,936 | 33,458 | 33,201 | 41,512 |
| Illinois[a] | 180 | 190,983 | 208,078 | 225,243 | 244,912 | 274,582 |
| Indiana[a] | 181 | 121,259 | 122,735 | 151,079 | 163,751 | 188,001 |
| Iowa[a] | 182 | 40,191 | 44,291 | 53,325 | 63,175 | 71,325 |
| Kansas | 183 | 42,502[a] | 46,332[a] | 53,847[a] | 62,696 | 73,589 |
| Kentucky[a] | 184 | 79,257 | 89,484 | 99,095 | 114,123 | 127,836 |
| Louisiana | 185,252 | 53,180 | 55,976 | 156,906 | N.A. | N.A. |
| Maine | 186 | 37,106 | 42,567 | 45,885 | 63,000 | 67,880 |
| Maryland[a] | 187 | 84,455 | 95,750 | 109,755 | 118,120 | 131,090 |
| Massachusetts[a] | 188,173 | 112,336 | 121,962 | 130,319 | 140,829 | 137,696 |
| Michigan[a] | 189 | 116,025 | 117,378 | 119,477 | 130,359 | 139,686 |
| Minnesota | 79,173,252 | 131,560 | 148,317 | 188,879 | 173,256 | 201,598 |
| Mississippi[a] | 190 | 45,455 | 49,300 | 55,762 | 61,393 | 69,598 |
| Missouri | 191 | N.A. | 76,037 | 110,745 | 136,994 | 161,253 |
| Montana | 252 | N.A. | N.A. | 51,367[h] | N.A. | N.A. |
| Nebraska | 173,243,252 | N.A. | 52,500 | 60,824 | N.A. | 69,932 |
| Nevada | 252 | N.A. | N.A. | 738,448[h] | N.A. | N.A. |
| New Hampshire[g] | 228 | 151,800 | 167,677 | 187,897 | 208,292 | N.A. |
| New Jersey | 97,173 | N.A. | 47,394 | 44,450 | 169,048 | 174,937 |
| New Mexico | 173,248,252 | N.A. | 49,725 | 76,041 | 52,492 | 64,690 |
| New York[a] | 205 | 766,000 | 712,000 | 714,000 | 734,000 | N.A. |
| North Carolina[a] | 192 | 107,602 | 121,034 | 136,915 | 156,967 | 162,766 |
| North Dakota | 249 | 18,051 | 19,357 | 22,223 | 26,554[c] | 31,048 |
| Ohio | 252 | N.A. | N.A. | 291,329 | N.A. | N.A. |
| Oklahoma[a] | 193 | 63,554 | 69,520 | 76,025 | 81,344 | 92,073 |
| Oregon | 252 | N.A. | N.A. | 125,500[h] | N.A. | N.A. |
| Pennsylvania[a] | 194 | 174,580 | 183,414 | 105,013 | N.A. | N.A. |
| Rhode Island | 173,208,252 | 3,777 | 4,366 | 23,169 | N.A. | N.A. |
| South Carolina[a] | 195 | 45,895 | 80,118 | 91,394 | 107,680 | 129,095 |
| South Dakota | 196 | 22,108 | 24,318 | 27,655 | 31,496 | 36,696 |
| Tennessee[a] | 197 | 102,282 | 113,853 | 133,612 | 155,672 | N.A. |
| Texas[a] | 198 | 246,403 | 261,628 | 282,998 | 316,162 | 361,036 |
| Utah | 113,173 | 16,517 | 20,002 | 29,032 | 36,351 | N.A. |
| Vermont[a] | 199 | 85,691 | 101,867 | 114,352 | 122,802 | 128,838 |
| Virginia | 173,200 | 162,026 | 181,990 | 198,168 | 235,609 | 269,723 |
| Washington | 201 | 110,618 | 116,888[d] | 128,094 | 142,089 | 180,823 |
| West Virginia | 202 | 48,807[d] | 51,717[d] | 41,633[d] | 42,758 | 56,371 |
| Wisconsin | 167,173 | 167,679 | 186,110 | 201,863 | 218,726 | 248,796 |
| Wyoming[a] | 173,203 | 43,659 | 46,694 | 50,341 | 58,798 | 70,530 |

TABLE 18 (Continued)

TAXABLE SALES OF MOTELS, HOTELS, AND OTHER LODGING PLACES, 1965-1979
(In Thousands of Dollars)

| State | Source | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama[a] | 170 | $ 72,808 | $ 81,759 | $ 97,202 | $113,000 | $127,615 |
| Alaska | 171,252 | 96,103 | N.A. | 95,093 | N.A. | N.A. |
| Arizona | 172,252 | N.A. | N.A. | 296,888 | N.A. | 343,510 |
| Arkansas | 168 | N.A. | N.A. | 107,896 | 128,557 | 137,398 |
| California | 252 | N.A. | N.A. | 1,936,673 | N.A. | N.A. |
| Colorado[a] | 174 | 219,977 | 243,994 | 249,906 | 299,655 | 362,288 |
| Connecticut[a] | 175,252 | 50,708 | 56,672 | 123,237 | N.A. | 87,305 |
| Delaware | 252 | N.A. | N.A. | 33,516 | N.A. | N.A. |
| District of Columbia[a] | 176 | 139,913 | 164,051 | 192,213 | 214,601 | 242,181 |
| Florida[a] | 177 | 1,242,619 | 1,366,950 | 1,456,402 | 1,713,109 | 2,007,321 |
| Georgia[a] | 178 | N.A. | 367,077 | 432,483 | 508,089 | 557,571 |
| Hawaii | 179 | 365,919 | 433,300 | 482,990 | 535,874 | 672,098 |
| Idaho[a,g] | 247 | 47,633 | 50,694 | 55,959 | 80,809 | 87,651 |
| Illinois[a] | 180 | 302,430 | 330,088 | 382,970 | 428,924 | 495,097 |
| Indiana | 181 | 207,225[a] | 228,125 | 261,778 | 298,676 | 336,712 |
| Iowa[a] | 182 | 83,128 | 105,296 | 125,286 | 137,167 | 149,201 |
| Kansas | 183 | 79,044 | 84,257 | 92,160 | 100,414 | 119,760 |
| Kentucky | 184 | 143,250 | 163,895 | 174,620[a] | 191,781[a] | 215,336[a] |
| Louisiana | 185,252 | N.A. | 416,294 | 314,198 | N.A. | 243,166[a] |
| Maine | 186 | 78,500 | 67,332 | 68,941 | 67,996 | 76,367 |
| Maryland[a] | 187 | 145,059 | 156,925 | 171,999 | 188,549 | 207,508 |
| Massachusetts[a] | 188 | 169,560 | 185,846 | 194,634 | 238,340 | 273,477 |
| Michigan | 189 | 138,762 | 159,050[a] | 168,725[a] | 178,600[a] | 187,025[a] |
| Minnesota | 79 | 220,822 | 240,309 | 256,550 | 281,648 | 330,468 |
| Mississippi[a] | 190 | 81,600 | 93,789 | 101,957 | 117,717 | 131,807 |
| Missouri | 191,252 | 193,773 | 220,526 | 333,439 | 311,006 | 355,351 |
| Montana | 252 | N.A. | N.A. | 102,497[h] | N.A. | N.A. |
| Nebraska | 243 | 73,406 | 84,238 | 92,194 | 102,842 | 108,689 |
| Nevada | 252 | N.A. | N.A. | 1,733,432[h] | N.A. | N.A. |
| New Hampshire[a] | 228 | N.A. | 292,000 | 336,000 | 376,667 | 428,333 |
| New Jersey | 97,252 | 176,023 | 203,267 | 390,747 | N.A. | N.A. |
| New Mexico | 248 | 82,760 | 104,279 | 120,316 | 144,272 | 156,110 |
| New York | 205,252 | N.A. | N.A. | 1,294,976 | N.A. | 1,200,000[a] |
| North Carolina[a] | 192 | 182,958 | 214,650 | 231,987 | 276,821 | 314,249 |
| North Dakota | 249 | 36,776[d] | 44,687[a] | 49,576[a] | 55,919[a] | 58,321[a] |
| Ohio | 252 | N.A. | N.A. | 502,997 | N.A. | N.A. |
| Oklahoma[a] | 193 | 101,744 | 116,521 | 124,831 | 148,110 | 180,638 |
| Oregon | 252 | N.A. | N.A. | 209,253[h] | N.A. | N.A. |
| Pennsylvania[a] | 194 | N.A. | N.A. | 201,785 | 221,670 | 246,347 |
| Rhode Island | 252 | N.A. | N.A. | 36,087 | N.A. | N.A. |
| South Carolina[a] | 195 | 150,107 | 174,696 | 200,827 | 228,698 | 267,671 |
| South Dakota | 196 | 41,212 | 38,798[a] | 43,986[a] | 54,122[a] | 74,797[a] |
| Tennessee[a] | 197 | N.A. | 240,547 | 255,178 | 304,797 | 348,064 |
| Texas[a] | 198 | 407,875 | 479,270 | 567,330 | 689,364 | 817,605 |
| Utah[a] | 113 | N.A. | 47,863 | 54,385 | 68,382 | 82,538 |
| Vermont[a] | 199 | 151,763 | 184,640 | 196,915 | 232,016 | 268,586 |
| Virginia | 200 | 320,169 | 348,889 | 385,688 | 442,696 | 466,807 |
| Washington | 201 | 190,162 | 225,972 | 251,117 | 294,368 | 334,680 |
| West Virginia | 202 | 67,422 | 84,104 | 90,062 | 101,449 | 110,826 |
| Wisconsin | 167 | 273,015 | 261,858 | 295,025 | 318,670 | 330,779 |
| Wyoming | 203 | 86,989 | 107,867 | 119,893 | 141,829 | 157,274 |

[a] Fiscal year basis.
[b] One month receipt.
[c] Estimate.
[d] Gross sales.
[e] Three months.
[f] New series beginning in 1971.
[g] Includes meals and beverage sales.
[h] Receipts, no state tax.

TABLE 19

HOTELS, MOTELS, MOTOR HOTELS AND TOURIST COURTS, 1967, 1972, and 1977

| State | 1967 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Hotels | | Motels, Motor Hotels & Tourist Courts | | Total | |
| | Number | Receipts (000) | Number | Receipts (000) | Number | Receipts (000) |
| Alabama | 158 | $ 15,776 | 442 | $ 39,145 | 600 | $ 54,921 |
| Alaska | 93 | 13,552 | 52 | 4,092 | 145 | 17,644 |
| Arizona | 310 | 42,609 | 732 | 43,429 | 1,042 | 86,038 |
| Arkansas | 246 | 14,622 | 624 | 30,953 | 870 | 45,575 |
| California | 2,795 | 410,606 | 4,243 | 293,856 | 7,038 | 704,462 |
| Colorado | 552 | 51,419 | 1,105 | 46,540 | 1,657 | 97,959 |
| Connecticut | 166 | 30,855 | 227 | 25,240 | 393 | 56,095 |
| Delaware | 29 | 5,484 | 90 | 5,598 | 119 | 11,082 |
| District of Columbia | 81 | 97,118 | 34 | 10,448 | 115 | 107,566 |
| Florida | 1,707 | 324,017 | 4,010 | 225,690 | 5,717 | 549,707 |
| Georgia | 268 | 37,948 | 797 | 83,093 | 1,065 | 121,041 |
| Hawaii | 189 | 110,705 | 18 | 2,440 | 207 | 113,145 |
| Idaho | 186 | 14,199 | 399 | 14,569 | 585 | 28,768 |
| Illinois | 903 | 237,100 | 1,063 | 108,267 | 1,966 | 345,367 |
| Indiana | 377 | 38,409 | 691 | 49,361 | 1,068 | 87,770 |
| Iowa | 393 | 26,663 | 617 | 37,267 | 1,010 | 63,930 |
| Kansas | 318 | 16,279 | 608 | 26,980 | 926 | 43,259 |
| Kentucky | 255 | 25,625 | 525 | 35,315 | 780 | 60,940 |
| Louisiana | 214 | 41,279 | 425 | 41,822 | 639 | 83,101 |
| Maine | 283 | 19,150 | 640 | 18,374 | 923 | 37,524 |
| Maryland | 192 | 25,424 | 346 | 38,775 | 538 | 64,199 |
| Massachusetts | 438 | 94,748 | 781 | 59,337 | 1,219 | 154,085 |
| Michigan | 777 | 92,846 | 1,779 | 81,809 | 2,556 | 174,655 |
| Minnesota | 533 | 60,336 | 968 | 42,626 | 1,501 | 102,962 |
| Mississippi | 147 | 15,758 | 325 | 31,129 | 472 | 46,887 |
| Missouri | 578 | 66,756 | 1,014 | 70,031 | 1,592 | 136,787 |
| Montana | 289 | 14,862 | 474 | 14,914 | 763 | 29,776 |
| Nebraska | 279 | 16,781 | 410 | 21,208 | 689 | 37,989 |
| Nevada | 228 | 321,042 | 506 | 33,610 | 734 | 354,652 |
| New Hampshire | 273 | 21,858 | 565 | 19,067 | 838 | 40,925 |
| New Jersey | 822 | 108,177 | 879 | 71,775 | 1,701 | 179,952 |
| New Mexico | 239 | 12,608 | 576 | 32,542 | 815 | 45,150 |
| New York | 2,235 | 657,061 | 2,124 | 138,480 | 4,359 | 795,541 |
| North Carolina | 375 | 31,898 | 1,049 | 63,683 | 1,424 | 95,581 |
| North Dakota | 183 | 9,992 | 199 | 8,230 | 382 | 18,222 |
| Ohio | 631 | 101,139 | 1,046 | 98,551 | 1,677 | 199,690 |
| Oklahoma | 391 | 21,714 | 663 | 34,955 | 1,054 | 56,669 |
| Oregon | 362 | 35,672 | 907 | 37,689 | 1,269 | 73,361 |
| Pennsylvania | 1,246 | 158,637 | 1,222 | 117,402 | 2,468 | 276,039 |
| Rhode Island | 58 | 8,163 | 77 | 5,173 | 135 | 13,336 |
| South Carolina | 254 | 18,125 | 598 | 38,188 | 852 | 56,313 |
| South Dakota | 197 | 8,274 | 402 | 12,427 | 599 | 20,701 |
| Tennessee | 281 | 21,148 | 793 | 60,454 | 1,074 | 81,602 |
| Texas | 989 | 116,321 | 2,475 | 184,761 | 3,464 | 301,082 |
| Utah | 137 | 10,341 | 349 | 18,534 | 486 | 28,875 |
| Vermont | 232 | 22,065 | 364 | 13,304 | 596 | 35,369 |
| Virginia | 344 | 43,244 | 892 | 84,756 | 1,236 | 128,000 |
| Washington | 517 | 47,731 | 901 | 45,843 | 1,418 | 93,574 |
| West Virginia | 171 | 22,178 | 274 | 14,212 | 445 | 36,390 |
| Wisconsin | 546 | 49,109 | 1,214 | 47,802 | 1,760 | 96,911 |
| Wyoming | 168 | 15,735 | 434 | 25,821 | 602 | 41,556 |

TABLE 19 (Continued)

HOTELS, MOTELS, MOTOR HOTELS AND TOURIST COURTS, 1967, 1972, and 1977

| State | 1972 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Hotels | | Motels, Motor Hotels & Tourist Courts | | Total | |
| | Number | Receipts (000) | Number | Receipts (000) | Number | Receipts (000) |
| Alabama | 111 | $ 21,939 | 478 | $ 66,805 | 589 | $ 88,744 |
| Alaska | 75 | 18,463 | 82 | 15,260 | 157 | 33,723 |
| Arizona | 232 | 60,558 | 800 | 96,093 | 1,032 | 156,651 |
| Arkansas | 164 | 16,273 | 611 | 57,486 | 775 | 73,759 |
| California | 1,483 | 536,947 | 4,191 | 470,231 | 5,674 | 1,007,178 |
| Colorado | 384 | 75,441 | 1,163 | 101,923 | 1,547 | 177,364 |
| Connecticut | 92 | 28,289 | 258 | 47,477 | 350 | 75,766 |
| Delaware | 21 | (D) | 100 | 10,683 | 121 | (D) |
| District of Columbia | 61 | (D) | 49 | 22,473 | 110 | (D) |
| Florida | 1,176 | 451,401 | 4,442 | 537,051 | 5,618 | 988,452 |
| Georgia | 198 | 90,610 | 858 | 156,687 | 1,056 | 247,297 |
| Hawaii | 187 | 230,972 | 33 | 10,634 | 220 | 241,606 |
| Idaho | 119 | 15,058 | 417 | 30,966 | 536 | 46,024 |
| Illinois | 485 | 249,405 | 1,085 | 185,499 | 1,570 | 434,904 |
| Indiana | 186 | 30,474 | 693 | 105,781 | 879 | 136,255 |
| Iowa | 222 | 24,908 | 670 | 58,136 | 892 | 83,044 |
| Kansas | 170 | 9,744 | 538 | 55,785 | 708 | 65,529 |
| Kentucky | 131 | 17,423 | 600 | 90,000 | 731 | 107,423 |
| Louisiana | 182 | 79,976 | 437 | 72,713 | 619 | 152,689 |
| Maine | 171 | 18,243 | 659 | 36,874 | 830 | 55,117 |
| Maryland | 118 | 35,296 | 374 | 79,135 | 492 | 114,431 |
| Massachusetts | 216 | 87,550 | 841 | 136,535 | 1,057 | 224,085 |
| Michigan | 484 | 94,265 | 1,945 | 163,966 | 2,429 | 258,231 |
| Minnesota | 305 | 73,011 | 930 | 95,601 | 1,235 | 168,612 |
| Mississippi | 78 | 11,622 | 329 | 57,424 | 407 | 69,046 |
| Missouri | 321 | 83,442 | 1,119 | 125,293 | 1,440 | 208,735 |
| Montana | 223 | 18,004 | 528 | 30,033 | 751 | 48,037 |
| Nebraska | 145 | 17,590 | 455 | 40,924 | 600 | 58,514 |
| Nevada | 140 | 674,859 | 560 | 59,177 | 700 | 734,036 |
| New Hampshire | 166 | 23,193 | 576 | 36,287 | 742 | 59,480 |
| New Jersey | 467 | 100,211 | 1,157 | 164,481 | 1,624 | 264,692 |
| New Mexico | 116 | 14,248 | 605 | 58,091 | 721 | 72,339 |
| New York | 1,124 | 610,896 | 2,444 | 232,658 | 3,568 | 843,554 |
| North Carolina | 247 | 36,561 | 1,103 | 129,983 | 1,350 | 166,544 |
| North Dakota | 103 | 7,265 | 228 | 18,373 | 331 | 25,638 |
| Ohio | 347 | 90,361 | 1,139 | 184,727 | 1,486 | 275,088 |
| Oklahoma | 188 | 14,730 | 609 | 66,216 | 797 | 80,946 |
| Oregon | 209 | 39,690 | 949 | 79,492 | 1,158 | 119,182 |
| Pennsylvania | 741 | 192,586 | 1,278 | 239,057 | 2,019 | 431,643 |
| Rhode Island | 46 | 9,033 | 93 | 13,488 | 139 | 22,521 |
| South Carolina | 154 | 18,410 | 808 | 95,172 | 962 | 113,582 |
| South Dakota | 123 | 9,105 | 411 | 22,860 | 534 | 31,965 |
| Tennessee | 173 | 27,198 | 890 | 135,408 | 1,063 | 162,606 |
| Texas | 553 | 160,017 | 2,327 | 316,162 | 2,880 | 476,179 |
| Utah | 85 | 13,587 | 360 | 37,898 | 445 | 51,485 |
| Vermont | 181 | 25,040 | 391 | 27,349 | 572 | 52,389 |
| Virginia | 207 | 62,833 | 939 | 177,575 | 1,146 | 240,408 |
| Washington | 262 | 59,349 | 913 | 75,520 | 1,175 | 134,869 |
| West Virginia | 112 | 24,612 | 307 | 30,589 | 419 | 55,201 |
| Wisconsin | 369 | 56,267 | 1,489 | 96,044 | 1,858 | 152,311 |
| Wyoming | 136 | 19,686 | 438 | 39,485 | 574 | 59,171 |

## HOTELS, MOTELS, MOTOR HOTELS AND TOURIST COURTS, 1967, 1972, and 1977

| State | 1977 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Hotels | | Motels, Motor Hotels & Tourist Courts | | Total | |
| | Number | Receipts (000) | Number | Receipts (000) | Number | Receipts (000) |
| Alabama | 93 | $ 49,873 | 361 | $ 98,466 | 454 | $ 148,339 |
| Alaska | 77 | (D) | 72 | (D) | 149 | 91,237 |
| Arizona | 217 | 155,547 | 680 | 124,840 | 897 | 280,387 |
| Arkansas | 103 | 33,096 | 533 | 77,948 | 636 | 111,044 |
| California | 1,527 | 1,207,005 | 3,839 | 660,701 | 5,366 | 1,867,706 |
| Colorado | 393 | 163,164 | 940 | 128,309 | 1,333 | 291,473 |
| Connecticut | 73 | 45,674 | 251 | 68,767 | 324 | 114,441 |
| Delaware | 24 | (D) | 89 | (D) | 113 | 31,053 |
| District of Columbia | 62 | 194,918 | 36 | 27,099 | 98 | 222,017 |
| Florida | 1,014 | 731,310 | 3,593 | 753,007 | 4,607 | 1,484,317 |
| Georgia | 186 | 224,606 | 687 | 224,592 | 873 | 449,198 |
| Hawaii | 191 | 542,135 | 45 | 6,628 | 236 | 548,763 |
| Idaho | 75 | 31,794 | 305 | 37,838 | 380 | 69,632 |
| Illinois | 400 | 501,037 | 982 | 260,308 | 1,382 | 761,345 |
| Indiana | 161 | 70,268 | 625 | 191,666 | 786 | 261,934 |
| Iowa | 155 | 40,949 | 599 | 107,737 | 754 | 148,686 |
| Kansas | 109 | 24,136 | 466 | 86,770 | 575 | 110,906 |
| Kentucky | 107 | 53,117 | 509 | 136,641 | 616 | 189,758 |
| Louisiana | 162 | 165,903 | 415 | 141,319 | 577 | 307,222 |
| Maine | 170 | 33,490 | 630 | 58,250 | 800 | 91,740 |
| Maryland | 123 | 88,562 | 349 | 112,109 | 472 | 200,671 |
| Massachusetts | 233 | 172,535 | 811 | 160,891 | 1,044 | 333,426 |
| Michigan | 430 | 224,884 | 1,549 | 201,970 | 1,979 | 426,854 |
| Minnesota | 308 | 142,539 | 846 | 134,577 | 1,154 | 277,116 |
| Mississippi | 82 | 35,167 | 264 | 76,227 | 346 | 111,394 |
| Missouri | 285 | 164,555 | 959 | 156,850 | 1,244 | 321,405 |
| Montana | 165 | 31,617 | 496 | 65,773 | 661 | 97,390 |
| Nebraska | 109 | 27,764 | 392 | 69,303 | 501 | 97,067 |
| Nevada | 177 | 1,637,886 | 473 | 88,408 | 650 | 1,726,294 |
| New Hampshire | 126 | 45,356 | 569 | 43,690 | 695 | 89,046 |
| New Jersey | 417 | 127,844 | 1,106 | 249,936 | 1,523 | 377,780 |
| New Mexico | 125 | 34,345 | 482 | 92,182 | 607 | 126,527 |
| New York | 947 | 930,090 | 2,064 | 314,902 | 3,011 | 1,244,992 |
| North Carolina | 207 | 78,227 | 1,073 | 208,783 | 1,280 | 287,010 |
| North Dakota | 81 | 14,050 | 211 | 38,582 | 292 | 52,632 |
| Ohio | 276 | 196,196 | 1,020 | 286,519 | 1,296 | 482,715 |
| Oklahoma | 143 | 36,472 | 527 | 109,569 | 670 | 146,041 |
| Oregon | 188 | 69,855 | 796 | 130,355 | 984 | 200,210 |
| Pennsylvania | 644 | 346,038 | 1,251 | 332,473 | 1,895 | 678,511 |
| Rhode Island | 30 | 9,394 | 86 | 25,480 | 116 | 34,874 |
| South Carolina | 152 | 88,466 | 687 | 166,075 | 839 | 254,541 |
| South Dakota | 88 | 7,731 | 375 | 45,289 | 463 | 53,020 |
| Tennessee | 186 | 102,212 | 774 | 207,410 | 960 | 309,622 |
| Texas | 516 | 377,591 | 2,039 | 501,538 | 2,555 | 879,129 |
| Utah | 82 | 39,504 | 323 | 51,407 | 405 | 90,911 |
| Vermont | 181 | 40,889 | 342 | 37,589 | 523 | 78,478 |
| Virginia | 221 | 186,060 | 832 | 248,770 | 1,053 | 434,830 |
| Washington | 189 | 110,460 | 834 | 145,834 | 1,023 | 256,294 |
| West Virginia | 82 | 38,942 | 256 | 56,601 | 338 | 95,543 |
| Wisconsin | 309 | 99,627 | 1,492 | 153,197 | 1,801 | 252,824 |
| Wyoming | 137 | 23,144 | 388 | 97,321 | 525 | 120,465 |

(D) – Withheld to avoid disclosure.
SOURCE: See Source 252.

TABLE 20

PERCENTAGE OF VISITORS USING VARIOUS TYPES OF ACCOMMODATIONS

| State | Source | Date of Data | Motel[a] | Hotel[b] | Camp-ground | Trailer | Cabin | Friend | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 54 | 1964 | 50.0% | 10.0% | - % | - % | - % | 25.0% | 15.0% |
| Alaska[c] | 55 | 1977 | 63.0[d] | d | 19.0 | - | - | 36.0 | 31.0 |
| Arizona | 57 | 1976 | 59.0[d] | d | 10.0 | 10.0 | - | 18.0 | 3.0 |
| Arkansas | 58 | 1975 | 58.0 | - | 12.4 | - | - | 6.7 | 22.9 |
| California[c,i] | 61 | 1976 | 56.0 | 31.0 | - | 11.0 | - | 33.0 | - |
| Colorado[c] | 62 | 1976 | 55.0[d] | d | 15.2 | - | - | 35.5 | 5.4 |
| Connecticut | 63 | 1971 | 71.0 | 3.0 | 5.0 | - | 1.0 | 20.0 | - |
| Delaware | 213 | 1973 | 32.0[d] | d | - | - | - | 48.0 | 20.0 |
| District of Columbia | 64 | 1973 | 24.4[d] | d | - | - | - | 11.9 | 63.7[k] |
| Florida[c] | 65 | 1979 | 57.0[d] | d | 4.1 | 3.1 | - | 33.3 | 6.2 |
| Georgia | 66 | 1975 | 51.7 | 3.1 | 9.1 | - | 0.7 | 14.9 | - |
| Hawaii | 67 | 1979 | - | 88.2 | - | - | - | 10.2 | 1.6 |
| Idaho[c] | 68 | 1973 | 44.0[d] | d | 65.0 | - | - | 11.0 | - |
| Indiana | 70 | 1979 | - | 30.8 | 26.9 | - | - | 39.2 | 3.1 |
| Iowa[h] | 71 | 1979 | 36.3[d] | d | 26.0 | - | 0.4 | 14.4 | 4.3 |
| Kansas | 72 | 1976 | 27.0[d] | d | 18.0 | - | - | 32.0 | - |
| Kentucky | 73 | 1978 | 47.6[d] | d | 10.9 | - | - | 41.5 | - |
| Louisiana | 75 | 1966 | 33.4 | 4.3 | 1.6 | 0.8 | - | 59.3 | - |
| Maine[h] | 76 | 1974 | 12.5 | 3.2 | 11.9 | - | 18.8 | 14.9 | 4.7 |
| Maryland | 77 | 1963 | 19.0[d] | d | - | - | 2.0 | 54.0 | 25.0 |
| Massachusetts | 78 | 1972 | 55.0 | - | 20.0 | - | - | 15.0 | 10.0 |
| Michigan | 80 | 1964 | 50.0 | 1.0 | 30.0[g] | g | - | 15.0 | 4.0 |
| Minnesota | 82 | 1964 | 47.5 | 35.2 | 20.4[g] | g | - | 30.0 | 0.3 |
| Missouri[e] | 84 | 1979 | 42.0 | 18.1 | 26.9 | - | - | 13.0 | - |
| Montana | 85 | 1969 | 52.0 | 4.0 | 12.0 | 4.0 | - | 18.0 | 10.0 |
| Nebraska[f] | 86 | 1978 | 49.8 | 1.9 | 27.6[g] | g | - | 19.8 | 0.9 |
| Nevada | 87 | 1963 | 81.0[d] | d | 3.0 | 4.0 | - | 9.0 | 3.0 |
| New Hampshire | 89 | 1970 | 10.3[d] | d | 7.0 | - | 43.1 | 35.4 | 4.2 |
| New Jersey[f] | 90 | 1979 | 60.3[d] | d | 17.6 | - | 12.4 | 9.7 | - |
| New Mexico[h] | 91 | 1965 | 50.0[d] | d | 11.0 | - | - | 16.0 | 5.0 |
| New York | 88 | 1977 | 27.0[d] | d | 4.0 | - | 13.0 | 53.0 | 3.0 |
| North Carolina | 92 | 1973 | 49.7[d] | d | 17.1 | - | - | 15.4 | 17.8 |
| North Dakota | 93 | 1978 | 34.3[d] | d | 37.6 | -------- | 28.1 | ---------- | |
| Ohio | 94 | 1969 | 44.0 | 14.0 | 23.0 | 7.0 | 2.4 | 8.0 | 1.6 |
| Oklahoma | 96 | 1963 | 48.0 | - | 7.0 | - | - | 43.0 | 2.0 |
| Oregon | 98 | 1973 | 40.2 | 3.3 | 22.8 | 3.6 | 1.5 | 28.6 | - |
| Pennsylvania | 99 | 1979 | 16.4 | 5.1 | 7.5[g] | g | 4.3 | 44.5 | 22.2 |
| Rhode Island | 100 | 1978 | 38.6[d] | d | 22.2 | - | - | 11.6 | 27.6 |
| South Carolina | 101 | 1976 | 54.9[d] | d | - | - | 4.4 | 21.1 | - |
| South Dakota | 102 | 1965 | 48.8 | 1.3 | 31.1 | - | - | 16.6 | 2.2 |
| Tennessee | 103 | 1974 | 63.0[d] | d | 31.0 | 2.0 | - | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Texas | 104 | 1976 | 43.0 | 13.0 | 22.0 | 13.0 | - | 4.0 | 5.0 |
| Utah | 105 | 1979 | 65.0[d] | d | 13.0 | - | - | 22.0 | - |
| Vermont | 106 | 1979 | 53.3[d] | d | 11.0[g] | g | 11.0 | 13.0 | 11.7 |
| Virginia[j] | 107 | 1979 | 44.3 | 5.6 | 4.6[g] | g | - | 43.3 | 2.2 |
| Washington | 108 | 1972 | 23.2 | 3.9 | 38.2 | - | - | 29.7 | 5.0 |
| West Virginia | 109 | 1972 | 53.7[d] | d | 45.5 | - | - | - | 0.8 |
| Wyoming[f,e] | 112 | 1980 | 29.6 | 2.6 | 46.7[g] | g | 2.2 | 12.7 | 6.2 |

[a] Motels and tourist courts.
[b] Hotels, resorts or dude ranches.
[c] Adds to more than 100% as some visitors used more than one type of lodging.
[d] Motels, tourist courts, hotels, resorts and dude ranches combined.
[e] Out-of-State visitors only.
[f] Summer visitors only.
[g] Trailers & campgrounds combined.
[h] Adds to less than 100% as some visitors not staying overnight.
[i] Southern California figure.
[j] Auto only.
[k] Other accommodations and day visitors.

TABLE 21

AVERAGE ANNUAL EMPLOYMENT IN EATING AND DRINKING PLACES, 1965-1979
(In Thousands)

| State | Source | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 117 | 20.1 | 21.1 | 21.7 | 22.4 | 24.0 |
| Alaska | 118 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.6 |
| Arizona | 119 | 18.2 | 19.5 | 20.2 | 21.1 | 23.0 |
| Arkansas | 120 | 13.0 | 13.5 | 13.8 | 14.0 | 14.4 |
| California | 121 | 222.1 | 238.6 | 249.8 | 262.5 | 281.0 |
| Colorado | 122 | 24.5 | 26.5 | 28.3 | 30.7 | 33.5 |
| Connecticut | 123 | 28.7 | 31.1 | 32.7 | 32.5 | 34.6 |
| Delaware | 124 | 5.8 | 6.3 | 6.6 | 7.1 | 7.5 |
| District of Columbia | 125 | 19.5 | 19.5 | 19.9 | 19.8 | 20.2 |
| Florida | 126 | 72.7 | 77.6 | 83.8 | 91.2 | 100.2 |
| Georgia | 127 | 28.4 | 33.3 | 34.7 | 35.0 | 37.4 |
| Hawaii | 128 | 12.1 | 13.1 | 14.4 | 14.9 | 16.5 |
| Idaho | 129 | 7.4 | 7.7 | 8.0 | 8.3 | 9.0 |
| Illinois | 130 | 122.6 | 129.0 | 133.9 | 139.6 | 142.7 |
| Indiana | 131 | 52.4 | 56.4 | 59.1 | 62.2 | 66.5 |
| Iowa | 132 | 27.9 | 30.3 | 32.2 | 33.6 | 35.5 |
| Kansas | 133 | 20.5 | 21.6 | 23.0 | 24.1 | 25.5 |
| Kentucky | 134 | 20.7 | 22.1 | 23.5 | 24.6 | 25.8 |
| Louisiana | 135 | 27.0 | 29.1 | 30.3 | 31.2 | 32.1 |
| Maine | 136 | 6.3 | 6.9 | 7.3 | 7.8 | 8.6 |
| Maryland | 137 | 38.5 | 41.5 | 44.8 | 47.4 | 49.6 |
| Massachusetts | 138 | 70.5 | 75.1 | 78.6 | 81.6 | 86.3 |
| Michigan | 139 | 68.3 | 88.2 | 94.7 | 95.5 | 104.8 |
| Minnesota | 140 | 39.2 | 40.3 | 43.7 | 49.1 | 52.0 |
| Mississippi | 141 | 10.5 | 11.5 | 11.8 | 12.0 | 12.2 |
| Missouri | 142 | 46.8 | 50.5 | 52.6 | 48.4 | 52.2 |
| Montana | 143 | 8.7 | 9.1 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 9.7 |
| Nebraska | 144 | 17.3 | 18.5 | 19.5 | 18.4 | 19.8 |
| Nevada | 145 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 7.4 | 8.1 |
| New Hampshire | 146 | 5.2 | 5.8 | 6.3 | 6.9 | 7.4 |
| New Jersey | 147 | 73.3 | 76.5 | 78.1 | 77.7 | 82.8 |
| New Mexico | 148 | 10.7 | 11.5 | 11.8 | 11.6 | 12.4 |
| New York | 149 | 224.0 | 226.2 | 228.0 | 228.1 | 231.4 |
| North Carolina | 150 | 29.3 | 31.6 | 33.9 | 33.0 | 35.7 |
| North Dakota | 151 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 6.2 | 6.5 |
| Ohio | 152 | 112.3 | 118.2 | 123.8 | 123.2 | 129.8 |
| Oklahoma | 153 | 22.5 | 23.9 | 24.6 | 26.0 | 27.5 |
| Oregon | 154 | 23.1 | 25.1 | 26.1 | 27.1 | 28.9 |
| Pennsylvania | 155 | 109.9 | 113.8 | 118.7 | 120.9 | 125.7 |
| Rhode Island | 156 | 9.3 | 10.2 | 10.8 | 11.1 | 11.4 |
| South Carolina | 157 | 12.5 | 13.3 | 14.7 | 15.9 | 17.5 |
| South Dakota | 158 | 7.3 | 7.9 | 8.1 | 8.4 | 8.5 |
| Tennessee | 159 | 23.1 | 25.0 | 26.7 | 30.1 | 31.8 |
| Texas | 160 | 93.1 | 101.4 | 107.2 | 112.9 | 121.0 |
| Utah | 161 | 11.0 | 11.8 | 12.2 | 13.0 | 13.8 |
| Vermont | 162 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.8 |
| Virginia | 163 | 33.6 | 35.8 | 37.9 | 39.3 | 42.2 |
| Washington | 164 | 31.9 | 36.7 | 40.3 | 41.2 | 43.7 |
| West Virginia | 165 | 10.6 | 11.1 | 11.3 | 11.9 | 12.0 |
| Wisconsin | 246 | N.A. | 39.5 | 43.0 | 46.6 | N.A. |
| Wyoming | 166 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 5.4 |

TABLE 21 (Continued)

AVERAGE ANNUAL EMPLOYMENT IN EATING AND DRINKING PLACES, 1965-1979
(In Thousands)

| State | Source | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama[b] | 117 | 24.9 | 25.1 | 28.1 | 30.9 | 32.9 |
| Alaska | 118 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 4.9 |
| Arizona | 119 | 25.4 | 27.6 | 30.8 | 35.3 | 38.7 |
| Arkansas | 120 | 15.2 | 15.9 | 17.5 | 19.4 | 21.2 |
| California | 121 | 292.3 | 297.3 | N.A. | 349.5 | 368.8 |
| Colorado | 122 | 35.1 | 37.9 | 43.8 | 50.7[b] | 54.4[b] |
| Connecticut | 123 | 36.8 | 37.3 | 40.0 | 44.6 | 46.4 |
| Delaware | 124 | 7.8 | 8.3 | 8.9 | 10.9 | 10.0 |
| District of Columbia | 125 | 19.4 | 18.3 | 18.4 | 18.2 | 18.1 |
| Florida | 126 | 105.8 | 113.1 | 124.9[b] | 139.6[b] | 147.9[b] |
| Georgia | 127 | 42.5 | 45.9 | 51.4 | 57.0 | 60.0 |
| Hawaii | 128 | 18.0 | 18.7 | 20.3 | 22.4 | 24.0 |
| Idaho | 129 | 9.6 | 10.1 | 11.2 | 12.2 | 13.7 |
| Illinois | 130 | 145.5 | 150.9 | 151.1 | 157.3 | N.A. |
| Indiana | 131 | 67.9 | 70.2 | 77.2 | 85.8 | 91.1 |
| Iowa | 132 | 37.2 | 38.7 | 42.3 | 46.5 | 49.9 |
| Kansas | 133 | 26.4 | 27.8 | 30.3 | 32.9 | 35.0 |
| Kentucky | 134 | 26.7 | 28.7 | 32.8 | 36.5 | 40.0 |
| Louisiana | 135 | 32.5 | 33.4 | 36.9[b] | 39.6[b] | 42.5[b] |
| Maine | 136 | 9.4 | 10.3 | 11.4 | 12.4 | 13.3 |
| Maryland | 137 | 52.9 | 54.7 | 57.8 | 62.3 | 65.1 |
| Massachusetts | 138 | 90.7 | 93.0 | 96.8 | 102.5 | 109.0 |
| Michigan | 139 | 110.9 | 113.6 | 123.0 | 137.3 | 144.6 |
| Minnesota | 140 | 52.7 | 54.8 | 60.3 | 67.7 | 72.9 |
| Mississippi | 141 | 12.4 | 13.2 | 15.4 | 17.9 | 18.6 |
| Missouri | 142 | 58.1 | 61.1 | 67.2 | 75.0 | 81.1 |
| Montana | 143 | 10.3 | 10.8 | 11.6 | 12.9 | 14.1 |
| Nebraska | 144 | 23.2 | 23.2 | 26.3 | 28.1 | 29.3 |
| Nevada | 145 | 8.8 | 9.0 | 9.7 | 10.8 | 11.6 |
| New Hampshire | 146 | 7.9 | 8.5 | 10.2 | 12.2 | 12.7 |
| New Jersey | 147 | 85.3 | 88.6 | 93.5 | 100.8[b] | 104.7[b] |
| New Mexico | 148 | 13.0 | 14.0 | 14.8 | 16.2 | 16.9 |
| New York | 149 | 231.8 | 228.8 | 232.5 | 240.2 | 244.0 |
| North Carolina | 150 | 38.1 | 39.5 | 50.0 | 55.5 | 55.0 |
| North Dakota | 151 | 7.0 | 7.4 | 8.8 | 9.6 | 9.9 |
| Ohio | 152 | 140.0 | 144.2 | 155.1 | 166.3[b] | 176.0[b] |
| Oklahoma | 153 | 28.5 | 30.5 | 33.8 | 37.3[b] | 40.1[b] |
| Oregon | 154 | 30.7 | 32.8 | 36.3 | 40.4 | 42.5 |
| Pennsylvania | 155 | 128.1 | 133.7 | 139.1 | 149.7 | 156.0 |
| Rhode Island | 156 | 12.0 | 12.4 | 13.2 | 14.8 | 15.6 |
| South Carolina | 157 | 19.0 | 19.8 | 21.7 | 24.8 | 26.2 |
| South Dakota | 158 | 8.8 | 9.1 | 10.1 | 10.9 | 11.9 |
| Tennessee | 159 | 35.2 | 36.8 | 39.3 | 44.4 | 46.9 |
| Texas | 160 | 127.7 | 132.3 | 143.6[b] | 160.2[b] | 174.0[b] |
| Utah | 161 | 14.6 | 15.7 | 17.5 | 19.0[b] | 20.5[b] |
| Vermont | 162 | 5.2 | 5.8 | 6.3 | 6.8 | 6.7 |
| Virginia | 163 | 44.6[a] | 50.3[a] | 52.8 | 56.3 | 59.6 |
| Washington | 164 | 44.4 | 45.8 | 49.1 | 54.3 | 60.4 |
| West Virginia | 165 | 11.8 | 12.4 | 13.6 | 15.5 | 16.8 |
| Wisconsin | 246 | 63.0 | 64.8 | 71.0 | 78.9 | N.A. |
| Wyoming | 166 | 5.8 | 6.0 | N.A. | 6.9 | 7.7 |

TABLE 21 (Continued)

AVERAGE ANNUAL EMPLOYMENT IN EATING AND DRINKING PLACES, 1965-1979
(In Thousands)

| State | Source | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama[b] | 117 | 35.6 | 40.1 | 44.7 | 49.1 | 52.9 |
| Alaska | 118 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 7.1 | 7.4 | 8.2 |
| Arizona | 119 | 41.5 | 44.5 | 48.9 | 55.0 | 60.3 |
| Arkansas | 120 | 22.4 | 25.5 | 28.8 | 30.9 | 31.9 |
| California | 121 | 389.6 | 420.2 | 454.1 | 503.0 | 538.7 |
| Colorado[b] | 122 | 58.0 | 64.2 | 69.6 | 76.3 | 79.7 |
| Connecticut | 123 | 48.9 | 52.5 | 56.2 | 61.1 | 64.7 |
| Delaware | 124 | 10.0 | 11.1 | 11.4 | 11.4 | 12.2 |
| District of Columbia | 125 | 18.6 | 19.9 | 20.5 | 21.2 | 22.5 |
| Florida[b] | 126 | 151.6 | 163.3 | 178.4 | 197.6 | 215.9 |
| Georgia | 127 | 63.5 | 71.6 | 78.4 | 100.5 | 96.3 |
| Hawaii | 128 | 25.0 | 26.7 | 28.8 | 31.8 | 33.5 |
| Idaho | 129 | 14.2 | 16.1 | 17.9 | 20.0 | 19.9 |
| Illinois | 130 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Indiana | 131 | 91.6 | 98.3 | 105.7 | 114.0 | 125.3[c] |
| Iowa | 132 | 51.9 | 58.2 | 62.8 | 65.5 | 66.2 |
| Kansas | 133 | 37.1 | 41.2 | 45.1 | 48.0 | 49.9 |
| Kentucky | 134 | 40.8 | 45.4 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Louisiana[b] | 135 | 49.6 | 54.7 | 61.1 | 68.1 | 71.1 |
| Maine | 136 | 14.4 | 15.9 | 17.2 | 18.4 | 19.5 |
| Maryland | 137 | 70.4 | 72.7 | 75.7 | 82.1 | 86.2 |
| Massachusetts | 138 | 109.8 | 115.8 | 122.7 | 130.0 | N.A. |
| Michigan | 139 | 148.3 | 159.8 | 173.6 | 184.9 | 189.4 |
| Minnesota | 140 | 76.5 | 81.5 | 90.6 | 98.3 | 104.1 |
| Mississippi | 141 | 19.6 | 21.9 | 24.6 | 28.5 | 29.4 |
| Missouri | 142 | 83.9 | 89.0 | 95.6 | 101.9 | 97.7 |
| Montana | 143 | 15.0 | 16.8 | 18.3 | 19.9 | 20.7 |
| Nebraska | 144 | 29.7 | 32.7 | 35.1 | 36.6 | 39.6 |
| Nevada | 145 | 12.2 | 14.3 | 16.2 | 18.9 | 20.7 |
| New Hampshire | 146 | 13.5 | 15.2 | 16.7 | 18.8 | 19.6 |
| New Jersey[b] | 147 | 108.4 | 116.1 | 120.5 | 126.9 | 129.2 |
| New Mexico | 148 | 18.5 | 21.0 | 23.3 | 25.5 | 26.3 |
| New York | 149 | 248.4 | 261.1 | 270.7 | 283.7 | 295.6 |
| North Carolina | 150 | 58.3 | 68.9 | 76.8 | 85.2 | 94.1 |
| North Dakota[b] | 151 | 11.1 | 12.5 | 13.7 | 14.1 | 14.6 |
| Ohio[b] | 152 | 181.7 | 190.0 | 203.0 | 219.8 | 229.0 |
| Oklahoma[b] | 153 | 42.5 | 47.1 | 51.2 | 56.1 | 57.8 |
| Oregon | 154 | 45.9 | 50.2 | 55.8 | 63.4 | 67.3[c] |
| Pennsylvania | 155 | 163.0 | 175.9 | 188.1 | 203.7 | 211.9 |
| Rhode Island | 156 | 15.7 | 17.1 | 19.1 | 18.7 | 19.4 |
| South Carolina | 157 | 28.5 | 33.0 | 36.8 | 41.3 | 44.5 |
| South Dakota | 158 | 12.5 | 14.3 | 15.1 | 15.6 | 16.1 |
| Tennessee | 159 | 45.9 | 54.3 | 64.7 | 72.0 | 75.0 |
| Texas[b] | 160 | 194.1 | 216.7 | 229.3 | 252.9 | 272.0 |
| Utah[b] | 161 | 21.8 | 23.9 | 25.9 | 28.5 | 28.1 |
| Vermont | 162 | 6.9 | 8.0 | 8.6 | 9.9 | 10.1 |
| Virginia | 163 | 62.3 | 70.8 | 78.3 | 85.5 | N.A. |
| Washington | 164 | 65.1 | 72.8 | 81.6 | 91.6 | 97.9[a] |
| West Virginia | 165 | 17.2 | 18.1 | 20.3 | 22.5 | 23.2 |
| Wisconsin | 246 | N.A. | 96.3 | 106.8 | 111.9 | 120.6 |
| Wyoming | 166 | 8.7 | 9.7 | 10.8 | 12.1 | 12.6 |

[a] Nine-month average.
[b] Based on 1972 SIC manual.
[c] Estimate.

TABLE 22

WAGE AND SALARY DISBURSEMENTS IN EATING AND DRINKING PLACES, 1965-1979
(In Millions of Dollars)

| State | Source | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 169 | 42 | 48 | 53 | 58 | 66 |
| Alaska | 169 | 13 | 13 | 15 | 15 | 17 |
| Arizona | 169 | 55 | 62 | 66 | 71 | 80 |
| Arkansas | 169 | 24 | 26 | 28 | 31 | 36 |
| California | 169 | 873 | 954 | 1,001 | 1,090 | 1,172 |
| Colorado | 169 | 69 | 76 | 83 | 94 | 107 |
| Connecticut | 169 | 92 | 105 | 116 | 117 | 130 |
| Delaware | 169 | 16 | 18 | 19 | 21 | 23 |
| District of Columbia | 169 | 69 | 76 | 80 | 83 | 88 |
| Florida | 169 | 211 | 237 | 266 | 305 | 349 |
| Georgia | 169 | 77 | 92 | 103 | 116 | 134 |
| Hawaii | 169 | 40 | 45 | 50 | 55 | 64 |
| Idaho | 169 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 23 |
| Illinois | 169 | 373 | 408 | 429 | 464 | 493 |
| Indiana | 169 | 139 | 155 | 167 | 183 | 201 |
| Iowa | 169 | 58 | 64 | 72 | 79 | 85 |
| Kansas | 169 | 43 | 48 | 51 | 58 | 64 |
| Kentucky | 169 | 61 | 67 | 73 | 80 | 89 |
| Louisiana | 169 | 65 | 75 | 82 | 91 | 99 |
| Maine | 169 | 15 | 18 | 19 | 23 | 26 |
| Maryland | 169 | 116 | 131 | 147 | 170 | 186 |
| Massachusetts | 169 | 216 | 235 | 249 | 271 | 298 |
| Michigan | 169 | 244 | 278 | 300 | 333 | 368 |
| Minnesota | 169 | 107 | 117 | 126 | 137 | 151 |
| Mississippi | 169 | 20 | 24 | 26 | 29 | 32 |
| Missouri | 169 | 124 | 138 | 148 | 159 | 175 |
| Montana | 169 | 24 | 26 | 27 | 27 | 29 |
| Nebraska | 169 | 39 | 42 | 46 | 50 | 57 |
| Nevada | 169 | 26 | 26 | 27 | 30 | 33 |
| New Hampshire | 169 | 15 | 17 | 18 | 21 | 23 |
| New Jersey | 169 | 245 | 262 | 277 | 299 | 321 |
| New Mexico | 169 | 26 | 29 | 31 | 33 | 35 |
| New York | 169 | 926 | 953 | 1,003 | 1,039 | 1,091 |
| North Carolina | 169 | 72 | 84 | 94 | 106 | 121 |
| North Dakota | 169 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 17 |
| Ohio | 169 | 327 | 369 | 395 | 431 | 468 |
| Oklahoma | 169 | 53 | 59 | 64 | 67 | 75 |
| Oregon | 169 | 71 | 79 | 84 | 89 | 96 |
| Pennsylvania | 169 | 281 | 299 | 318 | 344 | 371 |
| Rhode Island | 169 | 27 | 30 | 33 | 36 | 39 |
| South Carolina | 169 | 26 | 31 | 36 | 41 | 48 |
| South Dakota | 169 | 16 | 18 | 19 | 21 | 22 |
| Tennessee | 169 | 60 | 70 | 79 | 85 | 95 |
| Texas | 169 | 245 | 274 | 304 | 340 | 385 |
| Utah | 169 | 25 | 28 | 28 | 31 | 33 |
| Vermont | 169 | 10 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| Virginia | 169 | 84 | 94 | 104 | 116 | 133 |
| Washington | 169 | 110 | 128 | 143 | 156 | 167 |
| West Virginia | 169 | 22 | 24 | 27 | 30 | 33 |
| Wisconsin | 169 | 108 | 118 | 128 | 143 | 158 |
| Wyoming | 169 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |

TABLE 22 (Continued)

WAGE AND SALARY DISBURSEMENTS IN EATING AND DRINKING PLACES, 1965-1979
(In Millions of Dollars)

| State | Source | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 169 | 73 | 81 | 87 | 102 | 119 |
| Alaska | 169 | 18 | 21 | 21 | 25 | 38 |
| Arizona | 169 | 91 | 103 | 109 | 132 | 152 |
| Arkansas | 169 | 41 | 46 | 51 | 61 | 72 |
| California | 169 | 1,247 | 1,324 | 1,385 | 1,554 | 1,771 |
| Colorado | 169 | 118 | 137 | 148 | 174 | 199 |
| Connecticut | 169 | 141 | 149 | 157 | 179 | 194 |
| Delaware | 169 | 25 | 28 | 30 | 35 | 37 |
| District of Columbia | 169 | 90 | 88 | 90 | 97 | 105 |
| Florida | 169 | 389 | 440 | 464 | 551 | 643 |
| Georgia | 169 | 152 | 172 | 186 | 222 | 251 |
| Hawaii | 169 | 75 | 78 | 84 | 100 | 115 |
| Idaho | 169 | 26 | 30 | 32 | 38 | 44 |
| Illinois | 169 | 528 | 565 | 564 | 642 | 709 |
| Indiana | 169 | 216 | 232 | 244 | 286 | 322 |
| Iowa | 169 | 94 | 102 | 105 | 124 | 147 |
| Kansas | 169 | 71 | 79 | 82 | 95 | 110 |
| Kentucky | 169 | 96 | 105 | 106 | 124 | 144 |
| Louisiana | 169 | 108 | 115 | 120 | 143 | 166 |
| Maine | 169 | 31 | 34 | 37 | 44 | 52 |
| Maryland | 169 | 204 | 223 | 237 | 268 | 305 |
| Massachusetts | 169 | 325 | 346 | 356 | 401 | 452 |
| Michigan | 169 | 395 | 423 | 452 | 521 | 573 |
| Minnesota | 169 | 166 | 179 | 180 | 208 | 242 |
| Mississippi | 169 | 34 | 40 | 47 | 57 | 64 |
| Missouri | 169 | 189 | 204 | 214 | 247 | 283 |
| Montana | 169 | 31 | 35 | 38 | 44 | 51 |
| Nebraska | 169 | 63 | 67 | 71 | 81 | 92 |
| Nevada | 169 | 38 | 40 | 43 | 52 | 60 |
| New Hampshire | 169 | 26 | 29 | 31 | 38 | 45 |
| New Jersey | 169 | 362 | 391 | 407 | 459 | 503 |
| New Mexico | 169 | 39 | 43 | 46 | 53 | 60 |
| New York | 169 | 1,145 | 1,176 | 1,177 | 1,263 | 1,327 |
| North Carolina | 169 | 138 | 149 | 163 | 195 | 217 |
| North Dakota | 169 | 19 | 21 | 23 | 27 | 32 |
| Ohio | 169 | 497 | 528 | 542 | 620 | 698 |
| Oklahoma | 169 | 82 | 91 | 96 | 113 | 133 |
| Oregon | 169 | 106 | 118 | 127 | 147 | 166 |
| Pennsylvania | 169 | 398 | 441 | 473 | 534 | 590 |
| Rhode Island | 169 | 43 | 46 | 47 | 55 | 61 |
| South Carolina | 169 | 56 | 63 | 66 | 81 | 96 |
| South Dakota | 169 | 23 | 25 | 24 | 29 | 34 |
| Tennessee | 169 | 105 | 114 | 130 | 151 | 172 |
| Texas | 169 | 428 | 471 | 496 | 584 | 687 |
| Utah | 169 | 37 | 41 | 46 | 52 | 59 |
| Vermont | 169 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 22 | 25 |
| Virginia | 169 | 148 | 165 | 175 | 207 | 236 |
| Washington | 169 | 176 | 188 | 196 | 227 | 267 |
| West Virginia | 169 | 34 | 38 | 42 | 51 | 57 |
| Wisconsin | 169 | 175 | 186 | 201 | 237 | 273 |
| Wyoming | 169 | 16 | 17 | 19 | 21 | 26 |

TABLE 22 (Continued)

WAGE AND SALARY DISBURSEMENTS IN EATING AND DRINKING PLACES, 1965-1979
(In Millions of Dollars)

| State | Source | 1975[a] | 1976[a] | 1977[a] | 1978[a] | 1979[a] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 169 | 142 | 169 | 200 | 235 | 269 |
| Alaska | 169 | 62 | 64 | 69 | 78 | 87 |
| Arizona | 169 | 167 | 190 | 220 | 262 | 312 |
| Arkansas | 169 | 83 | 101 | 120 | 138 | 153 |
| California | 169 | 1,984 | 2,233 | 2,548 | 2,941 | 3,346 |
| Colorado | 169 | 234 | 271 | 306 | 359 | 415 |
| Connecticut | 169 | 219 | 251 | 282 | 323 | 359 |
| Delaware | 169 | 41 | 47 | 49 | (D) | (D) |
| District of Columbia | 169 | 116 | 130 | 141 | (D) | (D) |
| Florida | 169 | 700 | 801 | 909 | 1,053 | 1,251 |
| Georgia | 169 | 283 | 322 | 369 | 447 | 521 |
| Hawaii | 169 | 129 | 146 | 163 | 191 | 211 |
| Idaho | 169 | 50 | 60 | 72 | 85 | 91 |
| Illinois | 169 | 789 | 907 | 1,005 | (D) | (D) |
| Indiana | 169 | 351 | 401 | 456 | (D) | (D) |
| Iowa | 169 | 171 | 197 | 225 | 252 | 277 |
| Kansas | 169 | 128 | 154 | 175 | 206 | 229 |
| Kentucky | 169 | 163 | 194 | 225 | 266 | 303 |
| Louisiana | 169 | 208 | 252 | 300 | 354 | 402 |
| Maine | 169 | 61 | 72 | 80 | 93 | 99 |
| Maryland | 169 | 356 | 385 | 404 | 468 | 532 |
| Massachusetts | 169 | 474 | 525 | 593 | 666 | 737 |
| Michigan | 169 | 616 | 708 | 798 | 908 | 997 |
| Minnesota | 169 | 271 | 310 | 360 | 422 | 479 |
| Mississippi | 169 | 74 | 88 | 105 | 128 | 143 |
| Missouri | 169 | 318 | 358 | 406 | 461 | 511 |
| Montana | 169 | 58 | 68 | 75 | 87 | 96 |
| Nebraska | 169 | 104 | 119 | 136 | 149 | 167 |
| Nevada | 169 | 69 | 84 | 95 | 117 | 138 |
| New Hampshire | 169 | 51 | 60 | 70 | 85 | 94 |
| New Jersey | 169 | 559 | 616 | 663 | 730 | 784 |
| New Mexico | 169 | 72 | 86 | 101 | 120 | 133 |
| New York | 169 | 1,403 | 1,533 | 1,618 | 1,861 | 2,039 |
| North Carolina | 169 | 257 | 300 | 344 | 419 | 489 |
| North Dakota | 169 | 37 | 47 | 51 | 58 | 64 |
| Ohio | 169 | 752 | 842 | 939 | 1,095 | 1,209 |
| Oklahoma | 169 | 155 | 189 | 219 | 262 | 300 |
| Oregon | 169 | 193 | 229 | 263 | 316 | 358 |
| Pennsylvania | 169 | 647 | 732 | 811 | 935 | 1,032 |
| Rhode Island | 169 | 65 | 74 | 81 | 89 | 99 |
| South Carolina | 169 | 112 | 139 | 162 | 196 | 227 |
| South Dakota | 169 | 39 | 48 | 53 | 59 | 64 |
| Tennessee | 169 | 197 | 227 | 283 | 334 | 379 |
| Texas | 169 | 818 | 979 | 1,159 | 1,371 | 1,602 |
| Utah | 169 | 70 | 82 | 95 | 114 | 125 |
| Vermont | 169 | 29 | 34 | 37 | 45 | 50 |
| Virginia | 169 | 265 | 316 | 358 | 420 | 489 |
| Washington | 169 | 311 | 366 | 429 | 498 | 570 |
| West Virginia | 169 | 67 | 77 | 90 | 109 | 119 |
| Wisconsin | 169 | 312 | 353 | 402 | 456 | 518 |
| Wyoming | 169 | 32 | 39 | 46 | 55 | 62 |

[a] Based on 1972 SIC.

(D)–Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information.

TABLE 23

TRAVEL AGENCIES, TOUR OPERATORS AND RELATED SERVICES, 1967, 1972, and 1977

| State | 1977 Number | 1977 Receipts (000) | 1972 Number | 1972 Receipts (000) | 1967 Number | 1967 Receipts (000) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 75 | $ 6,304 | 52 | $ 2,472 | 39 | $ 1,353 |
| Alaska | 67 | 7,922 | 34 | 1,602 | 13 | 447 |
| Arizona | 189 | 15,796 | 95 | 5,126 | 59 | 1,681 |
| Arkansas | 69 | 3,432 | 45 | 1,352 | 26 | 546 |
| California | 3,198 | 279,743 | 1,561 | 102,027 | 946 | 47,450 |
| Colorado | 272 | 19,528 | 129 | 6,331 | 64 | 3,082 |
| Connecticut | 473 | 39,059 | 266 | 15,729 | 151 | 5,557 |
| Delaware | 29 | 2,566 | 16 | 1,119 | 6 | 398 |
| District of Columbia | 141 | 15,817 | 86 | 10,251 | 53 | 4,534 |
| Florida | 1,046 | 77,119 | 568 | 34,471 | 287 | 10,865 |
| Georgia | 189 | 13,603 | 102 | 4,681 | 65 | 1,671 |
| Hawaii | 411 | 75,702 | 203 | 20,902 | 113 | 8,070 |
| Idaho | 52 | 3,780 | 31 | 1,099 | 11 | 306 |
| Illinois | 1,169 | 123,733 | 705 | 54,013 | 354 | 21,449 |
| Indiana | 700 | 19,865 | 118 | 6,065 | 59 | 2,558 |
| Iowa | 143 | 9,232 | 73 | 2,815 | 38 | 1,096 |
| Kansas | 106 | 12,668 | 51 | 4,220 | 33 | 1,644 |
| Kentucky | 164 | 6,380 | 58 | 1,855 | 33 | 777 |
| Louisiana | 240 | 15,287 | 79 | 5,018 | 42 | 1,603 |
| Maine | 58 | 2,917 | 29 | 996 | 17 | 991 |
| Maryland | 290 | 26,309 | 137 | 8,375 | 62 | 4,692 |
| Massachusetts | 658 | 71,999 | 407 | 33,164 | 219 | 13,560 |
| Michigan | 489 | 52,065 | 299 | 23,393 | 146 | 11,184 |
| Minnesota | 265 | 28,033 | 128 | 11,456 | 58 | 2,830 |
| Mississippi | 61 | 2,930 | 31 | 1,049 | 24 | 693 |
| Missouri | 359 | 39,936 | 164 | 16,332 | 83 | 5,608 |
| Montana | 73 | 3,141 | 32 | 943 | 13 | 505 |
| Nebraska | 66 | 4,968 | 30 | 1,623 | 20 | 1,078 |
| Nevada | 102 | 13,875 | 40 | 3,264 | 12 | 556 |
| New Hampshire | 60 | 3,757 | 30 | 1,194 | 22 | 605 |
| New Jersey | 992 | 68,371 | 466 | 25,876 | 264 | 12,617 |
| New Mexico | 83 | 4,016 | 35 | 1,190 | 17 | 535 |
| New York | 3,078 | 317,378 | 2,109 | 177,774 | 1,278 | 106,326 |
| North Carolina | 162 | 10,456 | 85 | 5,184 | 51 | 2,517 |
| North Dakota | 36 | 1,860 | 12 | 670 | 3 | 178 |
| Ohio | 420 | 45,396 | 269 | 18,761 | 149 | 6,789 |
| Oklahoma | 115 | 8,260 | 58 | 2,715 | 32 | 1,060 |
| Oregon | 197 | 18,377 | 100 | 4,966 | 51 | 2,502 |
| Pennsylvania | 810 | 71,799 | 457 | 30,777 | 251 | 12,759 |
| Rhode Island | 97 | 5,957 | 48 | 2,326 | 30 | 1,300 |
| South Carolina | 75 | 4,761 | 36 | 1,316 | 31 | 710 |
| South Dakota | 22 | 1,600 | 12 | 544 | 8 | 252 |
| Tennessee | 266 | 11,031 | 70 | 2,852 | 37 | 1,297 |
| Texas | 732 | 67,149 | 347 | 21,968 | 205 | 8,511 |
| Utah | 83 | 10,533 | 57 | 3,651 | 23 | 1,150 |
| Vermont | 30 | 1,625 | 18 | 694 | 13 | 553 |
| Virginia | 252 | 14,462 | 120 | 5,063 | 53 | 1,468 |
| Washington | 388 | 37,445 | 222 | 12,340 | 111 | 7,302 |
| West Virginia | 41 | 1,816 | 23 | 963 | 15 | 437 |
| Wisconsin | 309 | 25,360 | 117 | 7,281 | 75 | 3,626 |
| Wyoming | 40 | 2,178 | 9 | 316 | 6 | 160 |

SOURCE: See Source 255.

TABLE 24

ESTIMATED ANNUAL REVENUE RECEIVED FROM TRAVEL TAXES, 1976-1979
(In Thousands of Dollars)

| State | Source | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 242,54 | $100,000 | $ N.A. | $ N.A. | $ 85,000 |
| Alaska | 242,55 | 15,000[a] | 26,000[a] | 40,000[a] | 49,500[b] |
| Arizona | 242,56 | 142,000[a] | 146,971 | 171,303 | 200,000 |
| Arkansas | 242,58 | 57,424 | 86,800 | 96,960 | 54,000 |
| California | 61 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 605,116[b] |
| Colorado | 242 | 55,056 | 61,240[c] | 71,085[a] | N.A. |
| Connecticut | 242 | 35,000 | 23,330 | 25,663 | N.A. |
| Delaware | 242,213 | 26,200 | 14,000[a] | N.A. | 12,297 |
| District of Columbia | 242 | 30,000[a] | 40,000 | 35,000 | N.A. |
| Florida | 242 | 460,000[a] | 935,495[a] | 600,000[a] | 735,673 |
| Georgia | 242,66 | 108,000 | 118,500 | 127,900 | 134,900 |
| Hawaii | 242,67 | 200,000[a] | 255,000[a] | 300,000[a] | 338,000 |
| Illinois | 69 | 417,000[b] | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Indiana | 70 | 69,900[b] | N.A. | 94,411 | N.A. |
| Iowa | 242 | 87,900 | 156,500 | N.A. | N.A. |
| Kansas | 242,72 | 70,000 | N.A. | N.A. | 30,866 |
| Kentucky | 242 | 132,000 | 343,000 | 372,000 | N.A. |
| Louisiana | 242,74 | 200,000 | 117,500 | 141,750[a,b] | 75,000[c] |
| Maine | 76,242 | 44,000 | 49,600 | 55,000 | N.A. |
| Maryland | 242,77 | 109,700 | N.A. | 69,000 | N.A. |
| Massachusetts | 242 | 130,000 | 130,000 | 135,000 | N.A. |
| Michigan | 242,80 | 131,400 | 140,000 | 157,500 | 154,100 |
| Minnesota | 242 | 90,000 | 90,000 | 115,000 | N.A. |
| Mississippi | 242 | 70,000 | 110,000 | N.A. | N.A. |
| Missouri | 242,84 | 174,000[c] | 347,000 | 200,000 | 100,000 |
| Montana | 242 | 4,938[a] | 5,175 | N.A. | N.A. |
| Nebraska | 242,86 | 32,000[a] | 34,200[a] | 70,000 | 75,000 |
| Nevada | 242 | N.A. | 200,000 | N.A. | N.A. |
| New Hampshire | 242 | 105,000 | 111,000 | N.A. | 124,000 |
| New Jersey | 90 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 200,000 |
| New Mexico | 242 | 48,900 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| New York | 88,242 | 681,500 | 724,300 | 450,000 | 898,000 |
| North Carolina | 242 | 560,000 | 749,000 | 587,000 | N.A. |
| North Dakota | 93 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 12,000 |
| Oklahoma | 242 | 52,000 | N.A. | 70,000 | N.A. |
| Oregon | 242,98 | 6,559[a] | 38,000 | 8,700[a,d] | N.A. |
| Pennsylvania | 99 | 773,000 | N.A. | N.A. | 300,913[b] |
| Rhode Island | 242 | 29,300 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| South Carolina | 242 | 80,000[a] | 90,919 | 129,300 | N.A. |
| South Dakota | 242,102 | 10,000[a] | 10,000[a] | 18,300[a] | 18,000 |
| Tennessee | 242 | 102,000 | 199,000 | 507,000 | N.A. |
| Texas | 104,242 | 164,002 | N.A. | 186,335[a] | N.A. |
| Utah | 242 | 50,000 | 52,000[a] | 60,000 | N.A. |
| Vermont | 242,106 | 46,000 | 46,000[a] | 23,000[a] | 37,000[c] |
| Virginia | 242,107 | 189,000 | 223,000 | 140,000[b] | 152,000[b] |
| Washington | 242 | 285,400 | N.A. | 120,500 | N.A. |
| West Virginia | 242 | 24,600 | 42,000[c] | 46,200 | N.A. |
| Wisconsin | 242,111 | 112,000 | 144,585 | N.A. | 153,451 |
| Wyoming | 242 | 37,000 | 39,000 | 50,400[a] | N.A. |

[a] Out-of-state visitors only.
[b] State and local taxes only.
[c] State tax only.
[d] Gas tax.

VI

# TRAVEL AS AN EMPLOYER IN THE STATE ECONOMY

> The travel industry's contribution to employment in America is vital to the nation's economy. Travel directly generates employment in every state in the nation. It is a major economic mainstay in many regions of the country. Over the past two decades, travel has created jobs at twice the rate of the overall economy.
>
> William D. Toohey, President
> Travel Industry Association of America

Travel is an established part of the American life style. The 1977 National Travel Survey showed that on an average day there were 6.2 million Americans traveling away from home. This travel requires a great deal of economic activity to transport, feed, house and entertain these travelers. Even though the tourism business is important economically, it has been difficult to demonstrate because tourism is a fragmented industry. It is made up of many elements such as airlines, railroads, automobiles, rent-a-car agencies, ships, lodging facilities, attractions, food service, etc. To determine travel's impact it is necessary to examine a number of sectors in the economy.

Fortunately, this difficult task has been undertaken by the U.S. Travel Data Center. The purpose of this chapter is to show how the travel industry fares as an employer in each state's economy. The U.S. Travel Data Center has developed estimates of the number of jobs in private industry generated by travel spending in each of the states.[1] Estimates have been produced for 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977 and 1978 based upon the Travel Economic Impact Model (TEIM) developed in 1975 for the U.S. Department of the Interior.[2] The model was revised substantially with the availability of the U.S. Census Bureau's 1977 Censuses of Transportation, Service Industries, and Retail Trade. Consequently the 1977 and 1978 estimates are not comparable to earlier data.

The U.S. Travel Data Center's Travel Economic Impact Model is designed to produce annual, comprehensive estimates of U.S. domestic travel spending and the economic impact of this spending at the national, State, and county or city level. It covers the impact of spending on 18 categories of travel-related goods and services provided by 15 types of travel-related businesses, includes all U.S. trips of 100 miles or more

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[1] The Impact of Travel on State Economies–1977-78, Washington D.C.: U.S. Travel Data Center, 1980, 47pp. plus appendices.

[2] Douglas C. Frechtling, et al., Travel Economic Impact Model, Final Economic Analysis Methodology, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Travel Data Center, 1975, 108pp.

one way distance or an overnight stay away from home except for commuting to and from work. The Model is built to make use of existing data series available from respected information sources such as the U.S. Bureau of Census, and requires relatively little primary data collection. The primary data that are needed to supplement existing sources are provided through the U.S. Travel Data Center's annual National Travel Survey, and the U.S. Census Bureau's quinquennial National Travel Survey.

The Travel Expenditure Component is based on the Data Center's study of U.S. travel spending begun in 1972. This component multiplies measures of travel activity levels provided by annual National Travel Surveys by the average cost per unit of each of 18 activities. Total travel expenditure estimates are produced for each of the 50 states and the district of Columbia by summing across the activities.

Once the State-level travel expenditure estimates are produced, they are used to estimate the State-level impact on employment and payroll (wage and salary income). This is done through the second component of the Model, the Economic Impact Component. In this component, expenditures for each of the 18 activities are matched against the sales or business receipts of each type of business.

The ratio of payroll to business receipts for each business type in each State is computed and multiplied by the estimate of travel expenditures for that industry in that State to derive estimates of travel-generated wage and salary income. Similarly, the ratio of employment to payroll for each business type in each State is calculated and multiplied by travel-generated payroll to obtain estimates of travel-generated employment in each State on a jobs basis. The estimates of travel-generated payroll and employment are summed for all States and the District of Columbia to produce the national total.

Table 25 shows the number of jobs generated by U.S. traveler spending in each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia in 1978 according to the TEIM. The total of over 4.1 million jobs in 1978 directly generated by travel is an impressive contribution to the American economy.

California with 10.3 percent of the U.S. total (425,600 travel-generated jobs) leads the states, followed by Florida with 324,500, Texas with 229,500, New York with 223,900 and Pennsylvania with 176,800. Other states with over 100,000 jobs were Michigan (139,900), Ohio (133,500), Illinois (121,100), Wisconsin (114,500), Minnesota (111,200), and New Jersey (106,700).

The travel industry's share of nonagricultural payroll employment is a more precise measure of a state's dependence on travel than is the employment rank. By this standard, the Mountain West states of Colorado (7.9 percent), Idaho (8.7 percent), Montana (7.7 percent), Nevada (27.5 percent), New Mexico (8.1 percent), Utah (7.2 percent), and Wyoming (11.1 percent) and the New England states of Maine (8.5 percent), New Hampshire (8.0 percent), and Vermont (24.9 percent) are far more dependent upon travel for private employment than the other regions. Other states reporting high percentages are Alaska (6.9 percent), Florida (10.2 percent), Hawaii (14.1 percent), and North Dakota (7.9 percent). These percentages compare to the industrial states of Illinois (2.6 percent), Indiana (3.2 percent), Michigan (3.9 percent), New York (3.2 percent) and Ohio (3.0 percent).

The travel industry is a relatively more important employer in states with smaller populations than those with larger. Moreover, travel is a more important source of jobs in the more rural states than in the more urban ones. (See Table 25)

TABLE 25

TRAVEL-GENERATED EMPLOYMENT AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT, 1978

| | Travel-generated Employment (000) | Percent of Total Nonagricultural Employment |
|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 36.7 | 2.7% |
| Alaska | 11.3 | 6.9 |
| Arizona | 64.7 | 7.2 |
| Arkansas | 46.6 | 6.4 |
| California | 425.6 | 4.6 |
| Colorado | 90.0 | 7.9 |
| Connecticut | 39.1 | 2.9 |
| Delaware | 15.4 | 6.2 |
| District of Columbia | 32.6 | 5.4 |
| Florida | 324.5 | 10.2 |
| Georgia | 95.2 | 4.6 |
| Hawaii | 53.1 | 14.1 |
| Idaho | 28.7 | 8.7 |
| Illinois | 121.1 | 2.6 |
| Indiana | 69.8 | 3.2 |
| Iowa | 53.4 | 4.8 |
| Kansas | 41.2 | 4.5 |
| Kentucky | 49.1 | 4.1 |
| Louisiana | 73.4 | 5.0 |
| Maine | 34.6 | 8.5 |
| Maryland | 62.9 | 3.9 |
| Massachusetts | 90.6 | 3.6 |
| Michigan | 139.9 | 3.9 |
| Minnesota | 111.2 | 6.6 |
| Mississippi | 29.2 | 3.6 |
| Missouri | 99.5 | 5.1 |
| Montana | 21.6 | 7.7 |
| Nebraska | 37.0 | 6.1 |
| Nevada | 96.2 | 27.5 |
| New Hampshire | 28.9 | 8.0 |
| New Jersey | 106.7 | 3.6 |
| New Mexico | 36.0 | 8.1 |
| New York | 223.9 | 3.2 |
| North Carolina | 95.9 | 4.2 |
| North Dakota | 18.5 | 7.9 |
| Ohio | 133.5 | 3.0 |
| Oklahoma | 56.6 | 5.5 |
| Oregon | 60.6 | 6.0 |
| Pennsylvania | 176.8 | 3.7 |
| Rhode Island | 11.2 | 2.8 |
| South Carolina | 64.7 | 5.7 |
| South Dakota | 15.1 | 6.4 |
| Tennessee | 69.9 | 4.0 |
| Texas | 229.5 | 4.4 |
| Utah | 37.8 | 7.2 |
| Vermont | 47.5 | 24.9 |
| Virginia | 82.2 | 4.0 |
| Washington | 63.5 | 4.2 |
| West Virginia | 30.6 | 4.9 |
| Wisconsin | 114.5 | 6.1 |
| Wyoming | 20.8 | 11.1 |

Source: See Source 256.

VII

# TRANSPORTATION OF OUT-OF-STATE VISITORS

The major modes of transportation used by visitors in the various states are given in Table 26. The modes considered are auto, air, rail, bus and ship. One of the salient facts about the travel market is the dominance of the automobile over the other means of transportation. According to the 1977 National Travel Survey, an automobile or truck was used for 76 percent of trips, commercial airplane for 17 percent, and the bus or train for 5 percent. This dominance, however, is by no means absolute. The importance of other means of transportation varies from one part of the country to another, and the situation changes over time.

Table 26 shows that the automobile is unquestionably the predominant form of transportation used by visitors in traveling to the various states. In fact, only Alaska, California, Colorado, District of Columbia, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Louisiana, Maryland, Nevada, New York, and Texas reported the automobile used by less than 80 percent of their tourists. The total average automobile transportation usage by visitors for the 50 states and District of Columbia was 82 percent.

Alaska and Hawaii are the only two states that did not report the automobile as their major visitor mode of transportation. In these states air transportation is the major transportation for visitors, accounting for 66 percent in Alaska and 99.9 percent in Hawaii. Other states showing air transportation as a major method are California (24.4 percent), Colorado (16.9 percent), District of Columbia (28.6 percent), Florida (36.5 percent), Nevada (20.9 percent), and Texas (19.5 percent).

The trend is for increasing numbers to travel by air. In almost all states the number of visitors traveling by air is increasing. In the future it is expected that air travel will become more popular. The energy problems which are shifting travelers to common carriers will help continue past trends. The airlines have successfully captured the bulk of the market for common carrier travel over the years. Even though Amtrak has reversed the decline in rail passenger miles and bus traffic has recorded increases, the airlines will continue to dominate the common carrier travel market. It is expected that there will be a diversion of automobile traffic to the common carriers and the airlines will be the major beneficiary. The volume of travel by auto is so large that a diversion of even a small portion of traffic would result in a large increase in air, rail, or bus travel.

The network of interstate highways for the automobile is equally a network for the bus; however, few states report that the bus is a major transportation mode. The states with the highest percent of visitors using bus transportation were Maryland (10.0 percent), Nevada (9.1 percent), Vermont (8.0 percent), Pennsylvania (7.0 percent), and District of Columbia (6.9 percent). In part, people travel by bus because a great deal of the country is inadequately served by other common carriers (particularly small towns) and bus travel is inexpensive when compared to the other transportation modes.

Water transportation is an important mode of visitors to Alaska and also plays a role in bringing visitors to California, Hawaii, Maryland and Rhode Island. For obvious reasons, it is unimportant in most of the states.

In spite of Amtrak's efforts, railroads still carry a very small percentage of visitor traffic. The state with the highest percent of visitors using rail transportation was Maryland (10.0 percent).

Table 27 shows what has happened to intercity passenger travel in the United States from 1965. Air travel has increased from 51.9 billion passenger miles in 1965 to 210.3 billion in 1979, an increase of 305.2 percent or over 158 billion passenger miles. Railroad travel, while increasing 13 percent over 1978, has recorded a drop from 13.3 billion passenger miles in 1965 to 11.6 billion in 1979. Bus travel, while remaining fairly stable over the period, increased from 23.8 billion passenger miles in 1965 to 26.6 billion in 1979. Private automobiles have increased 58 percent over the 15 year period, from 817.7 billion passenger miles in 1965 to 1,289.2 billion in 1979. Total passenger miles have risen almost 70 percent from 906.6 billion in 1965 to 1,537.7 billion in 1979. Common carriers accounted for 16.1 percent of the total passenger miles in 1979, up from their 9.8 percent share in 1965. Air travel's share was 13.6 percent in 1979 compared to 5.7 percent in 1965.

A comparison of transportation modes by energy efficiency shows the bus is the leader. Table 28 shows that the bus gets 144 passenger miles per gallon of motor fuel compared with 24 for the airlines, 47 for Amtrak, and 42 for the automobile.

Since the automobile is the dominant mode of transportation in the United States it is interesting to look at what is happening to the service stations serving this mode. Table 29 shows there is a trend toward fewer service stations doing a larger volume of business.

TABLE 26

PERCENTAGE OF VISITORS USING VARIOUS MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

| State | Source | Date | Auto[c] | Air | Rail | Bus | Ship | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 54 | 1979 | 90.0 | 9.0 | ---------- | 1.0 | ---------- | |
| Alaska | 55 | 1977 | 9.0 | 66.0 | - | 1.0 | 22.0 | 2.0 |
| Arizona | 56 | 1979 | 88.0 | 12.0 | - | - | - | - |
| Arkansas | 58 | 1977 | 92.2 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 1.6 | - | 4.0 |
| California | 61 | 1977 | 69.1 | 24.4 | 0.7 | 3.1 | ---- | 2.7 ----- |
| Colorado[d] | 258 | 1977 | 73.5 | 16.9 | 0.4 | 4.0 | - | 5.2[e] |
| Connecticut[d] | 258 | 1977 | 88.6 | 5.5 | 0.5 | 1.7 | - | 3.7[e] |
| Delaware | 213 | 1977 | 92.0 | 1.6 | 3.4 | 0.4 | - | 2.6 |
| District of Columbia[d] | 258 | 1977 | 56.4 | 28.6 | 4.0 | 6.9 | - | 4.1[e] |
| Florida | 258 | 1979 | 63.5 | 36.5 | | | - | |
| Georgia[d] | 258 | 1977 | 84.7 | 8.1 | 0.1 | 1.7 | - | 5.4 |
| Hawaii | 67 | 1979 | - | 99.9 | - | - | 0.1 | - |
| Idaho[d] | 258 | 1977 | 88.1 | 6.2 | 0.1 | 1.7 | - | 3.9[e] |
| Illinois[d] | 258 | 1977 | 77.4 | 14.4 | 1.1 | 2.7 | - | 4.4[e] |
| Indiana | 70 | 1977 | 92.7 | 5.9 | 0.1 | 1.0 | - | 0.3 |
| Iowa[d] | 258 | 1977 | 88.9 | 5.4 | - | 1.1 | - | 4.6[e] |
| Kansas[d] | 258 | 1977 | 87.8 | 5.2 | 0.2 | 2.7 | - | 4.1[e] |
| Kentucky[d] | 258 | 1977 | 89.3 | 3.7 | 0.1 | 1.3 | - | 5.6[e] |
| Louisiana[d] | 258 | 1977 | 78.5 | 12.7 | - | 4.0 | - | 4.8[e] |
| Maine[d] | 258 | 1977 | 87.6 | 7.2 | 0.3 | 2.6 | - | 2.3[e] |
| Maryland | 77 | 1979 | 69.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Massachusetts[d] | 258 | 1977 | 84.4 | 10.1 | 0.8 | 1.9 | - | 2.8[e] |
| Michigan | 80 | 1977 | 90.0 | 6.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | - | 2.0 |
| Minnesota[d] | 258 | 1977 | 82.0 | 11.2 | 0.5 | 3.5 | - | 2.8[e] |
| Mississippi[d] | 258 | 1977 | 87.0 | 5.2 | 0.5 | 2.0 | - | 5.3[e] |
| Missouri | 84 | 1979[b] | 96.5 | 2.2 | - | 1.3 | - | - |
| Montana[d] | 258 | 1977 | 84.6 | 5.4 | 0.6 | 4.9 | - | 4.5[e] |
| Nebraska | 86 | 1977 | 93.9 | 4.0 | - | 1.3 | - | 0.8 |
| Nevada[d] | 258 | 1977 | 65.7 | 20.9 | 0.2 | 9.1 | - | 4.1[e] |
| New Hampshire[d] | 258 | 1977 | 92.3 | 3.9 | 0.2 | 1.5 | - | 2.1[e] |
| New Jersey | 90 | 1979 | 87.0 | ---------- | | 13.0 | ---------- | |
| New Mexico[d] | 258 | 1977 | 86.0 | 5.9 | 0.2 | 2.0 | - | 5.9[e] |
| New York[d] | 88 | 1977 | 76.0 | 14.0 | 3.0 | 5.0 | - | 2.0 |
| North Carolina[d] | 258 | 1977 | 89.5 | 3.8 | 0.2 | 1.8 | - | 4.7[e] |
| North Dakota | 93 | 1978 | 90.6 | ---------- | | 9.4 | ---------- | |
| Ohio[d] | 258 | 1977 | 86.2 | 7.8 | 0.2 | 1.8 | - | 4.0[e] |
| Oklahoma[d] | 258 | 1977 | 89.2 | 4.8 | 0.2 | 1.1 | - | 4.7[e] |
| Oregon | 98 | 1979 | 89.0 | 11.0 | - | - | - | - |
| Pennsylvania | 99 | 1979 | 82.8 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 7.0 | - | 7.4 |
| Rhode Island | 100 | 1978 | 95.0 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| South Carolina[d] | 258 | 1977 | 90.4 | 3.3 | 0.2 | 1.4 | - | 4.7[e] |
| South Dakota[d] | 258 | 1977 | 89.5 | 4.9 | - | 2.2 | - | 3.4[e] |
| Tennessee[d] | 258 | 1977 | 87.9 | 4.8 | 0.1 | 1.9 | - | 5.3[e] |
| Texas | 104 | 1979 | 77.6 | 19.5 | 0.2 | 2.6 | - | 0.1 |
| Utah | 105 | 1979 | 88.0 | 10.0 | ---------- | 2.0 | ---------- | |
| Vermont | 106 | 1979 | 86.0 | 2.0 | 4.0 | 8.0 | - | - |
| Virginia[d] | 258 | 1977 | 86.3 | 5.3 | 0.3 | 3.0 | - | 5.1[e] |
| Washington[d] | 258 | 1977 | 82.0 | 10.2 | 1.1 | 1.6 | - | 5.1[e] |
| West Virginia[d] | 258 | 1977 | 88.4 | 5.6 | 0.5 | 1.3 | - | 4.2[e] |
| Wisconsin | 111 | 1979 | 99.0 | ---------- | | 1.0 | ---------- | |
| Wyoming[b,c] | 112 | 1980 | 86.7 | 6.3 | 0.5 | 2.5 | - | 4.0 |

[a] Includes campers and trucks.
[b] Out-of-State visitors only.
[c] Summer visitors only.
[d] Trips of 200 miles or more.
[e] Other & multiple means of transportation.

TABLE 27

INTERCITY PASSENGER TRAVEL IN THE UNITED STATES
(Passenger Miles in Millions)

| | 1965 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Common Carriers | | | | | | |
| Airlines | 51,888 | 102,717 | 104,146 | 106,438 | 118,138 | 126,317 |
| Railroads | 13,260 | 7,622 | 6,179 | 9,908 | 8,561 | 9,298 |
| Motor Buses[a] | 23,800 | 24,900 | 25,300 | 25,500 | 25,600 | 26,400 |
| Total | 88,948 | 135,239 | 135,335 | 141,846 | 152,299 | 162,016 |
| Air Share (%) | 58.3 | 76.0 | 77.0 | 75.0 | 77.6 | 78.0 |
| Private Automobile | 817,700 | 977,000 | 1,026,000 | 1,071,000 | 1,129,000 | 1,174,000 |
| Total Common Carrier and Auto | 906,648 | 1,112,239 | 1,161,335 | 1,212,846 | 1,281,299 | 1,336,016 |
| Common Carrier Share (%) | 9.8 | 12.2 | 11.7 | 11.7 | 11.9 | 12.1 |
| Air Share (%) | 5.7 | 9.2 | 9.0 | 8.8 | 9.2 | 9.5 |

| | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Common Carriers | | | | | | |
| Airlines | 129,732 | 131,656 | 145,197 | 156,609 | 182,677 | 210,300 |
| Railroads | 10,334 | 9,935 | 10,098 | 10,304 | 10,222 | 11,600 |
| Motor Buses[a] | 27,600 | 25,400 | 25,100 | 25,700 | 25,100 | 26,600 |
| Total | 167,665 | 166,991 | 180,395 | 192,613 | 217,999 | 248,500 |
| Air Share (%) | 77.4 | 78.8 | 80.5 | 81.3 | 83.8 | 84.6 |
| Private Automobile | 1,143,000 | 1,164,000 | 1,222,200[b] | 1,169,000[b] | 1,162,000 | 1,289,200 |
| Total Common Carrier and Auto | 1,310,665 | 1,330,991 | 1,402,595 | 1,361,613 | 1,379,999 | 1,537,700 |
| Common Carrier Share (%) | 12.8 | 12.6 | 12.9 | 14.2 | 15.8 | 16.1 |
| Air Share (%) | 9.9 | 9.9 | 10.4 | 11.5 | 13.2 | 13.6 |

[a] Includes charter.
[b] Estimated.

SOURCE: Air Transport. Air Transport Association of America, Washington, D.C. 20036. Annually.

TABLE 28

ENERGY EFFICIENCY
Domestic Intercity Modes
(Passenger Miles per Gallon of Motor Fuel)

| | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Intercity Buses | | | | | | | | |
| All service[a] | 132 | 133 | 145 | 140 | 137 | 140 | 141 | 144 |
| Regular-route intercity service | 111 | 115 | 121 | 115 | 110 | 115 | 113 | 116 |
| Charter and special service | 201 | 201 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 203 | 201 | 208 |
| Amtrak | 38[b] | 39[b] | 46[b] | 39[b] | 44[b] | 41[b] | 38[b] | 47[b] |
| Automobiles | 40 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 42 | N.A. |
| Airlines (certified) | 15 | 15 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 22 | 24 |

N.A.–not available.

[a] In terms of bus miles per gallon, the estimated averages are: 1972–6.0, 1973–6.0, 1974–6.2, 1975–6.2, 1976–6.1, 1977–6.0, 1978–6.0, and 1979–6.0.

[b] Including diesel-fuel equivalent of electric-power used; ignoring all consumption of electric power, passenger miles per gallon averaged 51 in 1977, 47 in 1978 and 62 in 1979.

Source: America's Most Fuel Efficient Passenger Transportation Service, American Bus Association, Washington, D.C.

TABLE 29

GASOLINE SERVICE STATIONS AND SALES, BY STATE, 1977-1980

| | Total Gasoline Service Stations | | | | Total Dollar Sales | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1980[a] | 1979[a] | 1978[a] | 1977[b] | 1980[a] | 1979[a] | 1978[a] | 1977[b] |
| Alabama | 3,188 | 3,324 | 3,477 | 3,562 | $ 1,089,056 | $ 1,017,810 | $ 873,657 | $ 810,443 |
| Alaska | 187 | 195 | 206 | 211 | 138,199 | 129,158 | 110,866 | 102,845 |
| Arizona | 1,482 | 1,545 | 1,616 | 1,656 | 870,639 | 818,355 | 702,451 | 651,625 |
| Arkansas | 2,155 | 2,246 | 2,349 | 2,407 | 665,923 | 622,358 | 534,213 | 495,560 |
| California | 12,876 | 13,426 | 14,043 | 14,388 | 7,703,486 | 7,199,520 | 6,179,846 | 5,732,696 |
| Colorado | 2,223 | 2,318 | 2,425 | 2,485 | 951,408 | 889,167 | 763,234 | 708,010 |
| Connecticut | 1,982 | 2,067 | 2,162 | 2,215 | 1,093,928 | 1,022,363 | 877,565 | 814,068 |
| Delaware | 389 | 406 | 425 | 435 | 217,033 | 202,835 | 174,108 | 161,511 |
| District of Columbia | 223 | 233 | 244 | 250 | 185,273 | 173,153 | 149,145 | 138,354 |
| Florida | 6,520 | 6,799 | 7,112 | 7,287 | 3,206,885 | 2,997,087 | 2,572,607 | 2,386,463 |
| Georgia | 4,532 | 4,726 | 4,944 | 5,066 | 1,815,333 | 1,696,573 | 1,456,286 | 1,350,915 |
| Hawaii | 371 | 387 | 405 | 415 | 236,611 | 221,132 | 189,813 | 176,079 |
| Idaho | 742 | 774 | 810 | 830 | 299,600 | 280,000 | 240,344 | 222,954 |
| Illinois | 6,992 | 7,291 | 7,627 | 7,815 | 4,087,238 | 3,819,849 | 3,278,841 | 3,040,967 |
| Indiana | 4,355 | 4,541 | 4,750 | 4,867 | 2,286,955 | 2,137,342 | 1,834,629 | 1,701,885 |
| Iowa | 3,064 | 3,195 | 3,342 | 3,424 | 1,282,063 | 1,198,190 | 1,028,490 | 954,073 |
| Kansas | 2,206 | 2,301 | 2,407 | 2,466 | 888,796 | 830,651 | 713,006 | 661,416 |
| Kentucky | 3,089 | 3,221 | 3,369 | 3,452 | 1,371,558 | 1,281,830 | 1,100,284 | 1,020,672 |
| Louisiana | 2,675 | 2,789 | 2,917 | 2,989 | 1,153,311 | 1,077,861 | 925,203 | 858,259 |
| Maine | 835 | 871 | 911 | 933 | 327,892 | 306,442 | 263,041 | 244,009 |
| Maryland | 2,206 | 2,300 | 2,406 | 2,465 | 1,625,903 | 1,519,536 | 1,304,323 | 1,209,948 |
| Massachusetts | 3,473 | 3,622 | 3,789 | 3,882 | 1,733,092 | 1,619,713 | 1,390,312 | 1,289,715 |
| Michigan | 5,881 | 6,132 | 6,414 | 6,572 | 3,481,547 | 3,253,783 | 2,792,947 | 2,590,860 |
| Minnesota | 2,935 | 3,060 | 3,201 | 3,280 | 1,604,331 | 1,499,375 | 1,287,018 | 1,193,895 |
| Mississippi | 1,756 | 1,831 | 1,915 | 1,962 | 610,261 | 570,338 | 489,561 | 454,139 |
| Missouri | 4,481 | 4,673 | 4,888 | 5,008 | 2,011,326 | 1,879,744 | 1,613,515 | 1,496,768 |
| Montana | 866 | 903 | 945 | 968 | 365,730 | 341,804 | 293,394 | 272,166 |
| Nebraska | 1,550 | 1,616 | 1,690 | 1,732 | 708,242 | 661,909 | 568,163 | 529,836 |
| Nevada | 573 | 598 | 626 | 641 | 395,852 | 369,956 | 317,559 | 294,582 |
| New Hampshire | 630 | 657 | 687 | 704 | 318,811 | 297,955 | 255,756 | 237,251 |
| New Jersey | 4,785 | 4,992 | 5,222 | 5,350 | 2,423,667 | 2,265,110 | 1,944,301 | 1,803,619 |
| New Mexico | 1,243 | 1,296 | 1,356 | 1,389 | 492,274 | 460,070 | 394,910 | 366,336 |

TABLE 29 (Continued)

GASOLINE SERVICE STATIONS AND SALES, BY STATE, 1977-1980

| | Total Gasoline Service Stations | | | | Total Dollar Sales | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1980[a] | 1979[a] | 1978[a] | 1977[b] | 1980[a] | 1979[a] | 1978[a] | 1977[b] |
| New York | 8,272 | 8,626 | 9,023 | 9,245 | $ 3,888,768 | $ 3,634,363 | $ 3,119,625 | $ 2,893,901 |
| North Carolina | 5,169 | 5,390 | 5,638 | 5,775 | 1,827,689 | 1,708,121 | 1,466,199 | 1,360,111 |
| North Dakota | 615 | 641 | 671 | 687 | 270,775 | 253,061 | 217,220 | 201,503 |
| Ohio | 7,892 | 8,229 | 8,608 | 8,820 | 4,188,281 | 3,914,282 | 3,359,899 | 3,116,790 |
| Oklahoma | 2,740 | 2,857 | 2,989 | 3,063 | 880,496 | 822,894 | 706,347 | 655,239 |
| Oregon | 1,955 | 2,039 | 2,133 | 2,185 | 879,890 | 822,328 | 705,861 | 654,788 |
| Pennsylvania | 8,048 | 8,392 | 8,778 | 8,994 | 3,839,151 | 3,587,992 | 3,079,822 | 2,856,978 |
| Rhode Island | 623 | 650 | 680 | 697 | 290,882 | 271,853 | 233,351 | 216,467 |
| South Carolina | 2,685 | 2,800 | 2,929 | 3,001 | 969,825 | 906,379 | 778,008 | 721,715 |
| South Dakota | 770 | 803 | 840 | 861 | 323,532 | 302,367 | 259,543 | 240,764 |
| Tennessee | 3,660 | 3,816 | 3,992 | 4,090 | 1,546,361 | 1,445,198 | 1,240,514 | 1,150,756 |
| Texas | 11,406 | 11,894 | 12,441 | 12,747 | 4,628,427 | 4,325,633 | 3,712,990 | 3,444,333 |
| Utah | 1,028 | 1,072 | 1,121 | 1,149 | 493,334 | 461,060 | 395,760 | 367,125 |
| Vermont | 482 | 503 | 526 | 540 | 187,522 | 175,255 | 150,434 | 139,550 |
| Virginia | 3,572 | 3,725 | 3,896 | 3,992 | 1,990,321 | 1,860,114 | 1,596,665 | 1,481,137 |
| Washington | 2,688 | 2,803 | 2,932 | 3,005 | 1,272,554 | 1,189,303 | 1,020,861 | 946,996 |
| West Virginia | 1,626 | 1,696 | 1,774 | 1,818 | 662,993 | 619,620 | 531,862 | 493,332 |
| Wisconsin | 3,617 | 3,772 | 3,946 | 4,043 | 1,679,998 | 1,570,092 | 1,347,719 | 1,250,204 |
| Wyoming | 578 | 603 | 631 | 647 | 287,580 | 269,328 | 231,183 | 214,456 |

[a] Projected by NPN on the basis of the U.S. Census of 1977, and Department of Commerce's service-station table in its "Franchising in the Economy, 1978-1980."

[b] U.S. Census Bureau data from its state-by-state breakdowns of vital statistics.

Source: National Petroleum News, McGraw Hill Publications Company, New York, N.Y.

VIII

# TOURISM ADVERTISING

Advertising is one of the basic accelerators of tourism. It is, therefore, interesting to examine trends in travel and tourism advertising expenditures. Data reported in this chapter are from three sources. One is the Pannell Kerr Forster annual report Travel and Tourism Advertising Expenditures in United States Measured Media,[1] another is the annual Survey of State Travel Offices[2] prepared by the U.S. Travel Data Center, and the third is questionnaires filled out by individual state travel offices.

The Pannell Kerr Forster report shows the 50 states spent a total of $19,505,000 during 1979 on travel advertising in U.S. measured media, reaching the highest level of advertising expenditures since these reports were initiated in 1964. This was an increase of 17.8 percent over 1978 expenditures of $16,553,000. Looking at the series since 1965, given in Table 30, one finds the cycle to be up and down with no evident trends. However, both 1978 and 1979 reported substantial increases. The 1978 expenditure was $5,407,000 higher than 1977, and the 1979 expenditure $2,952,000 higher than 1978. The only two other years approaching these increases were 1970–$2,372,000 and 1975–$3,028,000. During the 15 year period 6 declines were recorded–1967, 1969, 1971, 1972, 1973, and 1976. The 1979 figure was almost three times that for 1965 (181 percent higher) and almost double the 1970 (93 percent higher) and 1975 (87 percent higher) figures.

Media distributions are provided in Table 31. Magazines are still the dominant media in 1979, accounting for 36 percent of the advertising. However, magazine's share has declined during the period from 66 percent in 1972, to 60 percent in 1976 to 36 percent in 1979. At the same time television's share has sharply increased from 11 percent in 1972, to 33 percent in 1979. Another area showing an increase in percentage share is radio, which has increased steadily from 3 percent in 1972, to 7 percent in 1976 and 9 percent in 1979. Newspaper advertising has remained fairly level, accounting for 19 percent in 1972 and 21 percent in 1979. Advertising in outdoor media has run between 1 and less than 1 percent during the 1972-1979 period.

During the last five years, expenditures in television have increased 422.5 percent, radio expenditures 340.5 percent, outdoor 226.5 percent, newspapers 60.3 percent, and magazines 14.4 percent. Total media advertising expenditures increased 87.4 percent during this period.

Table 32 presents measured media expenditures by the 34 states spending over $50,000 in 1979. New York was the leading advertising state in 1977, 1978, and 1979, spending over $6 million in 1979. This was a jump from its ninth place ranking in the last edition of Travel Trends (1976 expenditures). Florida was second in 1979, spending almost $2.5 million. This was an increase of approximately five-fold over its 1978 expenditure of $600,000, indicating that Florida saw a need for increased advertising to retain its market share in light of the energy crisis. Other states spending over $1 million were Virginia ($1,155,000), Michigan

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[1] Copies of these reports may be obtained from Pannell Kerr Forster, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, New York 10017.

[2] Copies of these reports may be obtained from the U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

and North Carolina ($1,003,000). Rounding out the top ten were Georgia ($831,000), Alaska ($700,000), South Carolina ($468,000), Utah ($409,000) and Wisconsin ($395,000).

Over the past five years, the top ranking state's expenditures have been: 1979 $6,040,000 (New York), 1978 $4,984,000 (New York), 1977 $2,247,000 (New York), 1976 $1,153,000 (Pennsylvania), and 1975 $997,000 (Pennsylvania). This represents an increase of 505.8 percent 1975-1979.

The United States tends to be an "underdeveloped country" when it comes to the area of tourism and tourism promotion. A comparison of 1979 tourism advertising expenditures in U.S. measured media by U.S. states versus foreign countries and Canadian provinces shows this is still true. Foreign countries, excluding the Canadian provinces, spent a total of $30,785,000 during 1979 on tourism advertising in U.S. measured media. This amount is 58 percent more than the $19,505,000 spent by the 50 U.S. states during 1979. The Canadian provinces spent an additional $3,883,000, making the foreign countries total $34,668,000 or 78 percent higher than that spent by the domestic states. This is an improvement, however, as the foreign spending was 155 percent higher in 1976.

Table 33 presents the 1979 leading advertisers from other domestic destinations–cities, areas, resorts, and territories. Advertising for attractions and chambers of commerce are excluded. Total expenditures for the destinations studied was $10,674,000 in 1979, up 11 percent over the $9,592,000 expended in 1978. One advertiser spent over one million dollars–Las Vegas ($1,256,000). Three others spent between $500,000 and one million–American Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico and Miami. St. Louis, the Pocono Mountains and Miami Beach spent between $400,000 and $500,000. Completing the top ten were Reno, San Diego, and Philadelphia.

The importance of this local destination advertising is best demonstrated by expenditures for Nevada, Florida, and California, all major tourism destination states. No expenditure was reported for Nevada in 1979; however, the 1979 expenditures for Las Vegas and Reno combined totaled $1,652,000. At this level, Nevada would have ranked third among the states in 1979. In 1978, Nevada ranked 44th with expenditures of approximately $13,000. However, combining that with the slightly over one million dollars spent by Las Vegas and Reno, would have placed Nevada in the top five states. Similarly, in 1979, expenditures by Miami Beach and Miami combined amounted to approximately $1.1 million. This, if added to the Florida figure of slightly under $2.5 million, would add 44 percent to total expenditures. If Daytona Beach and Tampa, both spending more than $50,000 in 1979, were also included, the increase in total state destination effort would be in excess of 50 percent. The state of California reported only $2,000 in advertising expenditures in 1979. However, the cities of San Diego and Los Angeles both spent over $50,000 (for a total of $365,000) in 1979. Similar examples exist in other states.

Table 34 presents data on state travel department budgets for fiscal years 1973-74 to 1980-81. The data provided is based on information reported by the different state travel offices and from the Survey of State Travel Offices compiled by the U.S. Travel Data Center annually. New York reported the largest state travel budget in 1980-81–$9,566,000. Pennsylvania was second with $6,450,000, followed by Florida with $5,245,000, Kentucky with $4,586,000, Michigan with $4,400,000, Illinois with $3,910,000, Texas with $3,602,000, North Carolina with $3,428,000, Alaska with $3,342,000 and Virginia with $3,248,000. At the other end of the scale was Iowa with $343,000.

Advertising budgets of the state travel offices are given in Table 35. New York is again the leader in 1980-81 reporting an advertising budget of $5,360,000, followed by Florida with $2,159,000. The rest of the top ten were Pennsylvania with $2,100,000, North Carolina with $1,484,000, Kentucky with $1,400,000, Virginia with $1,387,000, Michigan with $1,100,000, Texas with $1,064,000, Utah with $890,000 and Illinois and Alabama with $850,000.

Table 36 presents state travel office printing budgets. New York reported the largest printing budget–$1,669,000, followed by Illinois with $780,000, Texas with $671,000, North Carolina with $662,000, Alaska with $456,000, Kentucky with $400,000, Wyoming with $363,000, Louisiana and Maryland with $348,000, and Florida with $347,000.

TABLE 30

DOLLARS EXPENDED IN U.S. MEASURED MEDIA
1965-79 (In Thousands of Dollars)

| Year | States | Percent Change |
|---|---|---|
| 1965 | $ 6,952 | |
| 1966 | 7,165 | 3.1% |
| 1967 | 7,148 | - 0.2 |
| 1968 | 8,107 | 13.4 |
| 1969 | 7,733 | - 4.6 |
| 1970 | 10,105 | 31.0 |
| 1971 | 8,272 | - 18.1 |
| 1972 | 8,169 | - 1.2 |
| 1973 | 6,426 | - 21.3 |
| 1974 | 7,381 | 14.9 |
| 1975 | 10,409 | 41.0 |
| 1976 | 9,693 | - 6.9 |
| 1977 | 11,146 | 15.0 |
| 1978 | 16,553 | 48.5 |
| 1979 | 19,505 | 17.8 |
| 1965-1979 | | 180.6% |

SOURCE: Pannell Kerr Forster & Company.

TABLE 31

U.S. ADVERTISING EXPENDITURES IN MEASURED MEDIA, 1972-1979

| Distribution by Media | 1972 (000) | 1972 % | 1972 % Change | 1973 (000) | 1973 % | 1973 % Change | 1974 (000) | 1974 % | 1974 % Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Newspapers | $1,606 | 19% | -% | $1,233 | 19% | - 23% | $2,410 | 33% | 96% |
| Magazines | 5,352 | 66 | - | 4,265 | 66 | - 20 | 3,776 | 51 | - 13 |
| Television | 859 | 11 | - | 623 | 10 | - 28 | 515 | 7 | - 17 |
| Radio | 300 | 3 | - | 279 | 4 | - 7 | 646 | 9 | 132 |
| Outdoor | 52 | 1 | - | 26 | 1 | - 50 | 34 | a | 31 |
| Total | $8,169 | 100% | - | $6,426 | 100% | - 21% | $7,381 | 100% | 15% |

| Distribution by Media | 1975 (000) | 1975 % | 1975 % Change | 1976 (000) | 1976 % | 1976 % Change | 1977 (000) | 1977 % | 1977 % Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Newspapers | $2,584 | 25% | 7% | $2,009 | 21% | -22% | $2,243 | 20% | - 12% |
| Magazines | 6,154 | 59 | 63 | 5,796 | 60 | - 6 | 5,226 | 47 | - 10 |
| Television | 1,220 | 12 | 137 | 1,152 | 12 | - 6 | 2,818 | 25 | 145 |
| Radio | 417 | 4 | - 35 | 716 | 7 | 72 | 794 | 7 | - 11 |
| Outdoor | 34 | a | - | 20 | a | -41 | 65 | 1 | 225 |
| Total | $10,409 | 100% | 41% | $9,693 | 100% | - 7% | $11,146 | 100% | 15% |

| Distribution by Media | 1978 (000) | 1978 % | 1978 % Change | 1979 (000) | 1979 % | 1979 % Change | 1972-1979 % Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Newspapers | $3,340 | 20% | 49% | $4,141 | 21% | 24% | 158% |
| Magazines | 6,289 | 38 | 20 | 7,042 | 36 | 12 | 32 |
| Television | 5,402 | 33 | 92 | 6,374 | 33 | 18 | 642 |
| Radio | 1,458 | 9 | 84 | 1,837 | 9 | 26 | 512 |
| Outdoor | 64 | a | - 2 | 111 | 1 | 73 | 114 |
| Total | $16,553 | 100% | 49% | $19,505 | 100% | 18% | |

[a] Less than .5 percent.

Source: Pannell Kerr Forster & Company.

TABLE 32

TOTAL ADVERTISING EXPENDITURES OF STATES OF THE U.S.A.[a]
SPENDING $50,000 AND OVER IN 1979,
AND RANKINGS 1975-1979

| | Amount ($000) | Rank | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1979 | 1978 | 1977 | 1976 | 1975 |
| New York | $ 6,040 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 8 |
| Florida | 2,487 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Virginia | 1,155 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| Michigan | 1,003 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| North Carolina | 1,003 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 13 | - |
| Georgia | 831 | 6 | 2 | 12 | 16 | 10 |
| Alaska | 700 | 7 | 11 | 6 | 27 | 14 |
| South Carolina | 468 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 6 |
| Utah | 409 | 9 | 21 | 14 | 17 | 17 |
| Wisconsin | 395 | 10 | 14 | 16 | 10 | 5 |
| Missouri | 371 | 11 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 15 |
| South Dakota | 355 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 7 | 12 |
| Hawaii | 331 | 13 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 7 |
| Texas | 299 | 14 | 13 | 33 | 15 | 11 |
| Illinois | 291 | 15 | 34 | 32 | 41 | 37 |
| Colorado | 284 | 16 | 19 | 23 | 40 | 20 |
| Arkansas | 265 | 17 | 15 | 13 | 14 | 22 |
| Arizona | 254 | 18 | 16 | 18 | 31 | 43 |
| Tennessee | 249 | 19 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 9 |
| Louisiana | 244 | 20 | 18 | 19 | 22 | 23 |
| Alabama | 218 | 21 | 17 | 15 | 18 | 16 |
| New Jersey | 183 | 22 | 30 | 34 | 37 | 35 |
| Kentucky | 152 | 23 | 25 | 17 | 12 | 26 |
| Pennsylvania | 138 | 24 | 37 | 20 | 1 | 1 |
| Massachusetts | 128 | 25 | 20 | 21 | 24 | 21 |
| Minnesota | 128 | 25 | 24 | 27 | 20 | 36 |
| Idaho | 121 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 26 | 30 |
| Montana | 118 | 28 | 26 | 28 | 23 | 25 |
| Mississippi | 118 | 28 | 23 | 25 | 19 | 18 |
| Wyoming | 94 | 30 | 27 | 30 | 30 | 27 |
| Oregon | 85 | 31 | 31 | 24 | 28 | 13 |
| Rhode Island | 81 | 32 | 33 | 37 | 39 | 32 |
| Maryland | 80 | 33 | 42 | 26 | 36 | 19 |
| New Mexico | 52 | 34 | 43 | 35 | 33 | 29 |
| Total - $50,000 and over | $19,130 | | | | | |
| Total - all states | $19,505 | | | | | |
| Percent $50,000 and over to total 98% | | | | | | |

[a] Excludes cities, areas and resorts.

Source: Pannell Kerr Forster and Co.

TABLE 33

TOTAL ADVERTISING EXPENDITURES
OF OTHER U.S. DESTINATIONS SPENDING
$50,000 and Over–1979[a]

| | ($000) |
|---|---|
| Las Vegas | $ 1,256 |
| American Virgin Islands | 961 |
| Puerto Rico | 900 |
| Miami | 677 |
| St. Louis | 468 |
| Pocono Mountains | 468 |
| Miami Beach | 462 |
| Reno | 396 |
| San Diego | 263 |
| Philadelphia | 239 |
| San Antonio | 194 |
| Ozark Regional Commission | 171 |
| Kiawah Island | 164 |
| Palm Springs | 115 |
| New Hampshire Visitors Center | 108 |
| Los Angeles | 102 |
| Mississippi Gulf Coast | 98 |
| Norfolk | 96 |
| Houston | 89 |
| Nashville | 81 |
| Old West Regional Commission | 78 |
| Daytona Beach | 78 |
| Galveston Island | 77 |
| Oklahoma City | 73 |
| Pacific Northwest Regional Commission | 72 |
| Minnesota Resort Area | 69 |
| Four Corners Region | 67 |
| Virginia Beach | 67 |
| Colorado Springs | 67 |
| Tampa | 66 |
| Virginia Beach Resorts | 64 |
| Charleston, S.C. | 57 |
| Hot Springs National Park | 55 |
| Sapphire Valley | 55 |
| Albuquerque | 53 |
| Maui | 50 |
| Total – $50,000 and over | 8,356 |
| Total – all other destinations | $ 10,674 |
| Percent $50,000 and over to total | 78% |

[a] Excludes states, attractions, and Chamber of Commerce.

Source: Pannell Kerr Forster & Company.

TABLE 34

TRAVEL DEPARTMENT BUDGET
(In Thousands)

| State | Source | 1973-74 | 1974-75 | 1975-76 | 1976-77 | 1977-78 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 242 | $1,066 | $1,136 | $1,344 | $1,476 | $1,408 |
| Alaska | 242 | 1,100 | 1,181 | 1,172 | 1,415 | 1,412 |
| Arizona | 56 | 236 | 241 | 212 | 547 | 905 |
| Arkansas | 242 | 1,173 | 1,193 | 1,735 | 1,825 | 1,930 |
| California | 61 | 276 | 311 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Colorado | 62 | 402 | 754 | 443 | 457 | 795 |
| Connecticut | 63 | 255 | 281 | 340 | 285 | 348 |
| Delaware | 242 | 125 | 110 | 117 | 121 | 132 |
| District of Columbia | 242 | | | | 620 | 620 |
| Florida | 65 | 1,678 | 1,877 | 1,944 | 3,675 | 3,308 |
| Georgia | 66 | 1,700 | 1,596 | 1,396 | 2,180 | 2,860 |
| Hawaii | 67,242 | 2,273 | 2,298 | 2,442 | 2,601 | 2,788 |
| Idaho | 242 | 357 | 411 | 517 | 528 | 538 |
| Illinois | 69 | 366 | 394 | 565 | 603 | 643 |
| Indiana | 242,70 | 334 | 323 | 440 | 529 | 519 |
| Iowa | 71,242 | 242 | 219 | 271 | 292 | 294 |
| Kansas | 72 | 120 | 134 | 147 | 138 | 189 |
| Kentucky | 73 | 1,200 | 1,500 | 1,756 | 1,946 | 1,901 |
| Louisiana | 74 | 1,349 | 1,452 | 1,570 | 1,809 | 1,429 |
| Maine | 76 | 270 | 250 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Maryland | 77 | 594 | 878 | 801 | 696 | 733 |
| Massachusetts | 242 | 950 | 833 | 667 | 1,250 | 1,250 |
| Michigan | 242 | 1,399 | 1,400 | 1,800 | 2,300 | 3,380 |
| Minnesota | 242 | 133 | 621 | 885 | 571 | 669 |
| Mississippi | 242 | 505 | 772 | 664 | 1,126 | 500 |
| Missouri | 84 | 680 | 677 | 968 | 1,123 | 1,116 |
| Montana | 242 | 750 | 750 | 652 | 652 | 640 |
| Nebraska | 86 | 169 | 198 | 201 | 233 | 248 |
| Nevada | 87 | 375 | 375 | 513 | 506 | 448 |
| New Hampshire | 89 | 377 | 395 | 437 | 437 | 491 |
| New Jersey | 242,90 | 400 | 350 | 400 | 613 | 856 |
| New Mexico | 91 | 623 | 599 | 625 | 676 | 754 |
| New York | 88 | 1,244 | 1,599 | 1,523 | 919 | 917 |
| North Carolina | 242 | 1,300 | 1,329 | 1,300 | 1,565 | 2,265 |
| North Dakota | 93 | 444 | 444 | 576 | 568 | 635 |
| Ohio | 242 | 194 | 180 | 410 | 412 | 449 |
| Oklahoma | 95 | 835 | 1,132 | 1,299 | 1,628 | 1,338 |
| Oregon | 242,98 | 630 | 1,031 | 727 | 747 | 527 |
| Pennsylvania | 242,99 | 1,600 | 4,210 | 2,366 | 2,688 | 2,871 |
| Rhode Island | 100 | 370 | 375 | 377 | 500 | 500 |
| South Carolina | 242,101 | 1,300 | 1,659 | 1,534 | 1,600 | 1,800 |
| South Dakota | 102 | 871 | 885 | 921 | 938 | 1,088 |
| Tennessee | 242,103 | 1,200 | 1,300 | 2,050 | 2,215 | 2,717 |
| Texas | 104 | 1,200 | 1,411 | 1,578 | 1,669 | 2,662[a] |
| Utah | 105 | 933 | 986 | 1,167 | 1,353 | 1,561 |
| Vermont | 106 | 362 | 400 | 439 | 437 | 435 |
| Virginia | 107 | 1,053 | 1,126 | 1,189 | 1,885 | 2,029 |
| Washington | 108 | 362 | 450 | 361 | 384 | 373 |
| West Virginia | 242 | 657 | 312 | 543 | N.A. | N.A. |
| Wisconsin | 242,111 | 600 | 600 | 914 | 963 | 1,279 |
| Wyoming | 242 | 654 | 663 | 896 | 671 | 640 |

TABLE 34 (Continued)

TRAVEL DEPARTMENT BUDGET
(In Thousands)

| State | Source | 1978-79 | 1979-80 | 1980-81 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 54 | $1,507 | $1,850 | $2,403 |
| Alaska | 55 | 1,667 | 2,026 | 3,342 |
| Arizona | 242,56 | 1,100 | 1,233 | 1,441 |
| Arkansas | 58 | 2,091 | 2,095 | 1,989 |
| California | 61 | 253 | 530 | 475 |
| Colorado | 242 | 818 | 784 | 763 |
| Connecticut | 242 | 416 | 471 | 460 |
| Delaware | 213 | 73 | 467 | 423 |
| District of Columbia | 242 | 653 | 599 | 600 |
| Florida | 65 | 4,062 | 4,792 | 5,245 |
| Georgia | 66 | 2,881 | 3,258 | 3,079 |
| Hawaii | 67 | 2,956 | 3,049 | 3,091 |
| Idaho | 242 | 550 | 400 | 432 |
| Illinois | 242 | 1,564 | 2,300 | 3,910 |
| Indiana | 70 | 543 | 509 | 511 |
| Iowa | 242 | 316 | 348 | 343 |
| Kansas | 242 | 281 | 429 | 370 |
| Kentucky | 73 | 2,670 | 2,715 | 4,586 |
| Louisiana | 74 | 2,199 | 2,521 | 3,231 |
| Maine | 242 | 297 | 923 | 753 |
| Maryland | 77 | 810 | 1,805 | 1,872 |
| Massachusetts | 242 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 1,750 |
| Michigan | 80 | 3,700 | 4,400 | 4,400 |
| Minnesota | 242 | 1,312 | 1,430 | 1,383 |
| Mississippi | 242 | 1,426 | 1,544 | 1,593 |
| Missouri | 84 | 1,195 | 1,186 | 1,609 |
| Montana | 85 | 649 | 606 | 616 |
| Nebraska | 86 | 277 | 344 | 1,085 |
| Nevada | 242 | 277 | 431 | 466 |
| New Hampshire | 89 | 503 | 912 | 662 |
| New Jersey | 90 | 1,300 | 1,352 | 1,355 |
| New Mexico | 242 | 815 | 954 | 1,142 |
| New York | 88,242 | 9,187 | 8,816 | 9,566 |
| North Carolina | 242 | 2,273 | 3,217 | 3,428 |
| North Dakota | 93 | 635 | 722 | 644 |
| Ohio | 242 | 462 | 775 | 802 |
| Oklahoma | 242 | 1,668 | 1,953 | 2,771 |
| Oregon | 98 | 528 | 823 | 823 |
| Pennsylvania | 99,242 | 2,956 | 4,759 | 6,450 |
| Rhode Island | 100 | 500 | 500 | 550 |
| South Carolina | 101 | 2,000 | 2,700 | 2,300 |
| South Dakota | 102 | 1,114 | 1,467 | 1,499 |
| Tennessee | 242 | 2,763 | 2,557 | 2,626 |
| Texas | 104 | 2,876[a] | 3,243[a] | 3,602[a] |
| Utah | 105 | 1,776 | 1,833 | 1,947 |
| Vermont | 106 | 489 | 515 | 523 |
| Virginia | 107 | 2,545 | 2,728 | 3,248 |
| Washington | 242 | 351 | 410 | 363 |
| West Virginia | 242 | 924 | 1,391 | 1,264 |
| Wisconsin | 111 | 1,258 | 1,504 | 1,584 |
| Wyoming | 242 | 786 | 1,000 | 1,325 |

[a] Includes Texas Tourist Development Agency's budget. Prior figures only cover budget of Texas Highway Department.

TABLE 35

TRAVEL DEPARTMENT ADVERTISING BUDGET
(In Thousands)

| State | Source | 1973-74 | 1974-75 | 1975-76 | 1976-77 | 1977-78 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 242,54 | | $478 | N.A. | $ 375 | $ 450 |
| Alaska | 242,55 | | 165 | $ 275 | 216 | 159 |
| Arizona | 56 | $ 78 | 92 | 20 | 215 | 350 |
| Arkansas | 242 | | 260 | 382 | N.A. | N.A. |
| California | 61 | 8 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Colorado | 62 | 68 | 287 | 100 | 150 | 500 |
| Connecticut | 63 | 73 | 89 | 83 | 81 | 100 |
| Delaware | 242 | | | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Florida | 65 | 942 | 729 | 600 | 1,254 | 1,189 |
| Georgia | 66 | | 463 | 347 | 262 | 1,000 |
| Hawaii | 67,242 | 375 | 425 | 425 | 425 | 501 |
| Idaho | 242 | | 115 | 174 | 127 | 161 |
| Illinois | 69,242 | | 92 | 164 | 164 | 102 |
| Indiana | 70 | | 17 | 57 | 63 | 121 |
| Iowa | 71,242 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1 | 7 |
| Kansas | 72 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 41 |
| Kentucky | 73 | 175 | 200 | 200 | 300 | 360 |
| Louisiana | 75 | 150 | 275 | 275 | 260 | 365 |
| Maine | 76 | 156 | 150 | 0 | 0 | N.A. |
| Maryland | 77 | 183 | 183 | 201 | 168 | 94 |
| Massachusetts | 242 | | 349 | N.A. | 350 | 400 |
| Michigan | 80,242 | | 856 | 650 | 500 | 956 |
| Minnesota | 242 | | 150 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| Mississippi | 242 | | 405 | N.A. | 135 | 300 |
| Missouri | 84 | 259 | 274 | 438 | 470 | 420 |
| Montana | 242 | | 292 | 252 | 223 | 226 |
| Nebraska | 86 | | 4 | 5 | 9 | 9 |
| Nevada | 87 | 136 | 133 | 115 | 117 | 124 |
| New Hampshire | 89 | 36 | 63 | 89 | 60 | 150 |
| New Jersey | 242,90 | | 120 | 152 | 108 | 229 |
| New Mexico | 91 | 124 | 183 | 166 | 202 | 190 |
| New York | 88 | 564 | 830 | 635 | 400 | 2,856 |
| North Carolina | 242 | | 600 | 427 | 427 | 1,000 |
| North Dakota | 93 | 204 | 204 | 230 | 240 | 252 |
| Ohio | 242 | | 27 | 31 | 7 | N.A. |
| Oklahoma | 95,242 | | 81 | 100 | 164 | 185 |
| Oregon | 242,98 | | 250 | 210 | 215 | 200 |
| Pennsylvania | 99 | 90 | 200 | 204 | 140 | 31 |
| Rhode Island | 100 | 75 | 75 | 80 | 82 | 85 |
| South Carolina | 101,242 | | 550 | 500 | 400 | 400 |
| South Dakota | 242 | | 236 | N.A. | 437 | 479 |
| Tennessee | 103,242 | | 225 | 240 | 320 | 400 |
| Texas | 104 | | 375 | 300 | 433 | 400 |
| Utah | 105 | 313 | 337 | 400 | 458 | 600 |
| Vermont | 106 | 56 | 68 | 101 | 51 | 68 |
| Virginia | 107 | 675 | 722 | 743 | 827 | 860 |
| Washington | 108 | 72 | 72 | 75 | 75 | 65 |
| West Virginia | 109,242 | | 405 | 0 | 240 | N.A. |
| Wisconsin | 111,242 | | 300 | 300 | 301 | 300 |
| Wyoming | 112,242 | | 151 | 167 | 153 | 154 |

TABLE 35 (Continued)

TRAVEL DEPARTMENT ADVERTISING BUDGET
(In Thousands)

| State | Source | 1978-79 | 1979-80 | 1980-81 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 54 | $ 500 | $ 700 | $ 850 |
| Alaska | 55 | 350 | 459 | 576 |
| Arizona | 242,56 | 450 | 537 | 633 |
| Arkansas | 242,58 | 429 | 487 | 465 |
| California | 61 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Colorado | 242 | 525 | 470[a] | 500 |
| Connecticut | 242 | 70 | 100 | 70 |
| Delaware | 213 | 2 | 86 | 120 |
| District of Columbia | 242 | 0 | 0 | N.A. |
| Florida | 65 | 1,661 | 1,975 | 2,159 |
| Georgia | 66 | 956 | 929 | 406 |
| Hawaii | 67 | 425 | 450 | 450 |
| Idaho | 242 | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| Illinois | 242 | 468 | 636 | 850 |
| Indiana | 70 | 105 | 71 | 80 |
| Iowa | 242 | 4 | 5 | 41 |
| Kansas | 242 | N.A. | 15 | 16 |
| Kentucky | 73 | 970 | 650 | 1,400 |
| Louisiana | 74 | 384 | 460 | 660 |
| Maine | 242 | 86 | 584 | 355 |
| Maryland | 242 | 215 | 334 | 430 |
| Massachusetts | 242 | 382 | 382 | 382 |
| Michigan | 242,80 | 1,060 | 1,187 | 1,100 |
| Minnesota | 242 | 400 | 506 | 437 |
| Mississippi | 242 | 405 | 290 | 384 |
| Missouri | 84 | 440 | 411 | 590 |
| Montana | 85 | 229 | 243 | 244 |
| Nebraska | 86 | 10 | 11 | 419 |
| Nevada | 242 | 77 | 100 | 121 |
| New Hampshire | 89 | 150 | 195 | 225 |
| New Jersey | 90 | 180 | 500 | 460 |
| New Mexico | 242 | 99 | 129 | 228 |
| New York | 88,242 | 6,517 | 6,131 | 5,360 |
| North Carolina | 242 | 1,000 | 1,484 | 1,484 |
| North Dakota | 93 | 252 | 255 | 255 |
| Ohio | 242 | 8 | 275 | 251 |
| Oklahoma | 242 | 220 | 320 | 320 |
| Oregon | 98 | 200 | 400 | 400 |
| Pennsylvania | 99 | 60 | 780 | 2,100 |
| Rhode Island | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| South Carolina | 242 | 435 | 829 | 667 |
| South Dakota | 242 | 470 | 530 | 519 |
| Tennessee | 242 | 216 | 400 | 432 |
| Texas | 104 | 414 | 925 | 1,064 |
| Utah | 105 | 760 | 783 | 890 |
| Vermont | 106 | 110 | 103 | 106 |
| Virginia | 242 | 1,210 | 1,267 | 1,387 |
| Washington | 242 | 207 | 15 | 10 |
| West Virginia | 242 | 100 | 357 | 307 |
| Wisconsin | 111 | 489 | 489 | 573 |
| Wyoming | 242 | 209 | 269 | 370 |

[a] Includes postage and literature handling.

TABLE 36

TRAVEL DEPARTMENT PRINTING BUDGET
(In Thousands)

| State | Source | 1973-74 | 1974-75 | 1975-76 | 1976-77 | 1977-78 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 242,54 | $ | $175 | $111 | $ 25 | $ 30 |
| Alaska | 242,55 | | 140 | 200 | 110 | 184 |
| Arizona | 56,242 | | 39 | 36 | 140 | 194 |
| Arkansas | 242 | | 88 | 100 | 139 | 107 |
| California | 61 | 74 | 78 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Colorado | 62 | 73 | 101 | 93 | 86 | 100 |
| Connecticut | 63 | 87 | 70 | 43 | 55 | 55 |
| Delaware | 242 | | 27 | 25 | 26 | 25 |
| District of Columbia | 242 | | | | | 60 |
| Florida | 65 | | 50 | 100 | 165 | 179 |
| Georgia | 242 | | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| Hawaii | 67,242 | 117 | 114 | 90 | 67 | 114 |
| Idaho | 242 | | 102 | 115 | 100 | 100 |
| Illinois | 69,242 | | 64 | 57 | 96 | 52 |
| Indiana | 70 | | 161 | 185 | 156 | 115 |
| Iowa | 71,242 | 30 | 34 | 40 | 58 | 45 |
| Kansas | 72 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 21 | 24 |
| Kentucky | 73 | 225 | 280 | 250 | 300 | 379 |
| Louisiana | 75 | 31 | 48 | 75 | 92 | 78 |
| Maine | 76 | | | 0 | 0 | N.A. |
| Maryland | 77 | 80 | 76 | 50 | 70 | 186 |
| Massachusetts | 242 | | 150 | N.A. | 150 | 150 |
| Michigan | 242 | | 100 | 85 | 85 | 145 |
| Minnesota | 242 | | 30 | 146 | 69 | 53 |
| Mississippi | 242 | | 0 | N.A. | N.A. | 15 |
| Missouri | 84 | 104 | 95 | 145 | 200 | 194 |
| Montana | 242 | | 72 | 104 | 93 | 100 |
| Nebraska | 86 | | 40 | 23 | 75 | 75 |
| Nevada | 87 | 22 | 22 | 51 | 51 | 60 |
| New Hampshire | 89 | 103 | 95 | 129 | 106 | 74 |
| New Jersey | 242 | | 40 | 65 | 50 | 100 |
| New Mexico | 91 | 246 | 147 | 89 | 103 | 157 |
| New York | 88 | 213 | 228 | 305 | 131 | 131 |
| North Carolina | 242 | | 250 | 300 | 135 | 224 |
| North Dakota | 93 | 91 | 91 | 132 | 138 | 142 |
| Ohio | 242 | | 10 | 101 | 101 | 170 |
| Oklahoma | 242 | | 165 | 191 | 189 | 156 |
| Oregon | 242,98 | | 90 | 90 | 91 | 83 |
| Pennsylvania | 99 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | N.A. |
| Rhode Island | 100 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 75 | 75 |
| South Carolina | 242 | | 165 | 225 | 210 | 200 |
| South Dakota | 242 | | 234 | N.A. | 274 | N.A. |
| Tennessee | 103 | | 70 | 157 | 155 | 175 |
| Texas | 104 | | 458 | 520 | 328 | 343 |
| Utah | 105 | 125 | 120 | 113 | 205 | 228 |
| Vermont | 106 | 76 | 82 | 105 | 99 | 93 |
| Virginia | 107 | 195 | 180 | 207 | 150 | 106 |
| Washington | 108 | | 70 | 80 | 80 | 60 |
| West Virginia | 109,242 | | 50 | N.A. | 300 | N.A. |
| Wisconsin | 111,242 | | 25 | 30 | 40 | 40 |
| Wyoming | 242 | | 15 | 223 | 102 | 204 |

TABLE 36 (Continued)

TRAVEL DEPARTMENT PRINTING BUDGET
(In Thousands)

| State | Source | 1978-79 | 1979-80 | 1980-81 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 54 | $ 45 | $ 60 | $ 50 |
| Alaska | 55 | 200 | 184 | 456 |
| Arizona | 242,56 | 80 | 160 | 180 |
| Arkansas | 242,58 | 146 | 126 | 134 |
| California | 61 | 82 | 138 | 121 |
| Colorado | 242 | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| Connecticut | 242 | 0 | 60 | 130 |
| Delaware | 213 | 14 | 99 | 78 |
| District of Columbia | 242 | 65 | 80 | N.A. |
| Florida | 65 | 193 | 335 | 347 |
| Georgia | 66 | 175 | 255 | 193 |
| Hawaii | 67 | 137 | 159 | 153 |
| Idaho | 242 | 100 | 75 | 82 |
| Illinois | 242 | 240 | 456 | 780 |
| Indiana | 70 | 57 | 53 | 55 |
| Iowa | 242 | 53 | 52 | 27 |
| Kansas | 242 | 62 | 112 | 125 |
| Kentucky | 73 | 300 | 225 | 400 |
| Louisiana | 74 | 225 | 246 | 348 |
| Maine | 242 | N.A. | 58 | 86 |
| Maryland | 77 | 193 | 317 | 348 |
| Massachusetts | 242 | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| Michigan | 242,80 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Minnesota | 242 | 188 | 180 | 180 |
| Mississippi | 242 | 170 | 150 | 125 |
| Missouri | 84 | 231 | 188 | 240 |
| Montana | 85 | 102 | 67 | 69 |
| Nebraska | 86 | 68 | 76 | 145 |
| Nevada | 242 | 40 | 38 | 41 |
| New Hampshire | 89 | 71 | 113 | 127 |
| New Jersey | 242,90 | 100 | 239 | 235 |
| New Mexico | 242 | 200 | 143 | 224 |
| New York | 242 | 1,105 | 2,168 | 1,669 |
| North Carolina | 242 | 344 | 548 | 662 |
| North Dakota | 93 | 142 | 122 | 122 |
| Ohio | 242 | 52 | 110 | 100 |
| Oklahoma | 242 | 150 | 200 | 230 |
| Oregon | 98 | 83 | 109 | 109 |
| Pennsylvania | 242,99 | 46 | 155 | 150 |
| Rhode Island | 100 | 135 | 140 | 150 |
| South Carolina | 242 | 200 | 248 | 330 |
| South Dakota | 242 | 155 | 260 | 296 |
| Tennessee | 242 | 200 | 249 | 269 |
| Texas | 104 | 477 | 442 | 671 |
| Utah | 105 | 234 | 260 | 254 |
| Vermont | 106 | 80 | 86 | 86 |
| Virginia | 242 | 117 | 191 | N.A. |
| Washington | 242 | 87 | 77 | 59 |
| West Virginia | 242 | 100 | 166 | 166 |
| Wisconsin | 242 | 60 | 40 | 75 |
| Wyoming | 242 | 139 | 198 | 363 |

IX

# BUREAU OF THE CENSUS 1977 NATIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY

## 136 Million People Traveled During 1977

During 1977, about 72 percent of the households in the United States took one or more trips of 100 miles or more from home. These households generated a total of 312.5 million trips, representing an average of 5.8 trips per traveling household. The average trip consisted of 1.7 household members, who spent an average of 4 nights away from home and traveled an average of 747 miles roundtrip.

A total of 136 million persons, or 64 percent of the total civilian noninstitutional population traveled during 1977, resulting in a total of 539 million person-trips. Among the traveling population a traveler took an average of 4 trips, spending 15.9 nights away from home and traveling 2,812 miles during 1977.

Some of the key findings of these travelers and their trips during 1977 are:

1. Over one-half of all trips taken in 1977 were to destinations 100 to 200 miles (one-way) from home.

2. The automobile and truck were used for 76 percent of total trips, with commercial air accounting for 17 percent and bus or train for 5 percent.

3. Business and conventions and to visit friends or relatives were the main purpose for traveling by 28 percent and 32 percent respectively.

4. Vacation trips accounted for approximately 32 percent of all trips taken.

5. The average roundtrip distance was 747 miles, excluding trips to destinations outside the United States.

6. The percentage of households in each family income group who traveled ranged from 49 percent in the "under $5,000" category to 92 percent in the "$25,000 to $29,999" category.

7. Most travel in 1977 was intraregional (both the origin and destination were within the same region).

8. In terms of geographic area, four U.S. regions ranked high in both origin and destination of travelers. They were: Great Lakes Country, the South, Far West and Hawaii, and the Frontier West.

9. Eighteen million person-trips were made to destinations outside the United States.

10. Canada and Mexico accounted for 56 percent of the trips outside the United States, and Europe an additional 18 percent.

The 1977 National Travel Survey is part of the Census Bureau's 1977 Census of Transportation. It is based on information from a probability sample of approximately 25,000 households representing the total civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States. The survey was jointly sponsored by the U.S. Department of Transportation, the U.S. Travel Service, and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

The report Travel During 1977, 1977 Census of Transportation is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 or any U.S. Department of Commerce district office. This report presents detailed statistics on the volume and characteristics of nonlocal travel taken during 1977 for the Nation as a whole, the 8 travel regions, the 50 States and the District of Columbia, and selected destinations outside the United States. Data are provided on the number of trips taken, purpose of the trip, means of transportation, origin, destination, and several other trip-related characteristics. In addition, selected social and economic characteristics of the population, including age, sex, race, education, occupation of household head, residence, and family income are presented.

The accompanying tables are from this report. Table 37 provides trip characteristics, Table 38 traveler characteristics and Table 39 compares socioeconomic characteristics of traveling and nontraveling households.

# TABLE 37

## TRAVEL BY SELECTED TRIP CHARACTERISTICS, 1977

| TRIP CHARACTERISTICS | HOUSEHOLD TRIPS (1,000) | | PERSON-TRIPS (1,000) | | PERSON-MILES (MILLIONS) | | PERSON-NIGHTS[1] (1,000) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | NUMBER | PERCENT[2] | NUMBER | PERCENT[2] | NUMBER | PERCENT[2] | NUMBER | PERCENT[2] |
| TOTAL | 312 532 | 100.00 | 539 289 | 100.00 | 382 486 | 100.00 | 2 164 362 | 100.00 |
| **MAJOR MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION** | | | | | | | | |
| AUTO/TRUCK WITHOUT CAMPING EQUIPMENT | 222 289 | 71.13 | 411 023 | 76.22 | 208 005 | 54.39 | 1 297 086 | 59.93 |
| AUTO/TRUCK WITH CAMPING EQUIPMENT | 13 816 | 4.42 | 30 983 | 5.75 | 22 703 | 5.94 | 179 633 | 8.30 |
| BUS | 11 916 | 3.81 | 14 959 | 2.77 | 8 902 | 2.33 | 54 428 | 2.51 |
| TRAIN | 3 243 | 1.04 | 4 094 | 0.76 | 3 871 | 1.01 | 21 198 | 0.98 |
| AIRPLANE | 52 177 | 16.69 | 65 662 | 12.18 | 126 118 | 32.97 | 502 187 | 23.20 |
| OTHER | 2 645 | 0.85 | 3 724 | 0.69 | 2 038 | 0.53 | 15 473 | 0.71 |
| DIFFERENT MEANS GOING AND RETURNING | 6 445 | 2.06 | 8 844 | 1.64 | 10 828 | 2.83 | 94 357 | 4.36 |
| **MAIN PURPOSE OF TRIP** | | | | | | | | |
| VISIT RELATIVES OR FRIENDS | 100 574 | 32.18 | 198 479 | 36.80 | 140 227 | 36.66 | 900 382 | 41.60 |
| BUSINESS | 79 577 | 25.46 | 94 800 | 17.58 | 75 179 | 19.66 | 266 962 | 12.33 |
| CONVENTION | 7 112 | 2.28 | 10 604 | 1.97 | 11 897 | 3.11 | 41 420 | 1.91 |
| OUTDOOR RECREATION | 35 820 | 11.46 | 70 610 | 13.09 | 35 648 | 9.32 | 284 099 | 13.13 |
| ENTERTAINMENT | 22 591 | 7.23 | 41 790 | 7.75 | 30 513 | 7.98 | 133 536 | 6.17 |
| SIGHTSEEING | 14 307 | 4.58 | 28 237 | 5.24 | 27 965 | 7.31 | 167 096 | 7.72 |
| PERSONAL OR FAMILY AFFAIRS OR MEDICAL | 36 065 | 11.54 | 67 164 | 12.45 | 43 411 | 11.35 | 232 350 | 10.74 |
| SHOPPING | 2 009 | 0.64 | 3 665 | 0.68 | 988 | 0.26 | 2 613 | 0.12 |
| OTHER | 14 477 | 4.63 | 23 940 | 4.44 | 16 638 | 4.35 | 135 905 | 6.28 |
| **WEEKEND OR OTHER TRIP** | | | | | | | | |
| WEEKEND TRIP | 111 866 | 35.79 | 218 465 | 40.51 | 97 815 | 25.57 | 438 252 | 20.25 |
| NOT A WEEKEND TRIP | 197 157 | 63.08 | 314 691 | 58.35 | 280 452 | 73.33 | 1 714 252 | 79.20 |
| NOT REPORTED | 3 509 | 1.12 | 6 134 | 1.14 | 4 199 | 1.10 | 11 859 | 0.55 |
| **VACATION OR OTHER TRIP** | | | | | | | | |
| VACATION TRIP | 101 157 | 32.37 | 199 631 | 37.02 | 194 868 | 50.95 | 1 348 996 | 62.33 |
| NOT A VACATION TRIP | 209 266 | 66.96 | 335 692 | 62.25 | 185 567 | 48.52 | 800 077 | 36.97 |
| NOT REPORTED | 2 109 | 0.67 | 3 967 | 0.74 | 2 031 | 0.53 | 15 289 | 0.71 |
| **ROUND TRIP DISTANCE** | | | | | | | | |
| 200 TO 299 MILES | 104 380 | 33.40 | 183 303 | 33.99 | 44 444 | 11.62 | 298 331 | 13.78 |
| 300 TO 399 MILES | 50 362 | 16.11 | 88 996 | 16.50 | 30 624 | 8.01 | 202 489 | 9.36 |
| 400 TO 599 MILES | 53 051 | 16.97 | 94 004 | 17.43 | 45 599 | 11.92 | 268 454 | 12.40 |
| 600 TO 799 MILES | 23 829 | 7.62 | 40 634 | 7.53 | 28 048 | 7.33 | 168 034 | 7.76 |
| 800 TO 999 MILES | 13 942 | 4.46 | 24 120 | 4.47 | 21 417 | 5.60 | 119 101 | 5.50 |
| 1,000 TO 1,999 MILES | 29 179 | 9.34 | 47 643 | 8.83 | 66 648 | 17.43 | 352 138 | 16.27 |
| 2,000 MILES AND OVER | 27 426 | 8.78 | 42 728 | 7.92 | 145 688 | 38.09 | 567 373 | 26.21 |
| MEAN | 747 | (Z) | 709 | (Z) | (Z) | (Z) | (Z) | (Z) |
| MEDIAN | 392 | (Z) | 386 | (Z) | (Z) | (Z) | (Z) | (Z) |
| OUTSIDE UNITED STATES | 10 364 | 3.32 | 17 862 | 3.31 | - | - | 188 442 | 8.71 |
| **DURATION OF TRIP** | | | | | | | | |
| NO NIGHTS OUT OF TOWN | 63 560 | 20.34 | 100 844 | 18.70 | 32 110 | 8.40 | - | - |
| 1 NIGHT | 51 843 | 16.59 | 89 075 | 16.52 | 37 510 | 9.81 | 89 075 | 4.12 |
| 2 TO 3 NIGHTS | 108 371 | 34.68 | 192 925 | 35.77 | 102 816 | 26.88 | 447 537 | 20.68 |
| 2 NIGHTS | 73 475 | 23.51 | 131 236 | 24.34 | 61 066 | 15.97 | 262 473 | 12.13 |
| 3 NIGHTS | 34 897 | 11.17 | 61 688 | 11.44 | 41 749 | 10.92 | 185 064 | 8.55 |
| 4 TO 9 NIGHTS | 61 189 | 19.58 | 108 356 | 20.09 | 117 114 | 30.62 | 615 249 | 28.43 |
| 4 TO 5 NIGHTS | 33 850 | 10.83 | 57 785 | 10.71 | 51 307 | 13.41 | 251 970 | 11.64 |
| 10 TO 15 NIGHTS | 15 361 | 4.91 | 27 858 | 5.17 | 50 836 | 13.29 | 342 497 | 15.82 |
| 16 NIGHTS OR MORE | 12 207 | 3.91 | 20 232 | 3.75 | 42 081 | 11.00 | 670 005 | 30.96 |
| MEAN | 4.0 | (Z) | 4.0 | (Z) | (Z) | (Z) | (Z) | (Z) |
| MEDIAN | 2.6 | (Z) | 2.6 | (Z) | (Z) | (Z) | (Z) | (Z) |
| **REGION OF ORIGIN** | | | | | | | | |
| NEW ENGLAND | 14 845 | 4.75 | 23 472 | 4.35 | 16 884 | 4.41 | 103 218 | 4.77 |
| EASTERN GATEWAY | 26 047 | 8.33 | 44 363 | 8.23 | 34 885 | 9.12 | 219 723 | 10.15 |
| GEORGE WASHINGTON COUNTRY | 31 242 | 10.00 | 53 263 | 9.88 | 34 973 | 9.14 | 209 422 | 9.68 |
| SOUTH | 56 160 | 17.97 | 96 608 | 17.91 | 62 761 | 16.41 | 375 453 | 17.35 |
| GREAT LAKES COUNTRY | 71 226 | 22.79 | 127 679 | 23.68 | 90 415 | 23.64 | 506 299 | 23.39 |
| MOUNTAIN WEST | 16 043 | 5.13 | 28 854 | 5.35 | 19 703 | 5.15 | 97 538 | 4.51 |
| FRONTIER WEST | 47 011 | 15.04 | 79 905 | 14.82 | 54 738 | 14.31 | 295 475 | 13.65 |
| FAR WEST AND HAWAII | 49 957 | 15.98 | 85 146 | 15.79 | 68 127 | 17.81 | 357 235 | 16.51 |
| **REGION OF DESTINATION** | | | | | | | | |
| NEW ENGLAND | 13 568 | 4.34 | 22 407 | 4.15 | 15 694 | 4.10 | [3]102 270 | 4.73 |
| EASTERN GATEWAY | 20 615 | 6.60 | 34 685 | 6.43 | 21 781 | 5.69 | [3]120 318 | 5.56 |
| GEORGE WASHINGTON COUNTRY | 30 448 | 9.74 | 50 801 | 9.42 | 28 729 | 7.51 | [3]166 403 | 7.69 |
| SOUTH | 63 604 | 20.35 | 111 894 | 20.75 | 89 863 | 23.50 | [3]501 457 | 23.17 |
| GREAT LAKES COUNTRY | 61 788 | 19.77 | 109 476 | 20.30 | 61 718 | 16.14 | [3]354 034 | 16.36 |
| MOUNTAIN WEST | 17 362 | 5.56 | 30 538 | 5.66 | 24 173 | 6.32 | [3]118 250 | 5.46 |
| FRONTIER WEST | 45 443 | 14.54 | 78 073 | 14.48 | 53 523 | 13.99 | [3]290 134 | 13.41 |
| FAR WEST AND HAWAII | 49 340 | 15.79 | 83 553 | 15.49 | 86 985 | 22.74 | [3]325 442 | 15.04 |
| OUTSIDE UNITED STATES | 10 364 | 3.32 | 17 862 | 3.31 | - | - | [3]165 110 | 7.63 |
| **AREA OF DESTINATION** | | | | | | | | |
| IN AN SMSA, UNDER 1,000,000 | 89 130 | 28.52 | 149 212 | 27.67 | 114 473 | 29.93 | 539 632 | 24.93 |
| IN AN SMSA, 1,000,000 AND OVER | 89 271 | 28.56 | 141 101 | 26.16 | 133 211 | 34.83 | 576 172 | 26.62 |
| NOT IN AN SMSA | 123 768 | 39.60 | 231 114 | 42.86 | 134 782 | 35.24 | 860 117 | 39.74 |
| OUTSIDE UNITED STATES | 10 364 | 3.32 | 17 862 | 3.31 | - | - | 188 442 | 8.71 |

TABLE 37 (Continued)

TRAVEL BY SELECTED TRIP CHARACTERISTICS, 1977

| TRIP CHARACTERISTICS | HOUSEHOLD TRIPS (1,000) | | PERSON-TRIPS (1,000) | | PERSON-MILES (MILLIONS) | | PERSON-NIGHTS[1] (1,000) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | NUMBER | PERCENT[2] | NUMBER | PERCENT[2] | NUMBER | PERCENT[2] | NUMBER | PERCENT[2] |
| NUMBER ON TRIP | | | | | | | | |
| 1 PERSON | [4]185 779 | 59,44 | [4]186 400 | 34,56 | 147 303 | 38,51 | 728 631 | 33,66 |
| 2 PERSONS | [4]78 748 | 25,20 | [4]164 400 | 30,48 | 119 127 | 31,15 | 727 031 | 33,59 |
| 3 PERSONS | [4]21 176 | 6,78 | [4]65 434 | 12,13 | 43 005 | 11,24 | 249 820 | 11,54 |
| 4 PERSONS | [4]17 522 | 5,61 | [4]71 937 | 13,34 | 43 018 | 11,25 | 259 499 | 11,99 |
| 5 PERSONS OR MORE | [4]9 308 | 2,98 | [4]51 118 | 9,48 | 30 014 | 7,85 | 199 382 | 9,21 |
| MEAN | 1,7 | (Z) | 2,4 | (Z) | (Z) | (Z) | (Z) | (Z) |
| COMPOSITION OF HOUSEHOLD TRAVEL PARTY | | | | | | | | |
| TRAVEL PARTIES WITH NO PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OLD | 243 034 | 77,76 | 323 753 | 60,03 | 247 831 | 64,80 | 1 305 995 | 60,34 |
| TRAVEL PARTIES WITH PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OLD | 54 259 | 17,37 | 197 635 | 36,65 | 122 182 | 31,95 | 753 018 | 34,79 |
| TRAVEL PARTIES WITH ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OLD | 15 199 | 4,86 | 17 901 | 3,32 | 12 453 | 3,26 | 105 349 | 4,87 |

[1] INCLUDES NIGHTS ENROUTE.
[2] PERCENTAGES ARE CALCULATED VERTICALLY.
[3] FOR REGION IN WHICH NIGHTS SPENT RATHER THAN REGION OF DESTINATION. NIGHTS SPENT ENROUTE ARE INCLUDED IN TOTAL BUT NOT IN ANY REGION.
[4] APPARENT INCONSISTENCY BETWEEN FIGURE FOR HOUSEHOLD TRIPS AND THAT FOR PERSON-TRIPS IS BECAUSE THE TWO KINDS OF TRIPS WERE WEIGHTED INDEPENDENTLY.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

# TABLE 38

## TRAVEL BY SELECTED TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS, 1977

| TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS | TOTAL TRAVELERS (1,000) | | PERSON-TRIPS (1,000) | | PERSON-MILES (MILLIONS) | | PERSON-NIGHTS[1] (1,000) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | NUMBER | PERCENT[2] | NUMBER | PERCENT[2] | NUMBER | PERCENT[2] | NUMBER | PERCENT[2] |
| TOTAL | 136 003 | 100.00 | 539 289 | 100.00 | 382 466 | 100.00 | 2 164 362 | 100.00 |
| FAMILY INCOME | | | | | | | | |
| UNDER $5,000 | 11 906 | 8.75 | 35 218 | 6.53 | 24 051 | 6.29 | 187 713 | 8.67 |
| $5,000 TO $7,499 | 11 000 | 8.09 | 32 714 | 6.07 | 23 827 | 6.23 | 169 440 | 7.83 |
| $7,500 TO $9,999 | 10 328 | 7.59 | 33 205 | 6.16 | 22 680 | 5.93 | 148 570 | 6.86 |
| $10,000 TO $14,999 | 30 751 | 22.61 | 111 373 | 20.65 | 73 128 | 19.12 | 427 064 | 19.73 |
| $15,000 TO $19,999 | 25 707 | 18.90 | 101 586 | 18.84 | 66 214 | 17.31 | 385 545 | 17.81 |
| $20,000 TO $24,999 | 20 217 | 14.87 | 85 366 | 15.83 | 58 436 | 15.28 | 313 614 | 14.49 |
| $25,000 TO $49,999 | 23 181 | 17.04 | 120 813 | 22.40 | 96 890 | 25.33 | 454 843 | 21.02 |
| $50,000 AND OVER | 2 914 | 2.14 | 19 014 | 3.53 | 17 240 | 4.51 | 77 573 | 3.58 |
| MEDIAN | 15 780 | (Z) | 17 811 | (Z) | 18 589 | (Z) | 16 936 | (Z) |
| RACE OF TRAVELER | | | | | | | | |
| WHITE | 123 944 | 91.13 | 505 491 | 93.73 | 356 424 | 93.19 | 2 029 556 | 93.77 |
| BLACK OR OTHER | 12 059 | 8.87 | 33 798 | 6.27 | 26 042 | 6.81 | 134 806 | 6.23 |
| ORIGIN OR DESCENT OF TRAVELER | | | | | | | | |
| SPANISH ORIGIN[3] | 5 497 | 4.04 | 15 319 | 2.84 | 9 537 | 2.49 | 69 691 | 3.22 |
| NOT SPANISH ORIGIN | 130 507 | 95.96 | 523 970 | 97.16 | 372 929 | 97.51 | 2 094 671 | 96.78 |
| AGE OF TRAVELER | | | | | | | | |
| UNDER 18 YEARS OLD | 38 122 | 28.03 | 115 860 | 21.48 | 72 759 | 19.02 | 484 794 | 22.40 |
| 18 TO 24 YEARS OLD | 18 581 | 13.66 | 62 061 | 11.51 | 39 591 | 10.35 | 219 551 | 10.14 |
| 25 TO 34 YEARS OLD | 23 488 | 17.27 | 108 296 | 20.08 | 76 039 | 19.88 | 371 635 | 17.17 |
| 35 TO 44 YEARS OLD | 16 421 | 12.07 | 84 782 | 15.72 | 61 751 | 16.15 | 271 304 | 12.54 |
| 45 TO 54 YEARS OLD | 15 997 | 11.76 | 79 023 | 14.65 | 59 189 | 15.48 | 278 229 | 12.86 |
| 55 TO 64 YEARS OLD | 12 996 | 9.56 | 55 809 | 10.35 | 44 370 | 11.60 | 268 080 | 12.39 |
| 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER | 10 398 | 7.65 | 33 457 | 6.20 | 28 768 | 7.52 | 270 769 | 12.51 |
| MEAN | 32.3 | (Z) | 34.3 | (Z) | 36.0 | (Z) | (Z) | (Z) |
| MEDIAN | 28.8 | (Z) | 32.5 | (Z) | 34.5 | (Z) | 34.2 | (Z) |
| EDUCATION OF TRAVELER | | | | | | | | |
| ELEMENTARY SCHOOL OR LESS | 41 689 | 30.65 | 124 748 | 23.13 | 79 871 | 20.88 | 555 792 | 25.68 |
| HIGH SCHOOL | 57 733 | 42.45 | 204 685 | 37.95 | 139 850 | 36.57 | 816 070 | 37.70 |
| COLLEGE | 36 581 | 26.90 | 209 856 | 38.91 | 162 745 | 42.55 | 792 500 | 36.62 |
| SEX OF TRAVELER | | | | | | | | |
| MALE | 66 916 | 49.20 | 295 768 | 54.84 | 211 545 | 55.31 | 1 091 090 | 50.41 |
| FEMALE | 69 088 | 50.80 | 243 521 | 45.16 | 170 922 | 44.69 | 1 073 273 | 49.59 |
| MARITAL STATUS OF TRAVELER | | | | | | | | |
| PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER | 105 665 | 77.69 | 446 242 | 82.75 | 324 091 | 84.74 | 1 770 240 | 81.79 |
| MARRIED | 71 798 | 52.79 | 322 443 | 59.79 | 236 285 | 61.78 | 1 235 089 | 57.06 |
| SEPARATED | 1 430 | 1.05 | 5 815 | 1.08 | 4 332 | 1.13 | 22 493 | 1.04 |
| WIDOWED OR DIVORCED | 9 741 | 7.16 | 35 038 | 6.50 | 28 336 | 7.41 | 195 819 | 9.05 |
| SINGLE | 24 125 | 17.74 | 88 761 | 16.46 | 59 470 | 15.55 | 339 332 | 15.68 |
| PERSONS UNDER 14 YEARS OLD | 30 339 | 22.31 | 93 047 | 17.25 | 58 375 | 15.26 | 394 123 | 18.21 |
| AREA OF RESIDENCE | | | | | | | | |
| IN AN SMSA, UNDER 1,000,000 | 41 266 | 30.34 | 171 501 | 31.80 | 115 889 | 30.30 | 661 957 | 30.58 |
| IN AN SMSA, 1,000,000 AND OVER | 52 571 | 38.65 | 204 578 | 37.93 | 164 996 | 43.14 | 906 135 | 41.87 |
| NOT IN AN SMSA | 42 167 | 31.00 | 163 210 | 30.26 | 101 582 | 26.56 | 596 270 | 27.55 |
| REGION OF RESIDENCE | | | | | | | | |
| NEW ENGLAND | 6 828 | 5.02 | 23 207 | 4.30 | 16 536 | 4.32 | 101 232 | 4.68 |
| EASTERN GATEWAY | 13 002 | 9.56 | 43 639 | 8.09 | 33 667 | 8.80 | 212 773 | 9.83 |
| GEORGE WASHINGTON COUNTRY | 14 212 | 10.45 | 53 416 | 9.90 | 35 076 | 9.17 | 210 384 | 9.72 |
| SOUTH | 25 297 | 18.60 | 97 383 | 18.06 | 63 637 | 16.64 | 392 365 | 18.13 |
| GREAT LAKES COUNTRY | 31 706 | 23.31 | 127 032 | 23.56 | 89 774 | 23.47 | 493 620 | 22.81 |
| MOUNTAIN WEST | 6 124 | 4.50 | 29 155 | 5.41 | 19 871 | 5.20 | 97 484 | 4.50 |
| FRONTIER WEST | 18 112 | 13.32 | 80 273 | 14.89 | 55 001 | 14.38 | 296 317 | 13.69 |
| FAR WEST AND HAWAII | 20 722 | 15.24 | 85 184 | 15.80 | 68 905 | 18.02 | 360 187 | 16.64 |
| RESIDENTIAL DWELLING OWNERSHIP | | | | | | | | |
| OWNED | 101 085 | 74.33 | 403 749 | 74.87 | 287 769 | 75.24 | 1 596 946 | 73.78 |
| RENTED | 32 476 | 23.88 | 125 220 | 23.22 | 88 285 | 23.08 | 521 976 | 24.12 |
| OCCUPIED WITHOUT CASH PAYMENT | 2 442 | 1.80 | 10 321 | 1.91 | 6 412 | 1.68 | 45 440 | 2.10 |

[1]INCLUDES NIGHTS ENROUTE.
[2]PERCENTAGES ARE CALCULATED VERTICALLY.
[3]MAY BE OF ANY RACE.

# TABLE 39

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF TRAVELING VERSUS NONTRAVELING HOUSEHOLDS, 1977
(In Thousands)

| HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS | TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS | | TRAVELING HOUSEHOLDS | | NONTRAVELING HOUSEHOLDS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | NUMBER | PERCENT[1] | NUMBER | PERCENT[1] | NUMBER | PERCENT[1] |
| TOTAL | 74 481 | 100.00 | 53 810 | 100.00 | 20 672 | 100.00 |
| FAMILY INCOME | | | | | | |
| UNDER $5,000 | 13 593 | 18.25 | 6 687 | 12.43 | 6 906 | 33.41 |
| $5,000 TO $7,499 | 8 801 | 11.82 | 5 275 | 9.80 | 3 525 | 17.05 |
| $7,500 TO $9,999 | 7 055 | 9.47 | 4 872 | 9.05 | 2 183 | 10.56 |
| $10,000 TO $14,999 | 16 303 | 21.89 | 12 457 | 23.15 | 3 847 | 18.61 |
| $15,000 TO $19,999 | 11 859 | 15.92 | 9 384 | 17.44 | 2 475 | 11.97 |
| $20,000 TO $24,999 | 7 778 | 10.44 | 6 822 | 12.68 | 956 | 4.62 |
| $25,000 TO $49,999 | 8 150 | 10.94 | 7 460 | 13.86 | 690 | 3.34 |
| $50,000 AND OVER | 944 | 1.27 | 853 | 1.58 | 91 | .44 |
| MEDIAN | 12 389 | (Z) | 14 041 | (Z) | 7 432 | (Z) |
| OCCUPATION OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD | | | | | | |
| HEAD EMPLOYED | 50 851 | 68.27 | 41 001 | 76.20 | 9 850 | 47.65 |
| WHITE-COLLAR WORKERS | 24 890 | 33.42 | 21 809 | 40.53 | 3 081 | 14.90 |
| PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL | 9 120 | 12.24 | 8 289 | 15.41 | 830 | 4.02 |
| MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS, EXCEPT FARM | 7 508 | 10.08 | 6 817 | 12.67 | 691 | 3.34 |
| SALES | 2 963 | 3.98 | 2 467 | 4.58 | 497 | 2.40 |
| CLERICAL | 5 299 | 7.11 | 4 236 | 7.87 | 1 063 | 5.14 |
| BLUE-COLLAR WORKERS | 19 557 | 26.26 | 14 677 | 27.28 | 4 880 | 23.61 |
| CRAFT AND KINDRED | 9 770 | 13.12 | 7 911 | 14.70 | 1 860 | 9.00 |
| OPERATIVES | 7 824 | 10.51 | 5 476 | 10.18 | 2 348 | 11.36 |
| NONFARM LABORERS | 1 962 | 2.63 | 1 290 | 2.40 | 672 | 3.25 |
| SERVICE WORKERS | 4 653 | 6.25 | 3 212 | 5.97 | 1 442 | 6.97 |
| FARM WORKERS | 1 751 | 2.35 | 1 304 | 2.42 | 447 | 2.16 |
| HEAD NOT IN LABOR FORCE OR UNEMPLOYED | 23 630 | 31.73 | 12 809 | 23.80 | 10 822 | 52.35 |
| RETIRED | 10 037 | 13.48 | 5 947 | 11.05 | 4 090 | 19.79 |
| OTHER | 13 593 | 18.25 | 6 862 | 12.75 | 6 731 | 32.56 |
| INDUSTRY OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD | | | | | | |
| HEAD EMPLOYED | 50 851 | 68.27 | 41 001 | 76.20 | 9 850 | 47.65 |
| AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES | 2 098 | 2.82 | 1 589 | 2.95 | 509 | 2.46 |
| CONSTRUCTION AND MINING | 4 848 | 6.51 | 3 926 | 7.30 | 922 | 4.46 |
| DURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING | 8 384 | 11.26 | 6 659 | 12.38 | 1 725 | 8.34 |
| NONDURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING | 4 838 | 6.50 | 3 732 | 6.94 | 1 106 | 5.35 |
| TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, AND PUBLIC UTILITIES | 4 424 | 5.94 | 3 587 | 6.67 | 837 | 4.05 |
| WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE | 8 833 | 11.86 | 7 073 | 13.14 | 1 759 | 8.51 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE | 2 467 | 3.31 | 2 117 | 3.93 | 349 | 1.69 |
| BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES | 1 859 | 2.50 | 1 411 | 2.62 | 448 | 2.17 |
| PERSONAL, ENTERTAINMENT, AND RECREATIONAL SERVICES | 1 525 | 2.05 | 1 044 | 1.94 | 481 | 2.33 |
| PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES | 8 117 | 10.90 | 6 949 | 12.91 | 1 168 | 5.65 |
| PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION | 3 460 | 4.65 | 2 913 | 5.41 | 546 | 2.64 |
| HEAD NOT IN LABOR FORCE OR UNEMPLOYED | 23 630 | 31.73 | 12 809 | 23.80 | 10 822 | 52.35 |
| RACE OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD | | | | | | |
| WHITE | 65 531 | 87.98 | 48 738 | 90.58 | 16 792 | 81.23 |
| BLACK OR OTHER | 8 951 | 12.02 | 5 071 | 9.42 | 3 879 | 18.77 |
| ORIGIN OR DESCENT OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD | | | | | | |
| SPANISH ORIGIN | 3 097 | 4.16 | 1 892 | 3.52 | 1 205 | 5.83 |
| NOT SPANISH ORIGIN | 71 384 | 95.84 | 51 917 | 96.48 | 19 466 | 94.17 |
| AGE OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD | | | | | | |
| UNDER 18 YEARS OLD | 11 | 0.01 | 11 | 0.02 | - | - |
| 18 TO 24 YEARS OLD | 6 992 | 9.39 | 5 427 | 10.09 | 1 565 | 7.57 |
| 25 TO 34 YEARS OLD | 16 063 | 21.57 | 12 562 | 23.34 | 3 502 | 16.94 |
| 35 TO 44 YEARS OLD | 12 264 | 16.47 | 9 976 | 18.54 | 2 287 | 11.07 |
| 45 TO 54 YEARS OLD | 12 700 | 17.05 | 10 032 | 18.64 | 2 668 | 12.91 |
| 55 TO 64 YEARS OLD | 11 535 | 15.49 | 8 149 | 15.14 | 3 386 | 16.38 |
| 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER | 14 917 | 20.03 | 7 653 | 14.22 | 7 264 | 35.14 |
| MEAN | 47.2 | (Z) | 44.8 | (Z) | 53.4 | (Z) |
| MEDIAN | 45.5 | (Z) | 42.9 | (Z) | 54.9 | (Z) |
| EDUCATION OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD | | | | | | |
| ELEMENTARY SCHOOL OR LESS | 14 432 | 19.38 | 7 158 | 13.30 | 7 274 | 35.19 |
| HIGH SCHOOL | 35 535 | 47.71 | 25 148 | 46.73 | 10 387 | 50.25 |
| COLLEGE | 24 514 | 32.91 | 21 504 | 39.96 | 3 010 | 14.56 |
| SEX OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD | | | | | | |
| MALE | 55 259 | 74.19 | 42 202 | 78.43 | 13 058 | 63.17 |
| FEMALE | 19 222 | 25.81 | 11 608 | 21.57 | 7 614 | 36.83 |
| MARITAL STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD | | | | | | |
| MARRIED | 49 805 | 66.87 | 38 388 | 71.34 | 11 417 | 55.23 |
| SEPARATED | 2 464 | 3.31 | 1 364 | 2.54 | 1 100 | 5.32 |
| WIDOWED OR DIVORCED | 15 976 | 21.45 | 9 359 | 17.39 | 6 617 | 32.01 |
| SINGLE | 8 700 | 11.68 | 6 062 | 11.27 | 2 637 | 12.76 |

TABLE 39 (Continued)

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF TRAVELING VERSUS NONTRAVELING HOUSEHOLDS, 1977
(In Thousands)

| HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS | TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS | | TRAVELING HOUSEHOLDS | | NONTRAVELING HOUSEHOLDS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | NUMBER | PERCENT[1] | NUMBER | PERCENT[1] | NUMBER | PERCENT[1] |
| AREA OF RESIDENCE | | | | | | |
| IN AN SMSA, UNDER 1,000,000 | 21 085 | 28.31 | 15 745 | 29.26 | 5 340 | 25.83 |
| IN AN SMSA, 1,000,000 AND OVER | 29 863 | 40.09 | 21 177 | 39.36 | 8 686 | 42.02 |
| NOT IN AN SMSA | 23 534 | 31.60 | 16 888 | 31.38 | 6 646 | 32.15 |
| REGION OF RESIDENCE | | | | | | |
| NEW ENGLAND | 4 213 | 5.66 | 2 831 | 5.26 | 1 382 | 6.68 |
| EASTERN GATEWAY | 8 898 | 11.95 | 5 633 | 10.47 | 3 265 | 15.80 |
| GEORGE WASHINGTON COUNTRY | 8 221 | 11.04 | 5 657 | 10.51 | 2 564 | 12.40 |
| SOUTH | 14 083 | 18.91 | 9 964 | 18.52 | 4 119 | 19.93 |
| GREAT LAKES COUNTRY | 16 271 | 21.85 | 12 018 | 22.33 | 4 253 | 20.57 |
| MOUNTAIN WEST | 2 668 | 3.58 | 2 199 | 4.09 | 469 | 2.27 |
| FRONTIER WEST | 9 025 | 12.12 | 6 961 | 12.94 | 2 064 | 9.99 |
| FAR WEST AND HAWAII | 11 102 | 14.91 | 8 547 | 15.88 | 2 555 | 12.36 |
| RESIDENTIAL DWELLING OWNERSHIP | | | | | | |
| OWNED | 48 403 | 64.99 | 36 524 | 67.88 | 11 879 | 57.47 |
| RENTED | 24 462 | 32.84 | 16 220 | 30.14 | 8 242 | 39.87 |
| OCCUPIED WITHOUT CASH PAYMENT | 1 616 | 2.17 | 1 065 | 1.98 | 550 | 2.66 |
| SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD | | | | | | |
| 1 PERSON | 18 253 | 24.51 | 10 924 | 20.30 | 7 329 | 35.45 |
| 2 PERSONS | 23 543 | 31.61 | 17 152 | 31.88 | 6 391 | 30.92 |
| 3 PERSONS | 12 197 | 16.38 | 9 154 | 17.01 | 3 043 | 14.72 |
| 4 PERSONS | 11 397 | 15.30 | 9 446 | 17.56 | 1 951 | 9.44 |
| 5 PERSONS OR MORE | 9 091 | 12.21 | 7 133 | 13.26 | 1 957 | 9.47 |
| MEAN | 2.7 | (Z) | 2.8 | (Z) | 2.3 | (Z) |
| HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION | | | | | | |
| HOUSEHOLDS WITH NO PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OLD | 43 862 | 58.89 | 29 779 | 55.34 | 14 083 | 68.13 |
| HOUSEHOLDS WITH PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OLD[3] | 30 619 | 41.11 | 24 030 | 44.66 | 6 588 | 31.87 |

[1]PERCENTAGES ARE CALCULATED VERTICALLY.
[2]MAY BE OF ANY RACE.
[3]INCLUDES HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH ALL MEMBERS ARE UNDER 18 YEARS OLD.

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X

# FAMILY VACATION TRAVEL

A special tabulation of data from the 1977 National Travel Survey was prepared for Better Homes and Gardens and highlights family vacation travel by state. Results of this tabulation are published in The Family Vacation Travel Market.[1] Family vacation travel is defined as two or more members of the same household traveling with the purpose of the trip listed as a vacation. Included for each state are the number of total family vacation travelers to/through the state; a profile of these families; information on average trips; and number of trips, person-trips and person-nights for both pass-through and destination. Expenditure estimates derived by the U.S. Travel Data Center from the National Travel Expenditure Model are also presented. The same data, excluding the dollar figures, are available for U.S. possessions, foreign countries and continents.

The family travel market in the United States accounts for 49,484,000 vacation trips a year. The average trip consists of 2.88 people, 6.26 nights, family expenditures of $290 ($106 per person), and visits to 1.45 states. Family travel expenditures totaled $31.3 billion and break out as follows: $8.9 billion for transportation, $4.6 billion for lodging, $11.3 billion for food, $3.3 billion for entertainment, and $3.1 billion for incidentals. The top ten states by number of family vacation visits were California, Florida, New York, Texas, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Michigan. Ranked by family vacation dollars they were Florida, California, New York, Texas, Michigan, Ohio, Hawaii, Pennsylvania, Illinois and North Carolina.

The East North Central region of the U.S. was the origin of 18.3 percent of the family vacation trips. The South Atlantic region was second with 17.5 percent, followed by the Pacific region with 16.5 percent, Middle Atlantic region with 13.9 percent, West North Central region with 9.8 percent, West South Central region with 8.5 percent, Mountain region with 6.8 percent, New England region with 4.5 percent and East South Central region with 4.2 percent. The top ten states by numbers of trips of origin were California, New York, Illinois, Ohio, Texas, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Florida, Virginia, and Maryland.

Table 40 presents highlights from this report, providing number of trips, number of person-trips, number of person-nights, average party size, average number of states visited, average nights spent on trip, and average number of miles traveled.

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[1] The Family Vacation Travel Market, Research Department, Better Homes and Gardens, 750 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017, 1980, 235pp.

TABLE 40

FAMILY VACATION TRAVEL TO ALL U.S. STATES
Trips Taken by Residents of Each U.S. State

| Origin State | Number of Trips (000) | Number of Person-trips (000) | Number of Person-nights (000) | Average Number Of People | Average Number Of States Visited | Average Number Of Nights Spent On Trip | Average Number Of Miles Traveled |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| California | 5,930 | 16,403 | 101,985 | 2.77 | 1.38 | 6.22 | 1,100 |
| New York | 3,108 | 8,986 | 62,389 | 2.89 | 1.45 | 6.94 | 1,040 |
| Illinois | 2,579 | 7,242 | 51,800 | 2.81 | 1.59 | 6.98 | 1,190 |
| Ohio | 2,322 | 7,122 | 50,038 | 3.07 | 1.65 | 7.03 | 1,150 |
| Texas | 2,345 | 6,900 | 42,406 | 2.94 | 1.43 | 6.15 | 1,090 |
| Pennsylvania | 2,435 | 6,847 | 39,451 | 2.81 | 1.39 | 5.76 | 800 |
| Michigan | 2,006 | 6,231 | 45,514 | 3.12 | 1.64 | 7.30 | 1,050 |
| Florida | 2,139 | 5,854 | 57,462 | 2.74 | 1.80 | 9.82 | 1,340 |
| Virginia | 1,512 | 4,301 | 22,877 | 2.84 | 1.18 | 5.32 | 750 |
| Maryland | 1,435 | 4,213 | 21,619 | 2.94 | 1.31 | 5.13 | 840 |
| Minnesota | 1,390 | 4,169 | 20,060 | 3.00 | 1.39 | 4.81 | 900 |
| New Jersey | 1,344 | 3,984 | 27,391 | 2.96 | 1.40 | 6.87 | 1,100 |
| Washington, Alaska, and Idaho | 1,238 | 3,701 | 25,239 | 2.99 | 1.64 | 6.82 | 1,210 |
| North Carolina | 1,274 | 3,504 | 17,944 | 2.75 | 1.29 | 5.12 | 740 |
| Wisconsin | 1,153 | 3,449 | 20,947 | 2.99 | 1.59 | 6.07 | 880 |
| Massachusetts | 1,275 | 3,282 | 18,928 | 2.57 | 1.42 | 5.77 | 1,030 |
| Iowa | 1,218 | 3,226 | 18,816 | 2.65 | 1.54 | 5.83 | 970 |
| Missouri | 1,165 | 3,155 | 17,309 | 2.71 | 1.51 | 5.49 | 980 |
| Georgia | 1,016 | 3,112 | 14,740 | 3.06 | 1.19 | 4.74 | 800 |
| Wyoming, Montana, North Dakota and South Dakota | 944 | 2,973 | 19,305 | 3.15 | 1.53 | 6.49 | 980 |
| Indiana | 979 | 2,964 | 18,290 | 3.03 | 1.64 | 6.17 | 1,180 |
| Colorado | 883 | 2,553 | 14,428 | 2.89 | 1.36 | 5.65 | 1,020 |
| Oregon | 945 | 2,541 | 14,860 | 2.69 | 1.29 | 5.85 | 1,010 |
| Oklahoma | 820 | 2,306 | 13,099 | 2.81 | 1.38 | 5.68 | 1,150 |
| Louisiana | 718 | 2,273 | 10,169 | 3.17 | 1.24 | 4.47 | 800 |
| Alabama | 698 | 2,151 | 9,280 | 3.08 | 1.22 | 4.31 | 730 |
| South Carolina | 708 | 2,008 | 11,002 | 2.84 | 1.23 | 5.48 | 750 |
| Arizona | 650 | 1,855 | 14,417 | 2.85 | 1.65 | 7.77 | 1,040 |
| Kentucky | 591 | 1,764 | 9,816 | 2.98 | 1.46 | 5.56 | 940 |
| Tennessee | 592 | 1,741 | 9,681 | 2.94 | 1.46 | 5.56 | 910 |
| Connecticut | 573 | 1,620 | 11,860 | 2.83 | 1.41 | 7.32 | 1,130 |
| Kansas | 603 | 1,602 | 9,945 | 2.66 | 1.47 | 6.21 | 1,060 |
| Utah | 469 | 1,527 | 5,274 | 3.26 | 1.24 | 3.45 | 680 |
| Nebraska | 455 | 1,291 | 7,390 | 2.84 | 1.59 | 5.72 | 1,050 |
| West Virginia | 330 | 1,002 | 5,862 | 3.04 | 1.15 | 5.85 | 760 |
| Arkansas | 345 | 906 | 6,714 | 2.63 | 1.62 | 7.41 | 1,030 |
| New Mexico | 264 | 792 | 4,155 | 3.00 | 1.34 | 5.25 | 840 |
| Mississippi | 223 | 713 | 5,000 | 3.20 | 1.56 | 7.01 | 1,340 |
| District of Columbia | 134 | 375 | 1,067 | 2.80 | 1.07 | 2.85 | 650 |
| Nevada | 143 | 354 | 1,385 | 2.50 | 1.00 | 3.91 | 650 |
| Vermont and New Hampshire | 127 | 347 | 2,648 | 2.73 | 1.78 | 7.63 | 1,040 |
| Rhode Island | 129 | 336 | 2,061 | 2.60 | 1.30 | 6.13 | 1,000 |
| Maine | 123 | 329 | 3,212 | 2.67 | 1.84 | 9.76 | 930 |
| Delaware | 92 | 277 | 1,638 | 3.01 | 1.64 | 5.91 | 1,000 |
| Hawaii | 62 | 150 | 1,436 | 2.43 | 1.93 | 9.57 | 2,680 |
| TOTAL | 49,484 | 142,431 | 890,909 | 2.88 | 1.45 | 6.26 | - |

Source: The Family Vacation Travel Market, Better Homes and Gardens, New York, N.Y.

XI

# OUTDOOR RECREATION PARTICIPATION PATTERNS AND TRENDS

Participation in outdoor recreation in America is extensive and diverse. Both traditional and emerging activities continue to attract new participants. This chapter presents data from the 1977 Nationwide Outdoor Recreation Survey conducted by the U.S. Department of the Interior, the Nielsen Company's annual participation in sports survey, and the 1977 National Travel Survey, dealing with participation trends in various outdoor activities.

Of the persons interviewed in the General Population Survey in the 1977 Nationwide Outdoor Recreation Survey, 98 percent had engaged in some form of outdoor recreation during the previous year. Twenty percent had engaged in 16 or more outdoor activities, and 23 percent had taken up a new activity that year. An additional 33 percent of the respondents indicated that they would like to take up at least one new outdoor recreation activity within the next year or two. Highlights from this study are given in Tables 41-44.

Table 41 provides a comparison of participation rates from four national outdoor recreation surveys–1960, 1965, 1972, and 1977. Data for 1960, 1965, and 1972 are participation rates for the summer only, while the 1977 figures are annual participation rates. While the surveys are not strictly comparable, comparisons do provide some benchmarks. In general, comparisons show that while the rank order of activities remains virtually unchanged, the number of Americans participating in those activities is growing steadily.

Table 42 lists the 10 most popular activities, the 10 fastest growing activities, and the 10 activities with the highest potential of growth. The most popular activities reflects the number of respondents to the 1977 Nationwide Outdoor Recreation Survey who participated in the activity at least once during the year. Visiting zoos, aquariums, fairs, or carnivals was the most popular activity, with 73 percent of the respondents participating. Picnicking was a close second with 72 percent, followed by driving for pleasure with 69 percent, walking or jogging with 68 percent, and pool swimming with 63 percent. The fastest growth activity shows the percentages of participants just starting the activity for the first time during the previous 12 months. Cross-country skiing ranked first with 25 percent, followed by downhill skiing with 17 percent, tennis with 13 percent, sailing with 11 percent and snowmobiling with 11 percent. The final column presents the highest potential growth activity, and shows the percentage of nonparticipants that would like to begin participating during the "next year or two." Downhill skiing was reported by 6 percent to rank first. Tennis was second with 6 percent, followed by waterskiing with 5 percent, horseback riding with 4 percent and cross-country skiing with 4 percent.

Table 43 provides a more detailed breakdown on participation rates from the 1977 survey. Participation rates are broken down into those participating at least once, those participating 1-4 times and those participating 5 or more times, thus, showing not only the popularity of an activity, but providing a look at frequency of participation. For example, visiting zoos, aquariums, fairs, carnivals, and amusement parks was participated in by 73 percent of the respondents, but only about 50 percent of those participating in this activity did it 5 or more times a year. Bicycling on the other hand was participated in by only 47 percent of the total respondents, but 39 percent bicycled 5 or more times per year. Thus, almost 83 percent of the people who bicycle are "serious" participants, engaging in the activity 5 or more times per year.

Participation in selected recreational activities by age of respondent is given in Table 44. The young (ages 12-34) reported the most diverse interests, the highest frequency of participation in strenuous activities, and the greatest interest in beginning new activities. Young persons were much more likely than the old to report participation in outdoor pool swimming, sunbathing, bicycling, playing tennis, and playing "other" outdoor sports and games. Older people continue to be involved in some forms of outdoor recreation. Over 40 percent of Americans beyond retirement age are active in such outdoor recreation activities as walking or jogging for pleasure, picnicking, or sightseeing. The reported participation of people 65 years and older drops below one percent in only 5 out of 30 activities (downhill skiing, outdoor ice skating, horseback riding, water skiing, and cross-country skiing).

Participation trends in selected outdoor recreation activities collected through the A.C. Nielsen Company surveys are presented in Table 45. Comparisons are given between the 1979, 1976, and 1973 surveys and show swimming to be the number one activity, with 105,441,000 participants in 1979. This is 49 percent of the U.S. population. This table again shows participation increasing, while the rank order of activities remains relatively the same. Activities reporting high rates of increased participation in 1979 over 1976 were racquetball (+283 percent), platform tennis (+120 percent), snow skiing (+40 percent), sailing (+19 percent), and water skiing (+15 percent). Activities reporting large declines in participation were ice hockey (-38 percent), ice skating (-26 percent), table tennis (-16 percent), and pool/billiards (-11 percent). Activities in the top 20 that were included on the survey for the first time in 1979 so no comparisons are available were jogging/running (7th), and roller skating (12th).

Table 46 presents information from the 1977 National Travel Survey (NTS) on household trips by activities engaged in. When reviewing this table, one should remember that the NTS only covered trips of 100 miles or more away from home. Fifty-two percent of the households responding to the NTS did not engage in an activity. Of the 148,765 households participating in an activity, 31 percent visited scenic areas and national parks; 24 percent went swimming; 24 percent went hiking/walking for pleasure; 21 percent visited historical areas; 19 percent visited museums, zoos, gardens, etc.; 17 percent attended concerts, plays, movies, etc.; 15 percent went picnicking; 15 percent went fishing; 14 percent visited fairs, carnivals, and amusement or theme parks; 12 percent participated in outdoor games and sports; 12 percent went sailing/boating; 12 percent attended sporting events; 11 percent went camping; 4 percent went bicycling; 4 percent went snow skiing; and 3 percent went hunting.

For each activity the following trip and household characteristics are provided: means of transportation; main purpose of trip; weekend or other trip; vacation or other trip; round trip distance; duration of trip; region of destination; area of destination; party size; composition of party; family income; household head's occupation, race, age, education, sex, marital status; area of residence; region of residence; residential dwelling ownership; and size of household. These same characteristics are provided for total households and those households that did not engage in any activity.

TABLE 41

ACTIVITY PARTICIPATION RATES
FROM NATIONAL OUTDOOR RECREATION SURVEYS
(Percent Participating)

| Activity | 1960[a] | 1965[a] | 1972[a] | 1977 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Picnicking | 53% | 57% | 47% | 72% |
| Driving for pleasure | 52 | 55 | 34 | 69 |
| Sightseeing | 42 | 49 | 37 | 62 |
| Swimming | 45 | 48 | | |
| Pool | | | 18 | 63 |
| Other | | | 34 | 46 |
| Walking and jogging | 33 | 48 | 34 | 68 |
| Playing outdoor games | 30 | 38 | 22 | 56 |
| Golf | | 9 | 5 | 16 |
| Tennis | | 16 | 5 | 33 |
| Fishing | 29 | 30 | 24 | 53 |
| Attending outdoor sports events | 24 | 30 | 12 | 61 |
| Other boating | 22 | 24 | 15 | 34 |
| Bicycling | 9 | 16 | 10 | 47 |
| Nature walks | 14 | 14 | 17 | 50 |
| Bird watching | | 5 | 4 | |
| Wildlife photography | | 2 | 2 | |
| Attending outdoor concerts, plays | 9 | 11 | 7 | 41 |
| Camping | 8 | 10 | | |
| Developed | | | 11 | 30 |
| Backcountry | | | 5 | 21 |
| Horseback riding | 6 | 8 | 5 | 15 |
| Hiking or backpacking | 6 | 7 | 5 | 28 |
| Waterskiing | 6 | 6 | 5 | 16 |
| Canoeing | 2 | 3 | 3 | 16 |
| Sailing | 2 | 3 | 3 | 11 |
| Mountain climbing | 1 | 1 | | |
| Visiting zoos, amusement parks | | | 24 | 73 |
| Off-road driving | | | 7 | 26 |
| Other activities | 5 | | 24 | |

[a] Participation rates for the summer only.

Source: 1977 Nationwide Outdoor Recreation Survey, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. Data from Kirschner Associates, Inc., Evaluation of Five Previous Nationwide Citizen Survey, pp. 104.

TABLE 42

TOP OUTDOOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES RANKED BY POPULARITY AND GROWTH, 1977

| Rank | Most Popular Activities[a] | Percent | Fastest Growth Activities[b] | Percent | Highest Potential Growth Activities[c] | Percent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Visiting zoos, aquariums, fairs, or carnivals | 73% | Cross-country skiing | 25% | Downhill skiing | 6% |
| 2 | Picnicking | 72 | Downhill skiing | 17 | Tennis | 6 |
| 3 | Driving for pleasure | 69 | Tennis | 13 | Waterskiing | 5 |
| 4 | Walking or jogging | 68 | Sailing | 11 | Horseback riding | 4 |
| 5 | Pool swimming | 63 | Snowmobiling | 11 | Cross-country skiing | 4 |
| 6 | Sightseeing | 62 | Waterskiing | 10 | Primitive area camping | 3 |
| 7 | Attending sport events | 61 | Canoeing or kayaking | 9 | Sailing | 3 |
| 8 | Other sports or games | 56 | Golf | 9 | Golf | 3 |
| 9 | Fishing | 53 | Off-road vehicles | 5 | Snowmobiling | 3 |
| 10 | Nature walks | 50 | Horseback riding | 4 | Canoeing or kayaking | 2 |

[a] Percentage of total population participating in an activity at least once during a 12-month period.
[b] Percentage of participants just starting activity for the first time during previous 12 months.
[c] Percentage of nonparticipants that would like to begin participating during "next year or two."

Source: 1977 Nationwide Outdoor Recreation Survey, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

TABLE 43

ACTIVITY PARTICIPATION RATES, 1977

| Outdoor Activity | Percentage Participating (June 1976-June 1977) | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | At Least Once | 1-4 Times | 5 or More Times |
| Visit zoos, aquariums, fairs, carnivals, amusement parks | 73% | 34% | 39% |
| Picnic | 72 | 23 | 49 |
| Drive for pleasure | 69 | 12 | 57 |
| Other walk or jog[a] | 68 | 11 | 57 |
| Pool swim or sunbathe | 63 | 14 | 49 |
| Sightsee at historical sites or natural wonders | 62 | 26 | 36 |
| Attend sports events | 61 | 17 | 44 |
| Other sports or games[b] | 56 | 13 | 43 |
| Fish | 53 | 17 | 36 |
| Walk to observe nature, birdwatch, or wildlife photography | 50 | 14 | 36 |
| Bicycle | 47 | 8 | 39 |
| Other swim or sunbathe[c] | 46 | 11 | 35 |
| Attend dances, concerts, plays | 41 | 19 | 22 |
| Other boat[d] | 34 | 14 | 20 |
| Tennis | 33 | 9 | 24 |
| Camp in developed area | 30 | 18 | 12 |
| Hike or backpack | 28 | 12 | 16 |
| Drive vehicles or motorcycles off-road | 26 | 6 | 20 |
| Camp in primitive area | 21 | 12 | 9 |
| Sled | 21 | 9 | 12 |
| Hunt | 19 | 5 | 14 |
| Canoe, kayak, or river run | 16 | 11 | 5 |
| Water ski | 16 | 8 | 8 |
| Golf | 16 | 5 | 11 |
| Ice skate | 16 | 7 | 9 |
| Horseback ride | 15 | 7 | 8 |
| Sail | 11 | 6 | 5 |
| Snowmobile | 8 | 3 | 5 |
| Downhill ski | 7 | 3 | 4 |
| Cross-country ski | 2 | 1 | 1 |

[a] Excluding walk to observe nature, birdwatch, wildlife photography, hike and backpack.
[b] Excluding tennis and golf.
[c] Excluding pool swim and sunbathe.
[d] Excluding fish, canoe, kayak, river run, water ski and sail.

Source: 1977 Nationwide Outdoor Recreation Survey, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

TABLE 44

PERCENTAGES OF RESPONDENTS BY AGE CLASS WHO PARTICIPATED IN SELECTED RECREATION ACTIVITIES MORE THAN 4 TIMES DURING THE PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS, 1977

| Activity | Age 12-17 | 18-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45-54 | 55-64 | 65 & Up |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Camping in a developed area | 14% | 18% | 13% | 15% | 11% | 11% | 3% |
| Camping in a primitive area | 13 | 13 | 10 | 11 | 6 | 4 | 4 |
| Canoeing, kayaking, river-running | 10 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 1 |
| Sailing | 9 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Waterskiing | 9 | 17 | 10 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| Fishing | 51 | 40 | 36 | 38 | 36 | 34 | 21 |
| Other boating | 28 | 24 | 23 | 21 | 19 | 13 | 11 |
| Outdoor pool swimming | 75 | 67 | 62 | 57 | 37 | 27 | 11 |
| Beach swimming | 53 | 48 | 46 | 39 | 28 | 16 | 6 |
| Nature walks or bird watching | 37 | 34 | 42 | 43 | 39 | 34 | 23 |
| Hiking or backpacking | 19 | 23 | 23 | 21 | 11 | 10 | 6 |
| Walking or jogging | 74 | 67 | 67 | 54 | 46 | 41 | 40 |
| Bicycling | 80 | 56 | 47 | 38 | 26 | 11 | 9 |
| Horseback riding | 17 | 13 | 10 | 7 | 4 | 2 | a |
| Off-road vehicle use | 34 | 37 | 22 | 22 | 12 | 9 | 1 |
| Hunting | 17 | 19 | 13 | 20 | 14 | 13 | 6 |
| Picnicking | 48 | 52 | 62 | 58 | 52 | 42 | 25 |
| Golf | 10 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 15 | 5 |
| Outdoor tennis | 46 | 38 | 34 | 25 | 13 | 4 | 1 |
| Cross-country skiing | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Downhill skiing | 9 | 10 | 5 | 3 | 1 | a | a |
| Outdoor ice skating | 21 | 13 | 12 | 10 | 5 | 2 | a |
| Sledding | 32 | 17 | 15 | 13 | 6 | 2 | 1 |
| Snowmobiling | 6 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| Other outdoor sports or games | 76 | 60 | 54 | 48 | 30 | 17 | 8 |
| Sightseeing | 30 | 39 | 41 | 42 | 42 | 32 | 24 |
| Driving for pleasure | 43 | 72 | 65 | 66 | 57 | 53 | 40 |
| Visiting zoos, amusement parks | 47 | 51 | 52 | 42 | 31 | 28 | 13 |
| Attending outdoor sports events | 66 | 57 | 52 | 42 | 31 | 28 | 13 |
| Attending dances or concerts | 34 | 38 | 24 | 18 | 18 | 13 | 8 |

[a] Greater than zero but less than 0.5%.

Source: 1977 Nationwide Outdoor Recreation Survey, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

TABLE 45

PARTICIPATION TRENDS FROM NIELSEN SURVEYS

(RANKING OF POPULARITY OF PARTICIPATION IN SPORTS MEASURED
1979 vs 1976 vs 1973 SPORTS PARTICIPATION SURVEYS)

| Rank | Sport | Projected Individual Participants (000) | % Change in Projected Participants 1979 vs 1976 | Projected Individual Participants (000) | % Change in Projected Participants 1976 vs 1973 | Projected Individual Participants (000) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1979 | | 1976 | | 1973 |
| 1 | Swimming | 105,441 | + 2% | 103,503 | - 3% | 107,191 |
| 2 | Bicycling | 69,810 | - 7 | 75,015 | +14 | 65,613 |
| 3 | Camping | 60,300 | + 4 | 58,102 | + 7 | 54,435 |
| 4 | Fishing | 59,275 | - 7 | 63,901 | + 4 | 61,263 |
| 5 | Bowling | 43,330 | - 2 | 44,434 | +16 | 38,218 |
| 6 | Boating | 37,920 | + 8 | 35,230 | + 8 | 32,629 |
| 7 | Jogging/Running | 35,727 | a | a | a | a |
| 8 | Tennis | 32,271 | + 10 | 29,201 | +45 | 20,158 |
| 9 | Pool/Billiards | 31,937 | - 11 | 35,805 | + 9 | 32,920 |
| 10 | Softball | 28,458 | + 4 | 27,268 | + 3 | 26,362 |
| 11 | Table Tennis | 26,908 | - 16 | 32,215 | - 4 | 33,501 |
| 12 | Roller Skating | 25,359 | a | a | a | a |
| 13 | Basketball | 24,048 | - 7 | 25,818 | +17 | 22,129 |
| 14 | Hunting | 19,711 | - 4 | 20,480 | + 2 | 19,997 |
| 15 | Ice Skating | 18,924 | - 26 | 25,772 | + 4 | 24,875 |
| 16 | Water Skiing | 16,922 | + 15 | 14,681 | + 5 | 14,021 |
| 17 | Golf | 15,897 | - 4 | 16,568 | - 3 | 17,025 |
| 18 | Snow Skiing | 15,397[b] | + 40 | 10,999 | +42 | 7,721 |
| 19 | Baseball | 15,039 | - 4 | 15,670 | + 3 | 15,216 |
| 20 | Football | 14,300 | - 4 | 14,911 | + 5 | 14,247 |
| 21 | Racquetball | 10,654 | +283 | 2,784 | a | a |
| 22 | Motorbiking | 10,511 | + 8 | 9,734 | -14 | 11,339 |
| 23 | Sailing | 8,652 | + 19 | 7,271 | + 4 | 6,978 |
| 24 | Snowmobiling | 8,628 | - 6 | 9,204 | +19 | 7,753 |
| 25 | Soccer | 6,530 | a | a | a | a |
| 26 | Handball | 5,578 | + 1 | 5,546 | a | a |
| 27 | Archery | 5,529 | + 1 | 5,477 | - 6 | 5,847 |
| 28 | Paddle Tennis | 2,431 | - 6 | 2,577 | a | a |
| 29 | Ice Hockey | 1,668 | - 38 | 2,669 | -18 | 3,263 |
| 30 | Platform Tennis | 405 | +120 | 184 | a | a |
| Total U.S. Population | | 214,958 | + 2% | 210,019 | + 2% | 205,950 |

[a] Not measured in 1973/1976.
[b] Includes downhill and cross-country skiers.

Source: News Release by The Nielsen Company.

# TABLE 46

## HOUSEHOLD TRIPS BY ACTIVITIES ENGAGED IN AND SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS, 1977
(In Thousands)

| TRIP AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS | ACTIVITIES ENGAGED IN[1] | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | TOTAL HOUSEHOLD TRIPS | VISITING MUSEUMS, ZOOS, GARDENS, ETC. | VISITING HISTORICAL AREAS | VISITING SCENIC AREAS AND NATIONAL PARKS | VISITING FAIRS, CARNIVALS, AND AMUSEMENT OR THEME PARKS | ATTENDING CONCERTS, PLAYS, MOVIES, ETC. | ATTENDING SPORTING EVENTS | PICNICKING | CAMPING | BICYCLING |
| TOTAL | 312 532 | 27 790 | 30 551 | 45 430 | 19 962 | 25 866 | 17 688 | 22 521 | 16 813 | 5 897 |
| **MAJOR MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION** | | | | | | | | | | |
| AUTO/TRUCK WITHOUT CAMPING EQUIPMENT | 222 289 | 14 819 | 16 014 | 26 503 | 12 647 | 15 074 | 11 269 | 14 661 | 8 136 | 3 792 |
| AUTO/TRUCK WITH CAMPING EQUIPMENT | 13 816 | 1 756 | 2 382 | 4 231 | 1 415 | 717 | 921 | 3 532 | 6 983 | 513 |
| BUS | 11 916 | 1 982 | 2 154 | 2 185 | 1 247 | 1 757 | 1 195 | 888 | 377 | 153 |
| TRAIN | 3 243 | 478 | 483 | 447 | 162 | 644 | 240 | 136 | 40 | 136 |
| AIRPLANE | 52 177 | 7 642 | 8 246 | 10 150 | 3 633 | 6 461 | 3 375 | 2 456 | 590 | 897 |
| OTHER | 2 645 | 249 | 437 | 620 | 228 | 213 | 231 | 273 | 320 | 48 |
| DIFFERENT MEANS GOING AND RETURNING | 6 445 | 865 | 836 | 1 294 | 630 | 1 000 | 458 | 575 | 365 | 359 |
| **MAIN PURPOSE OF TRIP** | | | | | | | | | | |
| VISIT RELATIVES OR FRIENDS | 100 574 | 8 923 | 8 521 | 13 448 | 5 841 | 10 571 | 5 319 | 7 717 | 2 263 | 2 688 |
| BUSINESS | 79 577 | 2 316 | 2 707 | 3 320 | 791 | 2 807 | 2 057 | 587 | 475 | 312 |
| CONVENTION | 7 112 | 948 | 1 134 | 1 230 | 366 | 748 | 209 | 212 | 110 | 37 |
| OUTDOOR RECREATION | 35 820 | 2 298 | 3 548 | 8 174 | 2 889 | 1 765 | 2 496 | 7 009 | 9 846 | 1 490 |
| ENTERTAINMENT | 22 591 | 3 654 | 3 603 | 5 375 | 5 263 | 5 093 | 4 608 | 2 118 | 1 230 | 582 |
| SIGHTSEEING | 14 307 | 6 455 | 7 581 | 9 108 | 2 857 | 1 880 | 680 | 2 420 | 1 506 | 258 |
| PERSONAL OR FAMILY AFFAIRS OR MEDICAL | 36 065 | 1 362 | 1 540 | 2 318 | 836 | 1 553 | 650 | 1 260 | 503 | 252 |
| SHOPPING | 2 009 | 70 | 79 | 137 | 15 | 99 | 24 | 23 | 3 | - |
| OTHER | 14 477 | 1 765 | 1 839 | 2 320 | 1 103 | 1 350 | 1 645 | 1 174 | 876 | 279 |
| **WEEKEND OR OTHER TRIP** | | | | | | | | | | |
| WEEKEND TRIP | 111 866 | 7 000 | 7 903 | 14 595 | 6 197 | 9 632 | 7 400 | 8 997 | 8 271 | 2 294 |
| NOT A WEEKEND TRIP | 197 157 | 20 470 | 22 332 | 30 304 | 13 517 | 16 031 | 10 202 | 13 259 | 8 383 | 3 561 |
| NOT REPORTED | 3 509 | 320 | 316 | 531 | 248 | 203 | 87 | 264 | 159 | 43 |
| **VACATION OR OTHER TRIP** | | | | | | | | | | |
| VACATION TRIP | 101 157 | 18 920 | 21 038 | 31 592 | 13 842 | 14 479 | 7 399 | 14 484 | 11 532 | 4 007 |
| NOT A VACATION TRIP | 209 266 | 8 751 | 9 394 | 13 577 | 5 914 | 11 234 | 10 150 | 7 844 | 5 082 | 1 817 |
| NOT REPORTED | 2 109 | 119 | 120 | 262 | 205 | 153 | 139 | 193 | 198 | 73 |
| **ROUND TRIP DISTANCE** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 200 TO 299 MILES | 104 380 | 4 426 | 4 155 | 8 147 | 4 746 | 6 229 | 4 982 | 6 183 | 4 909 | 1 857 |
| 300 TO 399 MILES | 50 362 | 2 387 | 2 728 | 4 590 | 2 306 | 3 071 | 2 835 | 3 200 | 2 893 | 704 |
| 400 TO 599 MILES | 53 051 | 3 577 | 4 144 | 6 644 | 2 602 | 3 820 | 2 778 | 3 815 | 2 923 | 835 |
| 600 TO 799 MILES | 23 829 | 1 753 | 2 306 | 3 357 | 1 438 | 1 869 | 1 230 | 1 489 | 1 390 | 431 |
| 800 TO 999 MILES | 13 942 | 1 307 | 1 662 | 2 468 | 1 116 | 1 253 | 744 | 1 017 | 696 | 256 |
| 1,000 TO 1,999 MILES | 29 179 | 4 066 | 4 529 | 5 963 | 2 294 | 3 176 | 1 719 | 2 492 | 1 465 | 692 |
| 2,000 MILES AND OVER | 27 426 | 6 705 | 6 855 | 9 525 | 4 286 | 4 629 | 2 563 | 3 062 | 1 803 | 794 |
| MEAN | 747 | 1 348 | 1 315 | 1 231 | 1 132 | 1 098 | 896 | 934 | 791 | 894 |
| MEDIAN | 392 | 795 | 787 | 657 | 579 | 542 | 443 | 464 | 415 | 452 |
| OUTSIDE UNITED STATES | 10 364 | 3 569 | 4 173 | 4 735 | 1 174 | 1 818 | 836 | 1 263 | 734 | 328 |
| **DURATION OF TRIP** | | | | | | | | | | |
| NO NIGHTS OUT OF TOWN | 63 560 | 2 277 | 2 075 | 2 791 | 2 272 | 1 391 | 3 470 | 2 026 | 94 | 95 |
| 1 NIGHT | 51 843 | 1 758 | 1 829 | 3 720 | 1 484 | 1 990 | 2 388 | 2 236 | 1 928 | 263 |
| 2 TO 3 NIGHTS | 108 371 | 6 772 | 7 825 | 13 049 | 5 503 | 9 230 | 5 555 | 7 323 | 6 874 | 2 268 |
| 2 NIGHTS | 73 475 | 3 979 | 4 556 | 7 905 | 3 405 | 6 282 | 3 588 | 4 873 | 4 479 | 1 470 |
| 3 NIGHTS | 34 897 | 2 792 | 3 269 | 5 144 | 2 098 | 2 948 | 1 967 | 2 451 | 2 395 | 798 |
| 4 TO 9 NIGHTS | 61 189 | 8 993 | 10 277 | 14 878 | 5 857 | 7 224 | 3 567 | 5 971 | 4 811 | 1 689 |
| 4 TO 5 NIGHTS | 33 850 | 3 544 | 4 105 | 6 108 | 2 347 | 3 511 | 1 723 | 2 617 | 2 127 | 663 |
| 10 TO 15 NIGHTS | 15 361 | 4 006 | 4 403 | 5 835 | 2 513 | 2 784 | 1 286 | 2 461 | 1 560 | 689 |
| 16 NIGHTS OR MORE | 12 207 | 3 985 | 4 142 | 5 157 | 2 332 | 3 246 | 1 421 | 2 503 | 1 545 | 893 |
| MEAN | 4.0 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.5 | 6.2 | 8.0 | 7.3 | 10.7 |
| MEDIAN | 2.6 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.1 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 2.8 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 5.0 |
| **REGION OF DESTINATION** | | | | | | | | | | |
| NEW ENGLAND | 13 568 | 1 181 | 1 655 | 2 486 | 680 | 1 221 | 786 | 1 137 | 924 | 488 |
| EASTERN GATEWAY | 20 615 | 1 807 | 1 650 | 2 419 | 1 220 | 2 810 | 896 | 1 103 | 536 | 522 |
| GEORGE WASHINGTON COUNTRY | 30 448 | 2 845 | 3 968 | 4 240 | 1 763 | 2 446 | 1 611 | 1 893 | 1 542 | 600 |
| SOUTH | 63 604 | 5 852 | 6 161 | 9 110 | 6 134 | 4 873 | 3 765 | 4 455 | 2 693 | 1 174 |
| GREAT LAKES COUNTRY | 61 788 | 3 563 | 2 981 | 5 259 | 2 785 | 3 961 | 4 185 | 3 561 | 2 626 | 1 146 |
| MOUNTAIN WEST | 17 362 | 1 227 | 1 616 | 2 934 | 529 | 1 104 | 1 081 | 1 561 | 1 643 | 226 |
| FRONTIER WEST | 45 443 | 2 636 | 2 962 | 4 600 | 2 012 | 2 634 | 2 220 | 2 967 | 2 373 | 453 |
| FAR WEST AND HAWAII | 49 340 | 5 109 | 5 386 | 9 647 | 3 662 | 4 999 | 2 308 | 4 580 | 3 742 | 959 |
| OUTSIDE UNITED STATES | 10 364 | 3 569 | 4 173 | 4 735 | 1 174 | 1 818 | 836 | 1 263 | 734 | 328 |
| **AREA OF DESTINATION** | | | | | | | | | | |
| IN AN SMSA, UNDER 1,000,000 | 89 130 | 6 485 | 6 852 | 10 141 | 5 579 | 7 224 | 5 450 | 4 670 | 2 501 | 1 410 |
| IN AN SMSA, 1,000,000 AND OVER | 89 271 | 10 642 | 9 373 | 11 232 | 6 581 | 10 043 | 6 338 | 3 972 | 1 997 | 1 317 |
| NOT IN AN SMSA | 123 768 | 7 093 | 10 153 | 19 323 | 6 626 | 6 780 | 5 063 | 12 615 | 11 580 | 2 842 |
| OUTSIDE UNITED STATES | 10 364 | 3 569 | 4 173 | 4 735 | 1 174 | 1 818 | 836 | 1 263 | 734 | 328 |
| **NUMBER ON TRIP** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 PERSON | 185 779 | 13 571 | 14 872 | 22 105 | 8 810 | 16 459 | 10 696 | 9 560 | 7 940 | 2 824 |
| 2 PERSONS | 78 748 | 8 259 | 9 892 | 14 347 | 5 020 | 6 089 | 4 307 | 5 871 | 4 420 | 1 345 |
| 3 PERSONS | 21 176 | 2 276 | 2 405 | 3 668 | 2 383 | 1 324 | 1 211 | 2 562 | 1 626 | 554 |
| 4 PERSONS | 17 522 | 2 535 | 2 265 | 3 638 | 2 465 | 1 270 | 1 009 | 2 759 | 1 838 | 728 |
| 5 PERSONS OR MORE | 9 308 | 1 149 | 1 118 | 1 672 | 1 283 | 724 | 465 | 1 769 | 989 | 447 |
| MEAN | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.1 |

## TABLE 46 (Continued)

## HOUSEHOLD TRIPS BY ACTIVITIES ENGAGED IN AND SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS, 1977
(In Thousands)

| TRIP AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS | ACTIVITIES ENGAGED IN[1] | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FISHING | BOATING/ SAILING | SWIMMING | HIKING/ WALKING FOR PLEASURE | HUNTING | SNOW SKIING | OTHER ICE AND SNOW ACTIVITIES | OUTDOOR GAMES AND SPORTS | OTHER | DID NOT ENGAGE IN ANY |
| TOTAL | 21 648 | 18 469 | 35 981 | 34 939 | 5 099 | 5 261 | 3 562 | 18 376 | 19 813 | 163 767 |
| **MAJOR MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION** | | | | | | | | | | |
| AUTO/TRUCK WITHOUT CAMPING EQUIPMENT | 15 634 | 12 083 | 23 537 | 21 730 | 3 947 | 4 025 | 2 668 | 12 164 | 12 885 | 122 178 |
| AUTO/TRUCK WITH CAMPING EQUIPMENT | 3 606 | 2 085 | 3 103 | 4 078 | 863 | 145 | 167 | 988 | 1 128 | 2 542 |
| BUS | 213 | 478 | 1 056 | 1 520 | 28 | 375 | 196 | 822 | 1 621 | 3 723 |
| TRAIN | 32 | 53 | 188 | 294 | 2 | 21 | 34 | 250 | 226 | 1 738 |
| AIRPLANE | 1 627 | 3 003 | 6 535 | 5 721 | 172 | 572 | 395 | 3 402 | 3 166 | 29 400 |
| OTHER | 127 | 276 | 513 | 494 | 31 | 6 | 28 | 187 | 285 | 1 182 |
| DIFFERENT MEANS GOING AND RETURNING | 410 | 490 | 1 049 | 1 101 | 57 | 116 | 75 | 555 | 502 | 3 003 |
| **MAIN PURPOSE OF TRIP** | | | | | | | | | | |
| VISIT RELATIVES OR FRIENDS | 5 949 | 4 514 | 10 049 | 9 396 | 1 222 | 643 | 1 290 | 6 678 | 5 690 | 54 565 |
| BUSINESS | 879 | 661 | 1 714 | 1 983 | 249 | 239 | 104 | 1 779 | 2 191 | 66 443 |
| CONVENTION | 77 | 272 | 726 | 494 | 6 | 20 | 23 | 401 | 593 | 3 712 |
| OUTDOOR RECREATION | 11 281 | 8 401 | 11 757 | 11 431 | 3 040 | 4 011 | 1 506 | 4 641 | 2 283 | 1 144 |
| ENTERTAINMENT | 1 021 | 1 461 | 4 657 | 3 536 | 74 | 137 | 196 | 1 731 | 3 709 | 2 232 |
| SIGHTSEEING | 699 | 1 420 | 2 968 | 4 027 | 31 | 44 | 71 | 698 | 1 072 | 1 237 |
| PERSONAL OR FAMILY AFFAIRS OR MEDICAL | 1 000 | 818 | 1 902 | 1 685 | 193 | 107 | 222 | 1 294 | 2 042 | 26 903 |
| SHOPPING | 23 | 5 | 21 | 57 | 8 | - | 11 | 5 | 147 | 1 532 |
| OTHER | 719 | 916 | 2 187 | 2 331 | 278 | 59 | 139 | 1 149 | 2 086 | 5 999 |
| **WEEKEND OR OTHER TRIP** | | | | | | | | | | |
| WEEKEND TRIP | 10 250 | 7 944 | 13 091 | 14 290 | 3 170 | 2 630 | 1 978 | 7 518 | 8 785 | 47 836 |
| NOT A WEEKEND TRIP | 11 160 | 10 352 | 22 459 | 20 272 | 1 910 | 2 596 | 1 540 | 10 682 | 10 785 | 114 097 |
| NOT REPORTED | 237 | 172 | 430 | 377 | 19 | 34 | 44 | 175 | 243 | 1 834 |
| **VACATION OR OTHER TRIP** | | | | | | | | | | |
| VACATION TRIP | 13 077 | 12 678 | 25 948 | 23 483 | 2 285 | 3 541 | 2 024 | 10 835 | 8 447 | 22 737 |
| NOT A VACATION TRIP | 8 374 | 5 659 | 9 829 | 11 256 | 2 748 | 1 701 | 1 478 | 7 398 | 11 231 | 140 018 |
| NOT REPORTED | 196 | 132 | 204 | 200 | 67 | 19 | 60 | 143 | 135 | 1 012 |
| **ROUND TRIP DISTANCE** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 200 TO 299 MILES | 7 429 | 4 932 | 8 753 | 9 295 | 2 252 | 1 995 | 1 412 | 5 077 | 5 709 | 60 409 |
| 300 TO 399 MILES | 3 472 | 2 918 | 5 099 | 4 946 | 1 117 | 951 | 437 | 2 486 | 3 021 | 27 899 |
| 400 TO 599 MILES | 3 527 | 2 770 | 5 227 | 5 329 | 741 | 895 | 707 | 2 695 | 4 053 | 28 326 |
| 600 TO 799 MILES | 1 583 | 1 160 | 2 361 | 2 329 | 275 | 332 | 206 | 1 311 | 1 463 | 13 291 |
| 800 TO 999 MILES | 717 | 768 | 1 586 | 1 510 | 177 | 135 | 91 | 861 | 915 | 7 276 |
| 1,000 TO 1,999 MILES | 1 931 | 1 624 | 3 927 | 3 611 | 219 | 447 | 323 | 2 206 | 1 672 | 14 432 |
| 2,000 MILES AND OVER | 1 901 | 2 430 | 6 391 | 5 188 | 216 | 343 | 299 | 2 750 | 2 022 | 9 694 |
| MEAN | 708 | 907 | 1 061 | 979 | 528 | 643 | 731 | 990 | 811 | 648 |
| MEDIAN | 381 | 432 | 507 | 469 | 321 | 357 | 373 | 483 | 433 | 372 |
| OUTSIDE UNITED STATES | 1 086 | 1 867 | 2 638 | 2 732 | 104 | 163 | 88 | 990 | 959 | 2 441 |
| **DURATION OF TRIP** | | | | | | | | | | |
| NO NIGHTS OUT OF TOWN | 803 | 491 | 956 | 1 736 | 164 | 1 037 | 196 | 796 | 2 974 | 46 069 |
| 1 NIGHT | 1 790 | 1 201 | 2 197 | 2 871 | 598 | 437 | 270 | 1 188 | 3 418 | 34 517 |
| 2 TO 3 NIGHTS | 9 383 | 7 196 | 12 171 | 12 622 | 2 829 | 2 168 | 1 665 | 7 320 | 7 325 | 51 818 |
| 2 NIGHTS | 6 472 | 4 860 | 7 481 | 8 320 | 2 148 | 1 709 | 1 190 | 4 732 | 4 890 | 35 648 |
| 3 NIGHTS | 2 911 | 2 335 | 4 690 | 4 302 | 682 | 459 | 475 | 2 587 | 2 435 | 16 169 |
| 4 TO 9 NIGHTS | 6 018 | 5 683 | 12 730 | 10 508 | 1 185 | 1 259 | 920 | 5 510 | 4 119 | 23 859 |
| 4 TO 5 NIGHTS | 2 518 | 2 237 | 5 139 | 4 416 | 608 | 720 | 529 | 2 476 | 2 039 | 15 884 |
| 10 TO 15 NIGHTS | 1 848 | 2 033 | 4 343 | 3 663 | 163 | 204 | 249 | 1 886 | 1 045 | 4 309 |
| 16 NIGHTS OR MORE | 1 804 | 1 865 | 3 584 | 3 538 | 160 | 156 | 262 | 1 678 | 933 | 3 195 |
| MEAN | 6.8 | 7.6 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 4.7 | 3.9 | 5.6 | 7.4 | 4.5 | 2.7 |
| MEDIAN | 3.6 | 4.3 | 5.0 | 4.1 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 4.0 | 2.7 | 2.0 |
| **REGION OF DESTINATION** | | | | | | | | | | |
| NEW ENGLAND | 822 | 1 193 | 2 034 | 2 109 | 258 | 1 387 | 438 | 870 | 847 | 5 879 |
| EASTERN GATEWAY | 1 118 | 1 217 | 2 649 | 2 403 | 99 | 462 | 383 | 1 291 | 1 113 | 10 985 |
| GEORGE WASHINGTON COUNTRY | 1 175 | 1 136 | 3 066 | 3 453 | 316 | 439 | 372 | 1 777 | 1 402 | 16 357 |
| SOUTH | 5 034 | 3 701 | 9 830 | 6 152 | 970 | 125 | 110 | 4 228 | 3 012 | 34 693 |
| GREAT LAKES COUNTRY | 5 278 | 4 008 | 5 359 | 5 576 | 1 234 | 813 | 1 304 | 2 845 | 3 459 | 34 486 |
| MOUNTAIN WEST | 1 154 | 624 | 1 258 | 2 032 | 375 | 730 | 288 | 732 | 1 138 | 9 508 |
| FRONTIER WEST | 3 128 | 2 157 | 3 503 | 3 173 | 1 129 | 1[illegible] | 80 | 2 182 | 2 516 | 27 710 |
| FAR WEST AND HAWAII | 2 853 | 2 565 | 5 645 | 7 311 | 615 | 99[illegible] | 500 | 3 461 | 5 367 | 21 708 |
| OUTSIDE UNITED STATES | 1 086 | 1 867 | 2 638 | 2 732 | 104 | 1[illegible] | 88 | 990 | 959 | 2 441 |
| **AREA OF DESTINATION** | | | | | | | | | | |
| IN AN SMSA, UNDER 1,000,000 | 2 819 | 2 574 | 7 817 | 6 572 | 357 | 818 | 521 | 4 619 | 6 756 | 52 694 |
| IN AN SMSA, 1,000,000 AND OVER | 1 970 | 2 426 | 6 941 | 6 500 | 274 | 436 | 481 | 4 929 | 4 975 | 50 547 |
| NOT IN AN SMSA | 15 774 | 11 601 | 18 585 | 19 136 | 4 368 | 3 844 | 2 473 | 7 838 | 7 123 | 58 085 |
| OUTSIDE UNITED STATES | 1 086 | 1 867 | 2 638 | 2 732 | 104 | 163 | 88 | 990 | 959 | 2 441 |
| **NUMBER ON TRIP** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 PERSON | 9 975 | 8 933 | 16 581 | 17 707 | 3 600 | 3 469 | 1 843 | 10 296 | 11 011 | 107 012 |
| 2 PERSONS | 5 611 | 4 986 | 8 790 | 9 454 | 876 | 936 | 836 | 4 448 | 5 829 | 37 762 |
| 3 PERSONS | 2 138 | 1 523 | 3 802 | 3 029 | 246 | 291 | 253 | 1 263 | 1 315 | 9 346 |
| 4 PERSONS | 2 411 | 1 922 | 4 252 | 3 039 | 158 | 386 | 401 | 1 538 | 1 025 | 6 252 |
| 5 PERSONS OR MORE | 1 512 | 1 106 | 2 556 | 1 710 | 220 | 182 | 229 | 830 | 632 | 3 395 |
| MEAN | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.6 |

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TABLE 46 (Continued)

## HOUSEHOLD TRIPS BY ACTIVITIES ENGAGED IN AND SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS, 1977
(In Thousands)

| TRIP AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS | ACTIVITIES ENGAGED IN[1] | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | TOTAL HOUSEHOLD TRIPS | VISITING MUSEUMS, ZOOS, GARDENS, ETC. | VISITING HISTORICAL AREAS | VISITING SCENIC AREAS AND NATIONAL PARKS | VISITING FAIRS, CARNIVALS, AND AMUSEMENT OR THEME PARKS | ATTENDING CONCERTS, PLAYS, MOVIES, ETC. | ATTENDING SPORTING EVENTS | PICNICKING | CAMPING | BICYCLING |
| COMPOSITION OF HOUSEHOLD TRAVEL PARTY | | | | | | | | | | |
| TRAVEL PARTIES WITH NO PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OLD | 243 034 | 18 992 | 21 870 | 32 339 | 10 379 | 19 846 | 12 965 | 12 521 | 10 116 | 3 061 |
| TRAVEL PARTIES WITH SOME PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OLD | 54 299 | 6 546 | 6 399 | 9 959 | 6 903 | 3 849 | 2 967 | 7 765 | 4 848 | 1 936 |
| TRAVEL PARTIES WITH ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OLD | 15 199 | 2 253 | 2 283 | 3 132 | 2 679 | 2 170 | 1 756 | 2 235 | 1 849 | 900 |
| FAMILY INCOME | | | | | | | | | | |
| UNDER $5,000 | 25 669 | 2 442 | 2 416 | 3 713 | 1 531 | 3 369 | 1 699 | 1 775 | 1 179 | 564 |
| $5,000 TO $7,499 | 20 249 | 1 908 | 2 158 | 3 061 | 1 368 | 1 832 | 997 | 1 359 | 923 | 339 |
| $7,500 TO $9,999 | 20 171 | 1 921 | 2 178 | 3 528 | 1 394 | 1 725 | 1 047 | 1 761 | 1 135 | 288 |
| $10,000 TO $14,999 | 63 173 | 5 801 | 6 233 | 9 266 | 4 373 | 5 482 | 4 000 | 4 861 | 3 450 | 1 112 |
| $15,000 TO $19,999 | 55 300 | 4 949 | 5 338 | 8 120 | 3 660 | 4 104 | 3 056 | 4 638 | 3 269 | 1 129 |
| $20,000 TO $24,999 | 46 345 | 3 788 | 4 291 | 7 042 | 3 096 | 3 127 | 2 561 | 3 393 | 2 971 | 843 |
| $25,000 TO $49,999 | 70 598 | 6 124 | 6 938 | 9 300 | 4 063 | 5 458 | 3 884 | 4 295 | 3 396 | 1 431 |
| $50,000 AND OVER | 11 026 | 857 | 1 000 | 1 400 | 478 | 769 | 444 | 438 | 488 | 190 |
| MEDIAN | 17 441 | 18 841 | 17 145 | 16 937 | 16 796 | 15 639 | 16 800 | 16 620 | 17 628 | 17 856 |
| OCCUPATION OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD | | | | | | | | | | |
| HEAD EMPLOYED | 259 662 | 22 210 | 24 519 | 36 550 | 16 641 | 20 650 | 14 728 | 18 979 | 14 336 | 4 912 |
| WHITE-COLLAR WORKERS | 170 760 | 14 691 | 16 612 | 23 508 | 9 789 | 14 295 | 9 386 | 10 903 | 7 662 | 3 176 |
| PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL | 64 742 | 6 691 | 7 126 | 9 701 | 3 689 | 6 166 | 4 258 | 4 582 | 3 464 | 1 236 |
| MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS, EXCEPT FARM | 64 179 | 4 312 | 5 314 | 7 422 | 3 232 | 4 314 | 2 838 | 3 308 | 2 350 | 1 121 |
| SALES | 22 550 | 1 490 | 1 781 | 2 566 | 1 266 | 1 827 | 1 065 | 1 328 | 748 | 378 |
| CLERICAL | 19 289 | 2 198 | 2 390 | 3 820 | 1 603 | 1 988 | 1 226 | 1 685 | 1 101 | 442 |
| BLUE-COLLAR WORKERS | 68 262 | 5 763 | 6 078 | 10 102 | 5 215 | 4 384 | 4 030 | 6 338 | 5 451 | 1 254 |
| CRAFT AND KINDRED | 38 917 | 3 320 | 3 549 | 6 107 | 2 798 | 2 503 | 2 339 | 3 764 | 3 181 | 825 |
| OPERATIVES | 23 078 | 1 990 | 2 115 | 3 119 | 1 942 | 1 465 | 1 346 | 2 114 | 1 830 | 350 |
| NONFARM LABORERS | 6 266 | 453 | 415 | 876 | 476 | 417 | 344 | 460 | 439 | 79 |
| SERVICE WORKERS | 13 805 | 1 246 | 1 369 | 2 208 | 1 096 | 1 552 | 806 | 1 383 | 930 | 429 |
| FARM WORKERS | 6 836 | 511 | 460 | 732 | 541 | 420 | 507 | 355 | 294 | 53 |
| HEAD NOT IN LABOR FORCE OR UNEMPLOYED | 52 869 | 5 580 | 6 032 | 8 880 | 3 321 | 5 216 | 2 959 | 3 542 | 2 476 | 985 |
| RETIRED | 23 007 | 2 357 | 2 869 | 3 955 | 1 103 | 1 497 | 991 | 1 370 | 978 | 324 |
| OTHER | 29 862 | 3 223 | 3 162 | 4 926 | 2 218 | 3 719 | 1 969 | 2 172 | 1 498 | 661 |
| INDUSTRY OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD | | | | | | | | | | |
| HEAD EMPLOYED | 259 662 | 22 210 | 24 519 | 36 550 | 16 641 | 20 650 | 14 728 | 18 979 | 14 336 | 4 912 |
| AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES | 9 182 | 648 | 640 | 897 | 633 | 593 | 622 | 494 | 374 | 70 |
| CONSTRUCTION AND MINING | 22 569 | 1 681 | 1 834 | 3 134 | 1 501 | 1 509 | 1 374 | 1 740 | 1 476 | 513 |
| DURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING | 39 356 | 3 167 | 3 553 | 5 460 | 2 810 | 2 339 | 1 919 | 3 179 | 2 691 | 585 |
| NONDURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING | 22 504 | 1 921 | 2 158 | 3 273 | 1 575 | 1 848 | 1 240 | 1 690 | 1 468 | 414 |
| TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, AND PUBLIC UTILITIES | 22 188 | 1 787 | 2 120 | 3 176 | 1 637 | 1 718 | 1 088 | 1 919 | 1 610 | 466 |
| WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE | 46 479 | 3 376 | 3 799 | 5 803 | 2 785 | 3 375 | 2 385 | 2 783 | 1 684 | 698 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE | 15 429 | 1 246 | 1 462 | 2 086 | 798 | 1 260 | 898 | 966 | 653 | 383 |
| BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES | 10 728 | 904 | 925 | 1 484 | 617 | 678 | 656 | 730 | 649 | 151 |
| PERSONAL, ENTERTAINMENT, AND RECREATIONAL SERVICES | 4 980 | 384 | 471 | 666 | 341 | 544 | 320 | 256 | 220 | 135 |
| PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES | 48 101 | 5 565 | 5 693 | 7 777 | 2 865 | 5 394 | 3 343 | 3 732 | 2 478 | 1 099 |
| PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION | 18 148 | 1 531 | 1 865 | 2 794 | 1 079 | 1 392 | 884 | 1 489 | 1 034 | 399 |
| HEAD NOT IN LABOR FORCE OR UNEMPLOYED | 52 869 | 5 580 | 6 032 | 8 880 | 3 321 | 5 216 | 2 959 | 3 542 | 2 476 | 985 |
| RACE OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD | | | | | | | | | | |
| WHITE | 292 263 | 25 994 | 28 776 | 43 042 | 18 532 | 23 791 | 16 397 | 21 287 | 16 440 | 5 498 |
| BLACK OR OTHER | 20 269 | 1 796 | 1 775 | 2 388 | 1 430 | 2 075 | 1 290 | 1 234 | 372 | 403 |
| ORIGIN OR DESCENT OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD | | | | | | | | | | |
| SPANISH ORIGIN[2] | 7 409 | 556 | 578 | 865 | 585 | 485 | 574 | 555 | 369 | 97 |
| NOT SPANISH ORIGIN | 305 122 | 27 235 | 29 973 | 44 566 | 19 376 | 25 381 | 17 114 | 21 966 | 16 444 | 5 800 |
| AGE OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD | | | | | | | | | | |
| UNDER 18 YEARS OLD | 28 | - | - | - | 10 | 7 | 3 | 3 | - | - |
| 18 TO 24 YEARS OLD | 31 056 | 2 723 | 2 843 | 5 210 | 2 132 | 5 157 | 2 688 | 2 947 | 2 267 | 1 385 |
| 25 TO 34 YEARS OLD | 75 518 | 6 892 | 6 998 | 11 369 | 5 096 | 6 500 | 3 973 | 6 159 | 4 159 | 1 433 |
| 35 TO 44 YEARS OLD | 69 073 | 6 199 | 6 659 | 9 258 | 5 231 | 5 074 | 4 016 | 5 442 | 4 471 | 1 466 |
| 45 TO 54 YEARS OLD | 67 852 | 5 011 | 6 262 | 8 979 | 4 076 | 4 388 | 3 939 | 4 294 | 3 593 | 1 048 |
| 55 TO 64 YEARS OLD | 42 164 | 3 967 | 4 330 | 6 230 | 2 155 | 2 857 | 2 081 | 2 311 | 1 572 | 694 |
| 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER | 26 840 | 2 997 | 3 458 | 4 384 | 1 262 | 1 883 | 987 | 1 363 | 750 | 169 |
| MEAN | 42.8 | 43.2 | 43.9 | 42.5 | 41.0 | 39.3 | 40.4 | 40.1 | 39.8 | 38.6 |
| MEDIAN | 41.2 | 40.9 | 42.2 | 40.6 | 39.2 | 36.5 | 39.4 | 38.0 | 38.4 | 36.9 |
| EDUCATION OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD | | | | | | | | | | |
| ELEMENTARY SCHOOL OR LESS | 24 099 | 1 889 | 1 916 | 2 987 | 1 630 | 1 289 | 830 | 1 395 | 1 121 | 247 |
| HIGH SCHOOL | 120 906 | 10 207 | 11 401 | 17 571 | 8 890 | 8 684 | 6 966 | 9 624 | 7 819 | 2 086 |
| COLLEGE | 167 527 | 15 694 | 17 233 | 24 873 | 9 441 | 15 893 | 9 892 | 11 502 | 7 873 | 3 564 |
| SEX OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD | | | | | | | | | | |
| MALE | 264 298 | 21 710 | 24 524 | 36 131 | 16 397 | 19 259 | 14 916 | 18 439 | 14 534 | 4 614 |
| FEMALE | 48 233 | 6 080 | 6 027 | 9 299 | 3 565 | 6 606 | 2 772 | 4 081 | 2 279 | 1 283 |

## TABLE 46 (Continued)

## HOUSEHOLD TRIPS BY ACTIVITIES ENGAGED IN AND SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS, 1977
(In Thousands)

| TRIP AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS | ACTIVITIES ENGAGED IN[1] | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FISHING | BOATING/ SAILING | SWIMMING | HIKING/ WALKING FOR PLEASURE | HUNTING | SNOW SKIING | OTHER ICE AND SNOW ACTIVITIES | OUTDOOR GAMES AND SPORTS | OTHER | DID NOT ENGAGE IN ANY |
| COMPOSITION OF HOUSEHOLD TRAVEL PARTY | | | | | | | | | | |
| TRAVEL PARTIES WITH NO PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OLD | 13 539 | 11 991 | 19 864 | 23 004 | 3 996 | 3 759 | 1 997 | 12 467 | 15 116 | 138 848 |
| TRAVEL PARTIES WITH SOME PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OLD | 6 489 | 4 933 | 11 758 | 8 585 | 729 | 974 | 1 106 | 4 072 | 3 390 | 21 867 |
| TRAVEL PARTIES WITH ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OLD | 1 620 | 1 545 | 4 359 | 3 350 | 374 | 527 | 459 | 1 837 | 1 307 | 3 051 |
| FAMILY INCOME | | | | | | | | | | |
| UNDER $5,000 | 1 461 | 1 340 | 2 649 | 3 121 | 360 | 385 | 280 | 1 704 | 1 823 | 13 261 |
| $5,000 TO $7,499 | 1 171 | 829 | 1 884 | 2 076 | 184 | 168 | 135 | 711 | 1 505 | 10 829 |
| $7,500 TO $9,999 | 1 261 | 1 139 | 2 230 | 2 280 | 311 | 188 | 269 | 853 | 1 442 | 10 329 |
| $10,000 TO $14,999 | 4 281 | 3 134 | 6 474 | 6 664 | 1 082 | 870 | 632 | 3 720 | 4 118 | 32 118 |
| $15,000 TO $19,999 | 4 466 | 3 826 | 6 461 | 6 288 | 1 122 | 868 | 679 | 2 924 | 3 486 | 28 188 |
| $20,000 TO $24,999 | 3 496 | 2 845 | 5 843 | 5 341 | 786 | 738 | 529 | 2 821 | 2 939 | 24 399 |
| $25,000 TO $49,999 | 4 771 | 4 361 | 8 907 | 7 898 | 1 065 | 1 820 | 885 | 4 914 | 3 833 | 38 313 |
| $50,000 AND OVER | 740 | 994 | 1 533 | 1 271 | 187 | 223 | 154 | 728 | 666 | 6 330 |
| MEDIAN | 17 965 | 18 648 | 18 678 | 17 645 | 17 723 | 21 024 | 18 428 | 18 760 | 16 459 | 17 721 |
| OCCUPATION OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD | | | | | | | | | | |
| HEAD EMPLOYED | 18 502 | 15 767 | 30 973 | 29 194 | 4 597 | 4 707 | 3 040 | 15 230 | 15 926 | 136 814 |
| WHITE-COLLAR WORKERS | 9 881 | 9 652 | 20 404 | 19 625 | 2 082 | 3 428 | 1 867 | 11 038 | 10 066 | 93 442 |
| PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL | 3 259 | 3 571 | 7 834 | 8 740 | 929 | 1 483 | 522 | 4 352 | 4 006 | 32 883 |
| MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS, EXCEPT FARM | 3 746 | 3 528 | 7 043 | 6 000 | 734 | 1 156 | 866 | 3 801 | 3 263 | 38 973 |
| SALES | 1 359 | 1 409 | 2 593 | 2 230 | 183 | 510 | 216 | 1 804 | 1 426 | 13 167 |
| CLERICAL | 1 518 | 1 144 | 2 934 | 2 656 | 236 | 278 | 262 | 1 081 | 1 371 | 8 420 |
| BLUE-COLLAR WORKERS | 7 020 | 4 726 | 8 167 | 7 403 | 2 051 | 796 | 909 | 3 111 | 4 635 | 33 130 |
| CRAFT AND KINDRED | 4 235 | 2 923 | 4 964 | 4 740 | 1 113 | 559 | 621 | 2 082 | 2 387 | 18 241 |
| OPERATIVES | 2 091 | 1 532 | 2 645 | 2 110 | 667 | 162 | 240 | 838 | 1 813 | 11 833 |
| NONFARM LABORERS | 694 | 271 | 557 | 553 | 271 | 75 | 48 | 190 | 435 | 3 056 |
| SERVICE WORKERS | 1 119 | 949 | 1 935 | 1 763 | 365 | 392 | 195 | 893 | 926 | 6 251 |
| FARM WORKERS | 482 | 440 | 467 | 403 | 99 | 92 | 68 | 188 | 299 | 3 990 |
| HEAD NOT IN LABOR FORCE OR UNEMPLOYED | 3 145 | 2 701 | 5 007 | 5 745 | 503 | 553 | 523 | 3 146 | 3 887 | 26 953 |
| RETIRED | 1 579 | 1 077 | 1 249 | 2 160 | 198 | 98 | 91 | 870 | 1 827 | 12 473 |
| OTHER | 1 567 | 1 625 | 3 759 | 3 585 | 304 | 455 | 432 | 2 276 | 2 060 | 14 480 |
| INDUSTRY OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD | | | | | | | | | | |
| HEAD EMPLOYED | 18 502 | 15 767 | 30 973 | 29 194 | 4 597 | 4 707 | 3 040 | 15 230 | 15 926 | 136 814 |
| AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES | 687 | 542 | 618 | 605 | 146 | 105 | 81 | 226 | 446 | 5 262 |
| CONSTRUCTION AND MINING | 1 991 | 1 400 | 2 739 | 2 193 | 700 | 485 | 330 | 1 058 | 1 344 | 11 697 |
| DURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING | 3 666 | 3 010 | 5 064 | 4 190 | 668 | 652 | 576 | 2 385 | 2 352 | 20 249 |
| NONDURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING | 1 562 | 1 395 | 2 849 | 2 510 | 360 | 356 | 307 | 1 267 | 1 477 | 11 891 |
| TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, AND PUBLIC UTILITIES | 1 974 | 1 309 | 2 828 | 2 677 | 684 | 331 | 251 | 1 290 | 1 417 | 11 493 |
| WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE | 3 040 | 2 636 | 5 254 | 4 685 | 475 | 622 | 430 | 2 688 | 2 930 | 26 774 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE | 970 | 737 | 1 849 | 1 706 | 179 | 302 | 111 | 1 054 | 812 | 8 612 |
| BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES | 712 | 558 | 1 136 | 1 285 | 209 | 158 | 151 | 648 | 520 | 5 790 |
| PERSONAL, ENTERTAINMENT, AND RECREATIONAL SERVICES | 282 | 258 | 570 | 545 | 59 | 108 | 48 | 345 | 343 | 2 704 |
| PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES | 2 441 | 2 910 | 5 933 | 6 706 | 715 | 1 196 | 487 | 3 264 | 3 176 | 23 195 |
| PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION | 1 177 | 1 011 | 2 134 | 2 092 | 402 | 405 | 267 | 1 006 | 1 109 | 9 147 |
| HEAD NOT IN LABOR FORCE OR UNEMPLOYED | 3 145 | 2 701 | 5 007 | 5 745 | 503 | 553 | 523 | 3 146 | 3 887 | 26 953 |
| RACE OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD | | | | | | | | | | |
| WHITE | 20 715 | 18 056 | 34 736 | 33 729 | 4 987 | 5 146 | 3 486 | 17 465 | 18 525 | 151 859 |
| BLACK OR OTHER | 932 | 413 | 1 244 | 1 210 | 112 | 115 | 74 | 911 | 1 288 | 11 907 |
| ORIGIN OR DESCENT OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD | | | | | | | | | | |
| SPANISH ORIGIN[2] | 429 | 244 | 645 | 642 | 63 | 80 | 57 | 281 | 502 | 4 007 |
| NOT SPANISH ORIGIN | 21 219 | 18 224 | 35 336 | 34 297 | 5 036 | 5 180 | 3 505 | 18 094 | 19 311 | 159 760 |
| AGE OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD | | | | | | | | | | |
| UNDER 18 YEARS OLD | - | - | 6 | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | 11 |
| 18 TO 24 YEARS OLD | 2 166 | 2 204 | 4 562 | 4 598 | 672 | 927 | 794 | 3 464 | 2 432 | 12 795 |
| 25 TO 34 YEARS OLD | 5 328 | 4 458 | 9 103 | 8 688 | 1 484 | 1 399 | 766 | 4 926 | 4 597 | 38 654 |
| 35 TO 44 YEARS OLD | 5 549 | 4 729 | 9 619 | 7 929 | 1 323 | 1 080 | 873 | 4 137 | 4 166 | 35 833 |
| 45 TO 54 YEARS OLD | 4 829 | 3 912 | 8 288 | 7 564 | 1 083 | 1 255 | 739 | 3 483 | 4 076 | 36 586 |
| 55 TO 64 YEARS OLD | 2 511 | 2 096 | 3 167 | 3 879 | 432 | 478 | 324 | 1 562 | 2 469 | 24 292 |
| 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER | 1 264 | 1 069 | 1 235 | 2 282 | 105 | 122 | 65 | 801 | 2 073 | 15 594 |
| MEAN | 41.6 | 41.0 | 39.6 | 40.9 | 38.6 | 38.4 | 37.2 | 38.1 | 42.6 | 43.9 |
| MEDIAN | 40.0 | 39.4 | 38.5 | 39.3 | 37.0 | 36.8 | 36.5 | 35.9 | 40.9 | 42.5 |
| EDUCATION OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD | | | | | | | | | | |
| ELEMENTARY SCHOOL OR LESS | 1 942 | 906 | 1 718 | 1 851 | 426 | 154 | 210 | 551 | 1 348 | 14 279 |
| HIGH SCHOOL | 10 140 | 7 430 | 14 231 | 13 172 | 2 681 | 1 577 | 1 367 | 5 614 | 8 600 | 61 248 |
| COLLEGE | 9 566 | 10 132 | 20 032 | 19 916 | 1 993 | 3 529 | 1 986 | 12 210 | 9 866 | 88 239 |
| SEX OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD | | | | | | | | | | |
| MALE | 19 061 | 15 285 | 29 417 | 27 834 | 4 745 | 4 378 | 2 747 | 15 298 | 16 040 | 142 467 |
| FEMALE | 2 587 | 3 184 | 6 560 | 7 105 | 354 | 883 | 815 | 3 078 | 3 773 | 21 300 |

TABLE 46 (Continued)

HOUSEHOLD TRIPS BY ACTIVITIES ENGAGED IN AND SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS, 1977
(In Thousands)

| TRIP AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS | ACTIVITIES ENGAGED IN[1] | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | TOTAL HOUSEHOLD TRIPS | VISITING MUSEUMS, ZOOS, GARDENS, ETC. | VISITING HISTORICAL AREAS | VISITING SCENIC AREAS AND NATIONAL PARKS | VISITING FAIRS, CARNIVALS, AND AMUSEMENT OR THEME PARKS | ATTENDING CONCERTS, PLAYS, MOVIES, ETC. | ATTENDING SPORTING EVENTS | PICNICKING | CAMPING | BICYCLING |
| MARITAL STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD | | | | | | | | | | |
| MARRIED | 235 041 | 19 649 | 21 797 | 32 073 | 15 261 | 15 308 | 12 500 | 16 600 | 12 911 | 3 958 |
| SEPARATED | 6 162 | 616 | 578 | 1 180 | 544 | 632 | 317 | 586 | 475 | 169 |
| WIDOWED OR DIVORCED | 37 427 | 4 084 | 4 438 | 6 392 | 2 597 | 4 163 | 2 122 | 2 645 | 1 799 | 799 |
| SINGLE | 40 063 | 4 057 | 4 316 | 6 965 | 2 103 | 6 395 | 3 065 | 3 276 | 2 102 | 1 140 |
| AREA OF RESIDENCE | | | | | | | | | | |
| IN AN SMSA, UNDER 1,000,000 | 99 034 | 8 779 | 9 178 | 14 350 | 6 221 | 8 153 | 5 773 | 7 137 | 5 348 | 1 863 |
| IN AN SMSA, 1,000,000 AND OVER | 121 209 | 11 646 | 13 714 | 20 325 | 7 975 | 10 531 | 5 885 | 9 794 | 7 290 | 2 868 |
| NOT IN AN SMSA | 92 288 | 7 365 | 7 659 | 10 756 | 5 765 | 7 182 | 6 029 | 5 589 | 4 175 | 1 166 |
| REGION OF RESIDENCE | | | | | | | | | | |
| NEW ENGLAND | 14 639 | 1 726 | 1 750 | 2 707 | 967 | 1 685 | 882 | 1 021 | 799 | 247 |
| EASTERN GATEWAY | 25 470 | 3 118 | 3 440 | 4 438 | 2 084 | 2 517 | 1 352 | 1 739 | 939 | 933 |
| GEORGE WASHINGTON COUNTRY | 31 282 | 2 907 | 3 628 | 4 539 | 2 540 | 2 903 | 1 742 | 2 192 | 1 711 | 864 |
| SOUTH | 56 753 | 4 327 | 4 679 | 6 635 | 4 068 | 4 418 | 3 246 | 3 416 | 1 920 | 801 |
| GREAT LAKES COUNTRY | 70 781 | 6 685 | 6 825 | 10 681 | 4 716 | 5 389 | 4 785 | 5 123 | 4 201 | 1 315 |
| MOUNTAIN WEST | 16 250 | 1 224 | 1 300 | 2 048 | 738 | 1 169 | 1 097 | 1 089 | 954 | 168 |
| FRONTIER WEST | 47 221 | 3 122 | 3 450 | 5 139 | 2 004 | 3 132 | 2 287 | 3 155 | 2 052 | 554 |
| FAR WEST AND HAWAII | 50 135 | 4 682 | 5 480 | 9 242 | 2 845 | 4 653 | 2 296 | 4 784 | 4 237 | 1 017 |
| RESIDENTIAL DWELLING OWNERSHIP | | | | | | | | | | |
| OWNED | 220 620 | 19 196 | 21 531 | 30 398 | 14 128 | 14 463 | 11 686 | 15 036 | 11 657 | 3 732 |
| RENTED | 84 985 | 8 074 | 8 350 | 14 199 | 5 407 | 10 612 | 5 543 | 7 029 | 4 643 | 2 018 |
| OCCUPIED WITHOUT CASH PAYMENT | 6 927 | 520 | 670 | 833 | 428 | 791 | 459 | 456 | 312 | 148 |
| SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 PERSON | 45 996 | 4 790 | 5 394 | 7 678 | 2 456 | 5 778 | 2 674 | 3 180 | 1 840 | 864 |
| 2 PERSONS | 91 932 | 8 325 | 9 030 | 14 122 | 4 420 | 8 034 | 4 259 | 5 600 | 4 362 | 1 409 |
| 3 PERSONS | 55 103 | 4 630 | 5 114 | 7 299 | 3 683 | 3 872 | 3 599 | 3 922 | 2 843 | 974 |
| 4 PERSONS | 64 129 | 5 468 | 5 827 | 8 979 | 5 048 | 4 081 | 3 607 | 4 947 | 4 057 | 1 287 |
| 5 PERSONS OR MORE | 55 372 | 4 577 | 5 187 | 7 354 | 4 355 | 4 100 | 3 548 | 4 872 | 3 711 | 1 363 |
| MEAN | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.3 |
| HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION | | | | | | | | | | |
| HOUSEHOLDS WITH NO PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OLD | 160 096 | 14 756 | 16 781 | 24 848 | 7 805 | 15 459 | 8 466 | 10 093 | 7 522 | 2 382 |
| HOUSEHOLDS WITH PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OLD[2] | 152 435 | 13 034 | 13 770 | 20 582 | 12 157 | 10 406 | 9 222 | 12 428 | 9 290 | 3 515 |

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TABLE 46 (Continued)

## HOUSEHOLD TRIPS BY ACTIVITIES ENGAGED IN AND SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS, 1977
(In Thousands)

| TRIP AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS | ACTIVITIES ENGAGED IN[1] | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FISHING | BOATING/ SAILING | SWIMMING | HIKING/ WALKING FOR PLEASURE | HUNTING | SNOW SKIING | OTHER ICE AND SNOW ACTIVITIES | OUTDOOR GAMES AND SPORTS | OTHER | DID NOT ENGAGE IN ANY |
| MARITAL STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD | | | | | | | | | | |
| MARRIED | 16 886 | 13 624 | 26 647 | 24 492 | 3 888 | 3 369 | 2 430 | 12 516 | 13 580 | 128 956 |
| SEPARATED | 522 | 533 | 949 | 1 028 | 127 | 91 | 126 | 449 | 423 | 2 772 |
| WIDOWED OR DIVORCED | 2 286 | 2 188 | 4 128 | 4 472 | 430 | 487 | 385 | 1 692 | 3 137 | 18 299 |
| SINGLE | 2 476 | 2 656 | 5 206 | 5 975 | 781 | 1 405 | 747 | 4 168 | 3 097 | 16 512 |
| AREA OF RESIDENCE | | | | | | | | | | |
| IN AN SMSA, UNDER 1,000,000 | 6 947 | 5 541 | 11 075 | 10 164 | 1 534 | 1 750 | 958 | 5 603 | 5 773 | 52 003 |
| IN AN SMSA, 1,000,000 AND OVER | 9 655 | 9 161 | 17 520 | 18 003 | 2 191 | 2 767 | 1 743 | 8 738 | 8 742 | 58 144 |
| NOT IN AN SMSA | 5 045 | 3 767 | 7 385 | 6 772 | 1 374 | 744 | 861 | 4 035 | 5 299 | 53 620 |
| REGION OF RESIDENCE | | | | | | | | | | |
| NEW ENGLAND | 683 | 1 072 | 2 112 | 2 040 | 254 | 804 | 393 | 874 | 935 | 6 735 |
| EASTERN GATEWAY | 1 425 | 1 700 | 4 326 | 3 365 | 124 | 772 | 380 | 2 193 | 1 491 | 12 507 |
| GEORGE WASHINGTON COUNTRY | 1 619 | 1 796 | 4 885 | 4 287 | 337 | 500 | 439 | 2 193 | 1 572 | 15 641 |
| SOUTH | 3 612 | 2 279 | 6 180 | 4 353 | 892 | 273 | 309 | 2 948 | 2 620 | 33 070 |
| GREAT LAKES COUNTRY | 6 793 | 5 868 | 8 664 | 8 804 | 1 318 | 1 069 | 1 100 | 3 726 | 4 202 | 35 636 |
| MOUNTAIN WEST | 1 017 | 702 | 1 041 | 1 234 | 260 | 384 | 129 | 676 | 1 141 | 9 278 |
| FRONTIER WEST | 3 330 | 2 411 | 3 558 | 3 321 | 1 141 | 349 | 267 | 2 259 | 2 601 | 28 250 |
| FAR WEST AND HAWAII | 3 169 | 2 640 | 5 216 | 7 534 | 772 | 1 110 | 544 | 3 508 | 5 252 | 22 649 |
| RESIDENTIAL DWELLING OWNERSHIP | | | | | | | | | | |
| OWNED | 16 147 | 13 454 | 24 920 | 23 286 | 3 567 | 3 312 | 2 259 | 11 221 | 13 264 | 119 506 |
| RENTED | 5 178 | 4 646 | 10 452 | 10 978 | 1 352 | 1 808 | 1 226 | 6 679 | 5 900 | 40 251 |
| OCCUPIED WITHOUT CASH PAYMENT | 322 | 369 | 609 | 676 | 181 | 141 | 77 | 476 | 649 | 4 010 |
| SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 PERSON | 2 264 | 2 686 | 4 501 | 5 615 | 547 | 998 | 482 | 2 886 | 3 427 | 22 919 |
| 2 PERSONS | 6 211 | 5 075 | 7 721 | 9 594 | 1 382 | 1 394 | 836 | 5 288 | 6 151 | 49 698 |
| 3 PERSONS | 3 472 | 2 840 | 6 297 | 5 770 | 880 | 758 | 608 | 2 952 | 3 201 | 29 653 |
| 4 PERSONS | 5 358 | 4 335 | 9 186 | 7 323 | 966 | 1 057 | 918 | 3 779 | 3 649 | 33 435 |
| 5 PERSONS OR MORE | 4 341 | 3 533 | 8 276 | 6 637 | 1 325 | 1 054 | 718 | 3 471 | 3 385 | 28 068 |
| MEAN | 3,3 | 3,2 | 3,4 | 3,1 | 3,4 | 3,1 | 3,3 | 3,1 | 3,0 | ..1 |
| HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION | | | | | | | | | | |
| HOUSEHOLDS WITH NO PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OLD | 9 739 | 8 907 | 14 327 | 17 604 | 2 341 | 2 848 | 1 474 | 9 271 | 10 794 | 84 472 |
| HOUSEHOLDS WITH PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OLD[3] | 11 908 | 9 562 | 21 653 | 17 335 | 2 759 | 2 413 | 2 089 | 9 104 | 9 019 | 79 295 |

[1]MAY BE MORE THAN 1 ON A TRIP.
[2]MAY BE OF ANY RACE.
[3]INCLUDES HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH ALL MEMBERS ARE UNDER 18 YEARS OLD.

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XII

# TRAVEL COSTS

This chapter examines what has happened to the cost of travel in the United States over the past nine years by comparing the Travel Price Index (TPI) developed by the U.S. Travel Data Center with the U.S. Department of Labor's Consumer Price Index (CPI). The TPI is designed to measure changes in the cost of various goods and services Americans purchase while traveling in this country. It is calculated on the basis of those components of the CPI which represent goods and services likely to be purchased by the traveler while away from home. These items include food away from home, hotel and motel rates, gasoline, fares on common carriers, recreational services, and incidentals. Each item is weighted to reflect its relative importance to household expenditures for all travel items. The weights for the TPI were derived from estimates of travel expenditures by the National Tourism Resources Review Commission, which were based on the Department of Labor's 1960-61 Consumer Expenditure Survey. Subsequent to 1978 weights were calculated direct from Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Price Index based on the 1972-73 Consumer Expenditure Survey. The complete methodology of the TPI can be obtained from the U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Table 47 presents the Travel Price Index and the Consumer Price Index monthly for the period 1972-1980. Over the last nine years, the TPI and CPI have fluctuated back and forth. However, the TPI has increased at a more rapid rate for the last three years, reporting an 11.8 percent increase in 1978 over 1977 compared to 7.7 percent for the CPI; a 15.8 percent increase in 1979 compared to 11.3 percent; and a 21.0 percent increase in 1980 compared to 13.5 percent. Looking at the increase over the nine years, one finds the cost of travel increasing 130.2 percent from 1972 to 1980, while the economy increased 97.0 percent.

TABLE 47

TRAVEL PRICE INDEX AND CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, 1972-1980
(1967 = 100)

| | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Travel Price Index | | | | | |
| January | 121.5 | 125.0 | 139.3 | 154.4 | 165.3 |
| February | 121.4 | 125.5 | 141.7 | 155.1 | 165.5 |
| March | 121.8 | 125.9 | 145.1 | 155.6 | 166.0 |
| April | 121.8 | 127.1 | 146.4 | 156.4 | 166.0 |
| May | 122.4 | 128.2 | 148.5 | 157.6 | 167.5 |
| June | 122.4 | 129.7 | 150.5 | 160.2 | 169.9 |
| July | 122.8 | 130.4 | 151.8 | 162.5 | 171.2 |
| August | 123.3 | 130.9 | 152.5 | 163.3 | 172.2 |
| September | 124.6 | 131.8 | 152.8 | 164.0 | 173.4 |
| October | 124.7 | 133.4 | 152.3 | 164.3 | 174.0 |
| November | 124.7 | 134.9 | 152.4 | 164.4 | 174.0 |
| December | 124.9 | 137.0 | 153.6 | 164.8 | 174.1 |
| Annual Average | 123.0 | 130.0 | 148.9 | 160.2 | 169.9 |
| % Change | - | 6.0% | 14.5% | 7.6% | 6.1% |
| Consumer Price Index | | | | | |
| January | 123.2 | 127.7 | 139.7 | 156.1 | 166.7 |
| February | 123.8 | 128.6 | 141.5 | 157.2 | 167.1 |
| March | 124.0 | 129.8 | 143.1 | 157.8 | 167.5 |
| April | 124.3 | 130.7 | 143.9 | 158.6 | 168.2 |
| May | 124.7 | 131.5 | 145.5 | 159.3 | 169.2 |
| June | 125.0 | 132.4 | 146.9 | 160.6 | 170.1 |
| July | 125.5 | 132.7 | 148.0 | 162.3 | 171.1 |
| August | 125.7 | 135.1 | 149.9 | 162.8 | 171.9 |
| September | 126.2 | 135.5 | 151.7 | 163.6 | 172.6 |
| October | 126.6 | 136.6 | 153.0 | 164.6 | 173.3 |
| November | 126.9 | 137.6 | 154.3 | 165.6 | 173.8 |
| December | 127.3 | 138.5 | 155.4 | 166.3 | 174.3 |
| Annual Average | 125.3 | 133.1 | 147.7 | 161.2 | 170.5 |
| % Change | - | 6.2% | 11.0% | 9.1% | 5.8% |

TABLE 47 (Continued)

TRAVEL PRICE INDEX AND CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, 1972-1980
(1967 = 100)

| | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | % Change 1979-80 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Travel Price Index | | | | | |
| January | 174.8 | 190.8 | 211.2 | 263.9 | 25.0% |
| February | 175.8 | 192.1 | 216.5 | 270.9 | 25.1 |
| March | 177.4 | 193.4 | 219.4 | 276.0 | 25.8 |
| April | 178.8 | 199.5 | 223.5 | 278.9 | 24.8 |
| May | 180.1 | 200.8 | 227.5 | 280.8 | 23.4 |
| June | 181.2 | 202.6 | 231.6 | 283.1 | 22.2 |
| July | 181.6 | 204.4 | 236.8 | 284.3 | 20.1 |
| August | 182.4 | 206.5 | 241.3 | 287.6 | 19.2 |
| September | 183.5 | 206.9 | 245.1 | 291.6 | 19.0 |
| October | 183.9 | 207.9 | 247.9 | 292.3 | 17.9 |
| November | 184.2 | 209.1 | 251.6 | 293.7 | 16.7 |
| December | 185.2 | 210.2 | 256.3 | 295.5 | 15.3 |
| Annual Average | 180.7 | 202.0 | 234.0 | 283.2 | 1972-80 |
| % Change | 6.4% | 11.8% | 15.8% | 21.0% | 130.2% |
| Consumer Price Index | | | | | |
| January | 175.3 | 187.2 | 204.7 | 233.2 | 13.9 |
| February | 177.1 | 188.4 | 207.1 | 236.4 | 14.2 |
| March | 178.2 | 189.8 | 209.1 | 239.8 | 14.7 |
| April | 179.6 | 191.5 | 211.5 | 242.5 | 14.7 |
| May | 180.6 | 193.3 | 214.1 | 244.9 | 14.4 |
| June | 181.8 | 195.3 | 216.6 | 247.6 | 14.3 |
| July | 182.6 | 196.7 | 218.9 | 247.8 | 13.2 |
| August | 183.3 | 197.8 | 221.1 | 249.4 | 12.8 |
| September | 184.0 | 199.3 | 223.4 | 251.7 | 12.7 |
| October | 184.5 | 200.9 | 225.4 | 253.9 | 12.6 |
| November | 185.4 | 202.0 | 227.5 | 256.2 | 12.6 |
| December | 186.1 | 202.9 | 229.9 | 258.4 | 12.4 |
| Annual Average | 181.5 | 195.4 | 217.4 | 246.8 | 1972-80 |
| % Change | 6.5% | 7.7% | 11.3% | 13.5% | 97.0% |

XIII

# PASSPORT STATISTICS

The Passport Office, United States Department of State, in addition to their monthly and quarterly reports, issues an annual "Summary of Passport Statistics" plus a supplement. Statistics are detailed by sex and age groups, occupation, length of stay, first area destination, countries to be visited, and object of travel. Tables 48-51 present selected data from the January 1980 report "Summary of Passport Statistics" and the April 1980 "Calendar Year 1979 Supplement No. 1."

The total number of passports issued in 1979 was 3,169,999. This was a drop of 2.0 percent or 64,472 over 1978 (3,234,471). Issuance of passports was down in the first three quarters of 1979, declines of 5, 1 and 2 percent respectively, while the fourth quarter reported a 2 percent increase over fourth quarter 1978.

Approximately 29 percent of the passports were issued to residents of the Northeast, 20 percent to the North Central area, 21 percent to the Pacific area, 15 percent to the South Atlantic area, 10 percent to the South Central area, and 5 percent to the Mountain area.

A breakdown of passports issued by age and sex is shown in Table 48. Fifty-one percent of passports were issued to females. Thirty-six percent were issued to people between 20 and 39 years of age, 18 percent to people under 20 and 10 percent to those 65 or older.

Table 49 provides a distribution of passports by occupation (non-government) and proposed length of stay. Independent business or profession was reported by 28 percent of the people stating an occupation. Another 21 percent reported being students, 18 percent were housewives, and 18 percent were skilled, technical or sales workers, and 6 percent were retired. The remaining 9 percent reported occupations of teacher, clerk-secretary, transportation and travel, religious, entertainment, journalism, unskilled worker and sports.

With regard to length of stay, the majority (48.4 percent) of those stating a length of stay reported up to one month. An additional 41.2 percent reported between one and two months. Two to four years was stated by 4.5 percent, two to six months by 3.5 percent, one to two years by 1.1 percent, six to twelve months by 0.8 percent and four years or more by 0.8 percent.

Table 50 presents the object of travel for the ten high volume states. Personal reasons was stated by 64.1 percent of the recipients. Another 23.0 percent reported the purpose of travel was pleasure, while 8.4 percent stated it was business. Education was given by 3.9 percent, religious by 0.6 percent,, scientific by 0.1 percent and health by less than 0.1 percent.

The largest number of passports recipients were from California (16.5 percent), followed by New York (13.1 percent), Florida (5.8 percent), New Jersey (4.9 percent), Texas (4.7 percent), Illinois (4.6 percent), Pennsylvania (4.3 percent), Massachusetts (3.9 percent), Ohio (3.5 percent), and Michigan (3.1 percent).

The number of passports issued by month 1965-1979 is provided in Table 51. Slightly over one-third of the passports (1,089,547) were issued during the second quarter (April, May and June). Both the first and third quarters reported about 25 percent (792,650 during the first quarter and 776,096 during the third

quarter), while the fourth quarter (October, November and December) accounted for only 16 percent. Passport statistics appear to be behaving like other travel indicators with a flat performance for 1973, a slowdown in 1974 and 1975, recovery in 1976 and 1977, and a slowdown in 1978 and 1979. Estimates for 1980 reflect a slight increase to 3,175,000.

While figures prior to 1969 include passport renewals, a comparison by ten year intervals from 1920 is interesting. Passports issued and renewed in 1920 were 160,488, in 1930–203,174, in 1940–26,253, in 1950–299,665, in 1960–853,087, in 1970–2,219,159, and in 1980 the estimate is 3,175,000. The growth trend really boomed after 1950, with 1960 representing a 184.7 percent increase over 1950 passports, and 1970 equalling a 160.1 percent increase over 1960 passports. The 1980 estimate is an increase of approximately 43 percent over 1970, an increase of almost 956,000.

TABLE 48

PASSPORT RECIPIENTS
ACCORDING TO SEX AND AGE GROUPS
CALENDAR YEAR 1979

| Age Groups | Male | Female | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Under 5 | 54,370 | 51,370 | 105,740 |
| 5-9 | 47,430 | 45,900 | 93,330 |
| 10-14 | 59,090 | 60,330 | 119,420 |
| 15-19 | 99,830 | 148,600 | 248,430 |
| 20-24 | 121,760 | 166,870 | 288,630 |
| 25-29 | 139,000 | 153,560 | 292,560 |
| 30-34 | 154,020 | 139,360 | 293,380 |
| 35-39 | 136,840 | 116,700 | 253,540 |
| 40-44 | 123,230 | 106,600 | 229,830 |
| 45-49 | 123,900 | 111,620 | 235,520 |
| 50-54 | 128,940 | 128,570 | 257,510 |
| 55-59 | 122,200 | 125,900 | 248,100 |
| 60-64 | 90,670 | 98,190 | 188,860 |
| 65-69 | 69,220 | 81,320 | 150,540 |
| 70-74 | 41,760 | 53,640 | 95,400 |
| Over 75 | 31,230 | 37,979 | 69,209 |
| Total | 1,543,490 | 1,626,509 | 3,169,999 |

Source: Passport Office, U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C.

TABLE 49

PASSPORT RECIPIENTS BY OCCUPATION (NON-GOVERNMENT) AND PROPOSED LENGTH OF STAY
CALENDAR YEAR 1979

| | | Length of Stay | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Up To 1 Month | 1-2 Months | 2-6 Months | 6-12 Months | 1-2 Years | 2-4 Years | 4 Years Or More | Not Stated |
| Total Passport Recipients | 3,169,999 | 1,146,140 | 976,770 | 83,840 | 25,780 | 10,940 | 105,890 | 19,580 | 801,059 |
| Total Occupation | 2,918,620 | 1,102,430 | 918,590 | 75,050 | 22,840 | 9,200 | 77,940 | 15,180 | 697,390 |
| Independent Business or Profession | 828,650 | 295,350 | 344,860 | 10,490 | 3,200 | 1,520 | 4,410 | 1,020 | 167,800 |
| Student | 605,190 | 182,510 | 192,580 | 31,190 | 10,770 | 4,290 | 37,250 | 7,030 | 139,570 |
| Housewife | 529,790 | 152,420 | 240,110 | 7,570 | 1,810 | 820 | 24,450 | 3,710 | 98,900 |
| Skilled, Technical or Sales Worker | 511,250 | 267,730 | 62,430 | 12,510 | 3,820 | 1,250 | 4,830 | 1,710 | 156,970 |
| Retired | 179,460 | 79,220 | 35,650 | 5,850 | 650 | 230 | 190 | 120 | 57,550 |
| Teacher | 103,680 | 50,510 | 20,050 | 3,600 | 1,400 | 590 | 1,650 | 500 | 25,380 |
| Clerk-Secretary | 74,620 | 41,810 | 10,200 | 1,030 | 330 | 130 | 1,360 | 270 | 19,490 |
| Transportation and Travel | 28,650 | 10,610 | 4,970 | 450 | 180 | 90 | 110 | 20 | 12,220 |
| Religious | 18,780 | 7,730 | 2,850 | 470 | 130 | 110 | 3,280 | 650 | 3,560 |
| Entertainment | 14,420 | 5,100 | 2,380 | 1,080 | 200 | 70 | 80 | 10 | 5,500 |
| Journalism | 12,620 | 5,900 | 1,800 | 320 | 50 | 70 | 110 | 10 | 4,360 |
| Unskilled Worker | 9,990 | 3,040 | 440 | 300 | 250 | 30 | 190 | 120 | 5,620 |
| Sports | 1,520 | 500 | 270 | 190 | 50 | - | 30 | 10 | 470 |

TABLE 50

OBJECT OF TRAVEL (NON-GOVERNMENT) BY PASSPORT RECIPIENTS OF THE TEN HIGH VOLUME STATES
CALENDAR YEAR 1979

| | Personal Reasons | Pleasure | Business | Education | Religious | Scientific | Health | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 1,540,690 | 552,580 | 202,450 | 92,980 | 13,590 | 1,190 | 610 | 2,404,090 |
| Northeastern | 464,320 | 174,210 | 54,930 | 26,450 | 1,710 | 240 | 160 | 722,020 |
| New York | 218,370 | 63,330 | 22,440 | 9,540 | 670 | 70 | 50 | 314,470 |
| New Jersey | 75,290 | 29,360 | 9,570 | 3,580 | 160 | 30 | 40 | 118,030 |
| Pennsylvania | 60,040 | 27,910 | 8,670 | 6,170 | 520 | 50 | 10 | 103,370 |
| Massachusetts | 58,900 | 24,780 | 6,120 | 2,580 | 160 | 30 | 60 | 92,630 |
| Other[a] | 51,720 | 28,830 | 8,130 | 4,580 | 200 | 60 | - | 93,520 |
| North Central | 301,410 | 110,270 | 39,470 | 26,630 | 2,860 | 160 | 80 | 480,880 |
| Illinois | 74,610 | 22,420 | 9,290 | 4,840 | 460 | 20 | - | 111,640 |
| Michigan | 41,810 | 23,020 | 5,850 | 3,690 | 520 | 20 | 40 | 74,950 |
| Ohio | 58,410 | 14,310 | 7,000 | 4,270 | 500 | 20 | 10 | 84,520 |
| Other[b] | 126,580 | 50,520 | 17,330 | 13,830 | 1,380 | 100 | 30 | 209,770 |
| Pacific | 334,910 | 114,880 | 41,800 | 15,020 | 2,460 | 340 | 190 | 509,600 |
| California | 264,220 | 86,620 | 33,500 | 10,950 | 1,650 | 280 | 120 | 397,340 |
| Other[c] | 70,690 | 28,260 | 8,300 | 4,070 | 810 | 60 | 70 | 112,260 |
| South Atlantic | 219,380 | 82,680 | 29,290 | 12,800 | 1,890 | 190 | 140 | 346,370 |
| Florida | 83,440 | 40,510 | 10,950 | 3,190 | 450 | 30 | 50 | 138,620 |
| Other[d] | 135,940 | 42,170 | 18,340 | 9,610 | 1,440 | 160 | 90 | 207,750 |
| South Central | 147,180 | 47,170 | 27,650 | 7,810 | 1,740 | 160 | 10 | 231,720 |
| Texas | 75,170 | 18,580 | 14,540 | 3,100 | 610 | 60 | - | 112,060 |
| Other[e] | 72,010 | 28,590 | 13,110 | 4,710 | 1,130 | 100 | 10 | 119,660 |
| Mountain[f] | 71,310 | 23,020 | 8,830 | 4,170 | 2,910 | 100 | 30 | 110,370 |
| Other[g] | 2,180 | 350 | 480 | 100 | 20 | - | - | 3,130 |

[a] Includes Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Maine, and Vermont.
[b] Includes Indiana, Wisconsin, Missouri, Minnesota, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota.
[c] Includes Washington, Hawaii, Oregon, and Alaska.
[d] Includes Virginia, Maryland, Georgia, District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Delaware, and West Virginia.
[e] Includes Louisiana, Tennessee, Oklahoma, Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Arkansas.
[f] Includes Colorado, Utah, Arizona, Idaho, Nevada, Montana, New Mexico, and Wyoming.
[g] Includes domestically issued passports to U.S. citizens and Nationals residing outside the United States.

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TABLE 51

PASSPORTS ISSUED AND RENEWED MONTHLY: 1965-1979[a]

| | 1965 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 73,679 | 103,874 | 124,731 | 137,035 | 157,702 | 182,644 |
| February | 94,644 | 122,082 | 152,529 | 181,900 | 226,213 | 229,771 |
| March | 150,609 | 166,776 | 245,879 | 274,772 | 326,180 | 322,399 |
| April | 175,223 | 228,865 | 277,073 | 289,890 | 312,795 | 345,365 |
| May | 168,179 | 229,498 | 267,165 | 270,388 | 327,673 | 334,840 |
| June | 175,305 | 267,359 | 310,748 | 316,770 | 328,596 | 305,668 |
| July | 130,984 | 193,937 | 253,962 | 238,840 | 249,232 | 254,966 |
| August | 105,102 | 137,167 | 163,434 | 202,609 | 234,815 | 212,890 |
| September | 80,225 | 107,025 | 125,989 | 146,823 | 174,002 | 152,248 |
| October | 58,641 | 93,784 | 101,110 | 105,876 | 140,022 | 148,156 |
| November | 58,664 | 76,846 | 88,311 | 113,484 | 132,182 | 131,805 |
| December | 59,035 | 92,979 | 108,228 | 120,581 | 118,609 | 108,352 |
| Total | 1,330,290 | 1,820,192 | 2,219,159 | 2,398,968 | 2,728,021 | 2,729,104 |
| % Increase Over Previous Year | 17.4% | 4.1% | 21.9% | 8.1% | 13.7% | 0.0% |

| | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 168,178 | 165,114 | 182,636 | 207,473 | 217,131 | 220,508 |
| February | 185,059 | 178,993 | 193,841 | 222,246 | 239,351 | 234,282 |
| March | 245,270 | 223,347 | 285,065 | 330,356 | 379,202 | 337,860 |
| April | 286,603 | 261,444 | 315,472 | 356,749 | 351,137 | 356,421 |
| May | 297,695 | 262,672 | 315,224 | 354,275 | 370,790 | 386,455 |
| June | 280,239 | 286,161 | 344,858 | 370,531 | 380,444 | 346,671 |
| July | 261,057 | 240,903 | 263,044 | 288,442 | 308,050 | 301,555 |
| August | 193,885 | 187,006 | 226,539 | 271,050 | 290,323 | 278,617 |
| September | 144,161 | 161,223 | 189,101 | 206,037 | 196,160 | 195,924 |
| October | 127,421 | 130,905 | 146,221 | 157,904 | 177,864 | 186,298 |
| November | 114,742 | 118,961 | 171,505 | 180,260 | 167,705 | 175,292 |
| December | 110,693 | 117,630 | 183,177 | 161,799 | 156,314 | 150,116 |
| Total | 2,415,003 | 2,334,359 | 2,816,683 | 3,107,122 | 3,234,471 | 3,169,999 |
| % Increase Over Previous Year | - 11.5% | - 3.3% | 20.7% | 10.3% | 4.1% | - 2.0% |

[a] Renewals were eliminated by Public Law 90-428, effective August 26, 1968.

Source: Summary of Passport Statistics, Annual, Passport Office, U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20524.

XIV

# FOREIGN VISITOR ARRIVALS

The Research Section of the Office of Management and Administration, United States Travel Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, in an effort to provide travel data to the industry, prepares a monthly analysis of foreign visitor arrivals to the United States. The objective of the report is to assimilate available travel market data from other U.S. government agencies, government tourist offices and international travel associations and provide an analysis of such statistical material highlighting trends and significant events. At the present time data are only available through June 1979. A sampling program is being developed to produce this data, and as the data become available monthly reports will again be published. Data on arrivals are based on Immigration and Naturalization Service tabulations of Forms I-94, a document which visitors to the United States are required to complete. In addition, tabulations of Form SW-434 are included in the figures for Mexico so as to reflect all visitors from Mexico, excluding border crossers. Data on Canadian arrivals are provided by Statistics Canada.

Tables 52 and 53 summarize much of this information and present data on foreign visitor arrivals to the United States for the calendar years 1970-1979. The 1979 figures are estimates by United States Travel Service.

Foreign visitor arrivals by geographic area of residence are given in Table 52. The 1970-1978 data are from the U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service and Statistics Canada, and the 1979 data are estimates compiled by the United States Travel Service. The largest number of visitors each year came from Canada–10,716,068 in 1979 compared to 8,986,000 in 1970. This represents an increase of 19 percent over the 10 years. Europe ranked second in 1979 with 3,100,000 visitors, followed by Mexico with 2,300,000, Asia with 1,640,000 and South America with 1,020,000.

Table 53 provides more detail giving the top twenty countries generating visitors to the United States 1970-1979. While the 1979 figures are estimates, they show Canada and Mexico ranked first and second with 10,716,068 and 2,300,000 visitors respectively. Japan (1,020,000), United Kingdom (1,000,000), West Germany (600,000), Venezuela (390,000), France (325,000), Australia (207,000), Italy (175,000) and the Netherlands (170,000) complete the top ten. Over the ten years the changes in the top ten were the Bahamas (1970-1974), Brazil (1975-1976), and the Netherlands (1977-1979).

TABLE 52

FOREIGN VISITOR ARRIVALS IN THE U.S. BY AREA OF RESIDENCE, 1970-1979

| Area | Arrivals | Percent Change | Arrivals | Percent Change | Arrivals | Percent Change | Arrivals | Percent Change | Arrivals | Percent Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1970 | | 1971 | | 1972 | | 1973 | | 1974 | |
| Europe | 981,610 | 10.7 | 1,112,683 | 13.4 | 1,301,385 | 17.0 | 1,605,100 | 23.3 | 1,508,455 | - 6.0 |
| South America | 319,022 | 12.8 | 312,650 | - 2.0 | 312,318 | - 0.1 | 355,149 | 13.7 | 394,753 | 11.2 |
| Central America | 111,281 | 6.3 | 113,531 | 2.0 | 117,719 | 3.7 | 132,992 | 13.0 | 142,128 | 6.9 |
| West Indies | 372,547 | 4.9 | 315,676 | -15.3 | 333,170 | 5.5 | 359,886 | 8.0 | 359,448 | - 0.1 |
| Oceania | 120,882 | 22.4 | 124,106 | 2.7 | 153,072 | 23.3 | 187,081 | 22.2 | 172,150 | - 8.0 |
| Asia | 357,494 | 39.1 | 485,321 | 35.8 | 609,282 | 25.5 | 845,482 | 38.8 | 992,213 | 17.4 |
| Africa | 27,597 | 19.9 | 32,385 | 17.3 | 34,649 | 7.0 | 41,269 | 19.1 | 47,798 | 15.8 |
| Other Overseas | 94 | -30.9 | 71 | -24.5 | 63 | -11.3 | 30 | -52.4 | 634 | 2,013.3 |
| Total Overseas | 2,290,527 | 14.0 | 2,496,423 | 9.0 | 2,861,658 | 14.6 | 3,526,989 | 23.2 | 3,617,579 | 2.6 |
| Mexico | 1,085,772 | 5.1 | 1,170,583 | 7.8 | 1,377,143 | 17.6 | 1,619,451 | 17.6 | 1,840,849 | 13.7 |
| Canada | 8,986,000 | 4.4 | 9,072,000 | 1.0 | 8,818,318 | a | 8,808,724 | - 0.1 | 8,664,825 | - 1.6 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 12,362,299 | 6.1 | 12,739,006 | 3.0 | 13,057,119 | | 13,955,164 | 6.9 | 14,123,253 | 1.2 |

| | 1975 | | 1976 | | 1977 | | 1978 | | Estimate 1979 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Europe | 1,477,858 | - 2.0 | 1,885,822 | 27.6 | 1,880,995 | - 0.3 | 2,478,783 | 31.8 | 3,100,000 | 25.1 |
| South America | 431,115 | 9.2 | 510,193 | 18.3 | 573,679 | 12.4 | 775,109 | 35.1 | 1,020,000 | 31.9 |
| Central America | 138,014 | - 2.9 | 176,597 | 28.0 | 194,171 | 10.0 | 237,118 | 22.1 | 270,000 | 13.9 |
| West Indies | 337,684 | - 6.1 | 395,964 | 17.3 | 384,073 | - 3.0 | 464,473 | 20.9 | 530,000 | 14.1 |
| Oceania | 184,747 | 7.3 | 249,731 | 35.2 | 236,194 | - 5.4 | 282,338 | 19.5 | 325,000 | 15.1 |
| Asia | 1,002,137 | 1.0 | 1,146,373 | 14.4 | 1,146,302 | 0.0 | 1,421,110 | 24.0 | 1,640,000 | 15.4 |
| Africa | 52,721 | 10.3 | 74,320 | 41.0 | 81,170 | 9.2 | 101,952 | 25.6 | 115,000 | 12.8 |
| Other Overseas | 64 | -89.9 | 47 | -26.6 | 79 | 68.1 | 40 | -49.4 | - | - |
| Total Overseas | 3,624,340 | 0.2 | 4,439,047 | 22.5 | 4,496,663 | 1.3 | 5,760,923 | 28.1 | 7,000,000 | 21.5 |
| Mexico | 2,155,651 | 17.1 | 1,920,509 | -10.9 | 2,029,745 | 5.7 | 2,142,420 | 5.6 | 2,300,000 | 7.4 |
| Canada | 9,918,127 | 14.5 | 11,163,683 | 12.6 | 12,083,386 | 8.2 | 11,938,839 | - 1.2 | 10,716,068 | -10.2 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 15,698,118 | 11.2 | 17,523,239 | 11.6 | 18,609,794 | 6.2 | 19,842,182 | 6.6 | 20,016,068 | 0.9 |

[a] The data for 1972 are not actually comparable to 1971. Local bus traffic, previously excluded (considered daily travel), is now included in the 1972 bus figures. In 1971, the figures included crews of planes, buses, trains, boats and commercial trucks which are excluded in 1972.

Source: Summary and Analysis of International Travel To/from the United States: Calendar Year 1978 and Historical Series from 1970 (Washington, D.C.: United States Travel Service, U.S. Department of Commerce) and estimates from United States Travel Service.

TABLE 53

TOP TWENTY COUNTRIES GENERATING VISITORS TO THE UNITED STATES, 1970-1979

| Country | Rank | Arrivals | % Change | Rank | Arrivals | % Change | Rank | Arrivals | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1970 | | | 1971 | | | 1972 | |
| Canada | 1 | 8,986,000 | 4.4 | 1 | 9,072,000 | 1.0 | 1 | 8,818,318 | - 2.8 |
| Mexico | 2 | 1,085,772 | 5.1 | 2 | 1,170,583 | 7.8 | 2 | 1,377,143 | 17.6 |
| Japan | 4 | 207,455 | 55.7 | 4 | 311,065 | 49.9 | 3 | 417,048 | 34.1 |
| United Kingdom | 3 | 292,752 | 5.1 | 3 | 325,555 | 11.2 | 4 | 388,710 | 19.4 |
| Germany | 5 | 177,528 | 17.1 | 5 | 203,010 | 14.4 | 5 | 237,329 | 16.9 |
| Venezuela | 10 | 63,816 | - 3.4 | 10 | 64,681 | 1.4 | 10 | 71,711 | 10.9 |
| France | 7 | 116,347 | 10.9 | 6 | 133,604 | 14.8 | 6 | 155,348 | 16.3 |
| Australia | 9 | 75,815 | 26.0 | 9 | 70,860 | - 6.5 | 9 | 89,626 | 26.5 |
| Italy | 8 | 80,286 | 19.0 | 8 | 93,421 | 16.4 | 7 | 111,460 | 19.3 |
| Netherlands | 13 | 49,171 | 11.2 | 11 | 58,748 | 19.5 | 12 | 62,196 | 5.9 |
| Bahamas | 6 | 127,290 | 17.3 | 7 | 96,767 | -24.0 | 8 | 103,607 | 7.1 |
| Switzerland | 18 | 34,867 | 10.3 | 17 | 38,534 | 10.5 | 16 | 47,899 | 24.3 |
| Iran | N.A. | N.A. | - | N.A. | N.A. | - | N.A. | N.A. | - |
| Colombia | 12 | 50,879 | 5.4 | 12 | 55,599 | 9.3 | 11 | 66,375 | 19.4 |
| Argentina | 15 | 46,575 | 14.7 | 16 | 46,802 | 0.5 | 20 | 34,744 | -25.8 |
| Sweden | 17 | 35,814 | 9.3 | 18 | 36,930 | 3.1 | 17 | 46,529 | 26.0 |
| Brazil | 16 | 45,140 | 23.0 | 15 | 47,464 | 5.1 | 14 | 54,755 | 15.4 |
| New Zealand | 26 | 24,720 | 17.6 | 24 | 25,173 | 1.8 | 19 | 35,832 | 42.3 |
| Jamaica | 14 | 46,796 | 5.7 | 14 | 51,767 | 10.6 | 13 | 58,251 | 12.5 |
| Dominican Republic | 11 | 59,516 | - 6.1 | 13 | 51,853 | -12.9 | 15 | 54,572 | 5.2 |
| Total Arrivals | | 12,362,299 | 6.1 | | 12,739,006 | 3.0 | | 13,057,119 | a |
| | | 1973 | | | 1974 | | | 1975 | |
| Canada | 1 | 8,808,724 | - 0.1 | 1 | 8,664,825 | - 1.6 | 1 | 9,918,127 | 14.5 |
| Mexico | 2 | 1,619,451 | 17.6 | 2 | 1,840,849 | 13.7 | 2 | 2,155,651 | 17.1 |
| Japan | 3 | 638,330 | 53.1 | 3 | 763,215 | 19.6 | 3 | 746,124 | - 2.2 |
| United Kingdom | 4 | 479,357 | 23.3 | 4 | 450,077 | - 6.1 | 4 | 437,667 | - 2.8 |
| Germany | 5 | 331,922 | 39.9 | 5 | 295,873 | -10.9 | 5 | 297,964 | 0.7 |
| Venezuela | 10 | 80,647 | 12.5 | 10 | 88,611 | 9.9 | 8 | 104,541 | 18.0 |
| France | 6 | 189,385 | 21.9 | 6 | 165,703 | -12.5 | 6 | 157,394 | - 5.0 |
| Australia | 8 | 109,160 | 21.8 | 7 | 113,418 | 3.9 | 7 | 121,255 | 6.9 |
| Italy | 7 | 119,585 | 7.3 | 8 | 109,210 | - 8.7 | 9 | 102,279 | - 6.3 |
| Netherlands | 12 | 73,468 | 18.1 | 13 | 70,850 | - 3.6 | 12 | 73,961 | 4.4 |
| Bahamas | 9 | 103,594 | 0.0 | 9 | 91,902 | -11.3 | 11 | 77,514 | -15.7 |
| Switzerland | 15 | 60,485 | 26.3 | 14 | 67,535 | 11.7 | 15 | 66,361 | - 1.7 |
| Iran | N.A. | N.A. | - | N.A. | N.A. | - | 26 | 30,800 | - |
| Colombia | 13 | 64,404 | - 3.0 | 17 | 60,265 | - 6.4 | 17 | 58,851 | - 2.3 |
| Argentina | 20 | 39,874 | 14.8 | 15 | 62,497 | 56.7 | 14 | 69,024 | 10.4 |
| Sweden | 17 | 51,005 | 9.6 | 18 | 50,237 | - 1.5 | 18 | 53,626 | 6.7 |
| Brazil | 11 | 78,522 | 43.4 | 11 | 85,490 | 8.9 | 10 | 102,205 | 19.6 |
| New Zealand | 18 | 48,009 | 34.0 | 19 | 48,009 | 0.0 | 19 | 51,382 | 7.0 |
| Jamaica | 16 | 58,687 | 0.7 | 16 | 61,709 | 5.1 | 13 | 71,997 | 16.7 |
| Dominican Republic | 14 | 61,937 | 13.5 | 12 | 75,301 | 21.6 | 16 | 65,036 | -13.6 |
| Total Arrivals | | 13,955,164 | 6.9 | | 14,123,253 | 1.2 | | 15,698,118 | 11.2 |

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TABLE 53 (Continued)

TOP TWENTY COUNTRIES GENERATING VISITORS TO THE UNITED STATES, 1970-1979

| Country | Rank | Arrivals | % Change | Rank | Arrivals | % Change | Rank | Arrivals | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1976 | | | 1977 | | | 1978 | |
| Canada | 1 | 11,163,683 | 12.6 | 1 | 12,083,386 | 8.2 | 1 | 11,938,839 | - 1.2 |
| Mexico | 2 | 1,920,509 | -10.9 | 2 | 2,029,745 | 5.7 | 2 | 2,142,420 | 5.6 |
| Japan | 3 | 772,386 | 3.5 | 3 | 748,743 | - 3.1 | 3 | 886,447 | 18.4 |
| United Kingdom | 4 | 538,486 | 23.0 | 4 | 533,244 | - 1.0 | 4 | 757,127 | 42.0 |
| Germany | 5 | 365,553 | 22.7 | 5 | 368,587 | 0.8 | 5 | 485,784 | 31.8 |
| Venezuela | 8 | 152,003 | 45.4 | 7 | 208,263 | 37.0 | 6 | 303,948 | 45.9 |
| France | 6 | 217,284 | 38.1 | 6 | 215,554 | - 0.8 | 7 | 259,818 | 20.5 |
| Australia | 7 | 168,470 | 38.9 | 8 | 155,174 | - 7.9 | 8 | 179,496 | 15.7 |
| Italy | 9 | 131,375 | 28.4 | 9 | 122,108 | - 7.1 | 9 | 153,002 | 25.3 |
| Netherlands | 12 | 94,936 | 28.4 | 10 | 103,736 | 9.3 | 10 | 141,021 | 35.9 |
| Bahamas | 11 | 96,335 | 24.3 | 11 | 100,702 | 4.5 | 11 | 132,758 | 31.8 |
| Switzerland | 13 | 91,206 | 37.4 | 12 | 89,285 | - 2.1 | 12 | 122,178 | 36.8 |
| Iran | 20 | 56,835 | 84.5 | 14 | 83,376 | 46.7 | 13 | 117,260 | 40.6 |
| Colombia | 15 | 76,432 | 29.9 | 13 | 89,045 | 16.5 | 14 | 114,590 | 28.7 |
| Argentina | 21 | 54,795 | -20.6 | 15 | 76,549 | 39.7 | 15 | 107,015 | 39.8 |
| Sweden | 16 | 75,270 | 40.4 | 16 | 75,718 | 0.6 | 16 | 98,515 | 30.1 |
| Brazil | 10 | 105,424 | 3.1 | 18 | 66,268 | -37.1 | 17 | 88,302 | 33.2 |
| New Zealand | 18 | 65,160 | 26.8 | 19 | 65,770 | 0.9 | 18 | 83,479 | 26.9 |
| Jamaica | 14 | 83,313 | 15.7 | 20 | 60,441 | -27.5 | 19 | 73,354 | 21.4 |
| Dominican Republic | 17 | 66,888 | 2.8 | 17 | 67,755 | 1.3 | 20 | 73,052 | 7.8 |
| Total Arrivals | | 17,523,239 | 11.6 | | 18,609,794 | 6.2 | | 19,842,182 | 6.6 |
| | | Estimate 1979 | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 1 | 10,716,068 | -10.2 | | | | | | |
| Mexico | 2 | 2,300,000 | 7.4 | | | | | | |
| Japan | 3 | 1,020,000 | 15.1 | | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | 4 | 1,000,000 | 32.1 | | | | | | |
| West Germany | 5 | 600,000 | 23.5 | | | | | | |
| Venezuela | 6 | 390,000 | 28.3 | | | | | | |
| France | 7 | 325,000 | 25.1 | | | | | | |
| Australia | 8 | 207,000 | 15.3 | | | | | | |
| Italy | 9 | 175,000 | 14.4 | | | | | | |
| Netherlands | 10 | 170,000 | 20.5 | | | | | | |
| Argentina | 11 | 166,000 | 55.1 | | | | | | |
| Bahamas | 12 | 159,000 | 19.8 | | | | | | |
| Switzerland | 13 | 150,000 | 22.8 | | | | | | |
| Colombia | 14 | 148,000 | 29.2 | | | | | | |
| Sweden | 15 | 128,000 | 29.9 | | | | | | |
| Brazil | 16 | 106,000 | 20.0 | | | | | | |
| New Zealand | 17 | 96,000 | 15.0 | | | | | | |
| Israel | 18 | 91,000 | N.A. | | | | | | |
| Jamaica | 19 | 88,000 | 20.0 | | | | | | |
| Spain | 20 | 85,000 | 25.3 | | | | | | |
| Total Arrivals | | 20,016,068 | 0.9 | | | | | | |

[a] The data for 1972 are not actually comparable to 1971. Local bus traffic, previously excluded (considered daily travel), is now included in the 1972 bus figures. In 1971, the figures included crews of planes, buses, trains, boats and commercial trucks which are excluded in 1972.

Source: Summary and Analysis of International Travel To/from the United States: Calendar Year 1978 and Historical Series from 1970 (Washington, D.C.: United States Travel Service, U.S. Department of Commerce) and estimates from United States Travel Service.

XV

# INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL

The data presented in this chapter are derived from an annual article in the Survey of Current Business on international travel and passenger fares.[1] This annual article discusses expenditures of U.S. residents traveling abroad and expenditures of foreign residents in the United States as part of the U.S. international transactions accounts.

International travel and passenger fare transactions for the years 1970-1979 are presented in Table 54. In 1979 U.S. payments for travel abroad totaled $12.5 billion, compared to receipts from visitors to the U.S. of $10.0 billion. Thus international travel to and from the United States resulted in net payments of $2.5 billion to foreign countries in 1979. This compares to $3.2 billion in 1975 and $2.5 billion in 1970.

Table 55 details travel payments of U.S. travelers in foreign countries by area during the period 1970-1979. Total travel payments increased 11.1 percent 1979 over 1978, for a total of $9.4 billion. Almost 57 percent of these payments were made overseas ($5.4 billion), while Canada accounted for 17 percent and Mexico 26 percent. Payments in Mexico totaled $2.46 billion, followed by Canadian payments of $1.60 billion, the United Kingdom with $0.83 billion, France with $0.36 billion, Italy with $0.30 billion, Germany with $0.28 billion, Bahamas with $0.22 billion, Spain with $0.20 billion, Greece with $0.16 billion, and Switzerland with $0.16 billion. Since 1970 travel payments have increased 136.5 percent.

U.S. receipts from foreign visitors in the United States are presented in Table 56. During 1979 travel receipts totaled $8.3 billion. This was an increase of 16 percent over 1978 receipts of $7.2 billion. Fifty-two percent was from overseas, while Canada represented another 25 percent and Mexico 22 percent. Canada supplied $2.09 billion, Mexico $1.87 billion, South America $0.79 billion, Japan $0.70 billion, Germany $0.44 billion, and the United Kingdom $0.38 billion. During the 10 year period 1970-1979, travel receipts have increased 257.6 percent, from $2.3 billion in 1970.

Receipts from overseas visitors in the United States increased an average 20 percent and totaled $4.4 billion in 1979. Mexican and Canadian visitors receipts totaled $4.0 billion, an average growth of 12 percent per year during the decade.

U.S. travelers overseas by type of transportation and area are detailed in Table 57. In 1979 U.S. travelers totaled 7,835,000, an increase of 0.6 percent over 1978 and 49 percent over 1970. A total of 7,810,000 visitors used air transportation (99.7 percent), while only 25,000 traveled via sea. Western Europe hosted 3,866,000 (49 percent), while another 2,533,000 (32 percent) visited the Caribbean and Central America, 434,000 (6 percent) South America, and 800,000 (10 percent) other areas. Comparisons with 1970 show Western Europe accounting for 53 percent, the Caribbean and Central America for 32 percent, South America for 5 percent and other areas for 9 percent.

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[1] "International Travel and Passenger Fares, 1970-79," Joan E. Bolyard, Survey of Current Business, May 1980, Vol. 60, No. 5, pp. 28-34. Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20230.

The final table discusses length of stay of U.S. travelers in selected areas (Table 58). While this table excludes cruise travelers, it shows the length of stay shortening in most cases since 1970. Travelers to Europe and the Mediterranean reported a length of stay of 27 days in 1970; 26 days in 1971; 27 days in 1972; 24 days in 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976; 19 days in 1977; and 20 days in 1978 and 1979. Length of stay in Bermuda was 7 days in 1970 and 1971, then dropped to 6 days in 1972 and has remained constant since then. An increased length of stay was reported in the Bahamas, where the 1970 and 1971 stays were 5 days, and the 1978 and 1979 stays were 7 days. Stays in South America have dropped from 22 days in 1970 to 18 days in 1979, reaching a low of 14 days in 1973, 1976 and 1977. Other overseas countries reported a 25 day stay in 1979, compared to 28 days in 1970. The 1972 stay (30 days) was the high and the 1976 and 1977 stays of 20 days the low in the series.

TABLE 54

INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL AND PASSENGER FARE TRANSACTIONS
(Millions of Dollars)

| | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Transactions Included in U.S. Balance of Payments Statistics: | | | | | |
| Total Travel and Passenger Fare Payments | $5,195 | $5,663 | $6,638 | $7,316 | $8,075 |
| Travel: Payments of U.S. travelers in foreign countries | 3,980 | 4,373 | 5,042 | 5,526 | 5,980 |
| Passenger Fares: U.S. payments in foreign countries | 1,215 | 1,290 | 1,596 | 1,790 | 2,095 |
| Total Travel and Passenger Fare Receipts | 2,708 | 2,959 | 3,311 | 4,130 | 4,845 |
| Travel: Receipts from foreign visitors in the U.S. | 2,331 | 2,534 | 2,817 | 3,412 | 4,032 |
| Passenger Fares: Receipts of U.S. carriers for transportation of foreign visitors to and from the United States[a] | 377 | 425 | 494 | 718 | 813 |
| Net Travel and Passenger Fare Payments | $2,487 | $2,704 | $3,327 | $3,186 | $3,230 |
| Total Expenditures of U.S. Residents for Travel Abroad: | | | | | |
| Travel Payments of U.S. Travelers in Foreign Countries | $3,980 | $4,373 | $5,042 | $5,526 | $5,980 |
| U.S. Passenger Fare Payments to Foreign Carriers | 1,215 | 1,290 | 1,596 | 1,790 | 2,095 |
| U.S. Passenger Fare Payments to U.S. Carriers (not included in balance of payments) | 985 | 1,065 | 1,264 | 1,156 | 1,331 |
| Total Expenditures of U.S. Residents for Travel Abroad | $6,180 | $6,728 | $7,902 | $8,472 | $9,406 |

TABLE 54 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL AND PASSENGER FARE TRANSACTIONS
(Millions of Dollars)

| | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Transactions Included in U.S. Balance of Payments Statistics: | | | | | |
| Total Travel and Passenger Fare Payments | $8,680 | $9,424 | $10,199 | $11,397 | $12,513 |
| Travel: Payments of U.S. travelers in foreign countries | 6,417 | 6,856 | 7,451 | 8,475 | 9,413 |
| Passenger Fares: U.S. payments in foreign countries | 2,263 | 2,568 | 2,748 | 2,922 | 3,100 |
| Total Travel and Passenger Fare Receipts | 5,464 | 6,679 | 7,175 | 8,424 | 10,012 |
| Travel: Receipts from foreign visitors in the U.S. | 4,697 | 5,742 | 6,150 | 7,186 | 8,335 |
| Passenger Fares: Receipts of U.S. carriers for transportation of foreign visitors to and from the United States[a] | 767 | 937 | 1,025 | 1,238 | 1,677 |
| Net Travel and Passenger Fare Payments | $3,216 | $2,745 | $3,024 | $2,973 | $2,501 |
| Total Expenditures of U.S. Residents for Travel Abroad: | | | | | |
| Travel Payments of U.S. Travelers in Foreign Countries | $6,417 | $6,856 | $7,451 | $8,475 | $9,413 |
| U.S. Passenger Fare Payments to Foreign Carriers | 2,263 | 2,568 | 2,748 | 2,896 | 3,100 |
| U.S. Passenger Fare Payments to U.S. Carriers (not included in balance of payments) | 1,463 | 1,444 | 1,725 | 1,784 | 2,061 |
| Total Expenditures of U.S. Residents for Travel Abroad | $10,143 | $10,868 | $11,924 | $13,155 | $14,574 |

[a] Excludes fares paid to U.S. carriers for transportation between two foreign points.

TABLE 55

TRAVEL PAYMENTS OF U.S. TRAVELERS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, BY AREA
(Millions of Dollars)

| | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Travel Payments | $3,980 | $4,373 | $5,042 | $5,526 | $5,980 |
| Canada | 1,018 | 1,079 | 1,037 | 1,158 | 1,359 |
| Mexico | 778 | 959 | 1,135 | 1,264 | 1,475 |
| Mexican Border Area | 463 | 589 | 626 | 715 | 904 |
| Overseas | 2,184 | 2,335 | 2,870 | 3,104 | 3,146 |
| Europe and Mediterranean[a] | 1,425 | 1,540 | 1,853 | 1,993 | 1,802 |
| Western Europe | 1,310 | 1,373 | 1,645 | 1,800 | 1,600 |
| United Kingdom | 293 | 324 | 342 | 354 | 368 |
| France | 160 | 169 | 200 | 237 | 198 |
| Italy | 172 | 178 | 215 | 218 | 188 |
| Switzerland | 108 | 99 | 119 | 135 | 117 |
| Germany | 148 | 126 | 163 | 170 | 153 |
| Austria | 54 | 52 | 64 | 77 | 61 |
| Denmark | 39 | 38 | 46 | 42 | 43 |
| Sweden | 24 | 22 | 32 | 27 | 32 |
| Norway | 31 | 25 | 39 | 33 | 31 |
| Netherlands | 44 | 44 | 57 | 63 | 47 |
| Belgium-Luxembourg | 22 | 22 | 31 | 25 | 31 |
| Spain | 85 | 105 | 152 | 201 | 138 |
| Portugal | 29 | 31 | 37 | 58 | 36 |
| Ireland | 42 | 52 | 36 | 45 | 47 |
| Greece | 40 | 63 | 84 | 88 | 84 |
| Other Western Europe | 19 | 23 | 28 | 27 | 26 |
| Other Europe and Mediterranean | 115 | 167 | 208 | 193 | 202 |
| Israel | 62 | 110 | 124 | 100 | 95 |
| Other | 53 | 57 | 84 | 93 | 107 |
| Caribbean and Central America | 390 | 408 | 504 | 570 | 685 |
| Bermuda | 63 | 62 | 69 | 80 | 110 |
| Bahamas | 127 | 120 | 144 | 136 | 151 |
| Jamaica | 95 | 90 | 105 | 109 | 122 |
| Other British West Indies | 44 | 56 | 60 | 95 | 87 |
| Netherlands West Indies | 18 | 28 | 40 | 55 | 60 |
| Other West Indies & Central America | 43 | 52 | 86 | 95 | 155 |
| South America | 90 | 92 | 113 | 132 | 209 |
| Other Areas | 279 | 295 | 400 | 409 | 450 |
| Japan | 97 | 88 | 121 | 123 | 102 |
| Hong Kong | 53 | 50 | 70 | 65 | 75 |
| Australia-New Zealand | 34 | 47 | 50 | 48 | 55 |
| Other | 95 | 110 | 159 | 173 | 218 |

TABLE 55 (Continued)

TRAVEL PAYMENTS OF U.S. TRAVELERS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, BY AREA
(Millions of Dollars)

| | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Travel Payments | $6,417 | $6,856 | $7,451 | $8,475 | $9,413 |
| Canada | 1,306 | 1,371 | 1,433 | 1,407 | 1,599 |
| Mexico | 1,637 | 1,723 | 1,918 | 2,121 | 2,460 |
| Mexican Border Area | 1,047 | 1,007 | 1,165 | 1,128 | 1,291 |
| Overseas | 3,474 | 3,762 | 4,100 | 4,947 | 5,354 |
| Europe and Mediterranean[a] | 1,918 | 2,150 | 2,398 | 2,942 | 3,185 |
| Western Europe | 1,709 | 1,885 | 2,103 | 2,600 | 2,842 |
| United Kingdom | 404 | 494 | 585 | 771 | 826 |
| France | 226 | 254 | 233 | 287 | 355 |
| Italy | 194 | 207 | 240 | 260 | 300 |
| Switzerland | 121 | 129 | 145 | 153 | 158 |
| Germany | 174 | 195 | 203 | 220 | 283 |
| Austria | 65 | 70 | 73 | 75 | 84 |
| Denmark | 43 | 38 | 51 | 70 | 54 |
| Sweden | 29 | 37 | 40 | 52 | 38 |
| Norway | 44 | 40 | 37 | 49 | 47 |
| Netherlands | 60 | 58 | 49 | 65 | 71 |
| Belgium-Luxembourg | 39 | 35 | 34 | 37 | 50 |
| Spain | 135 | 117 | 151 | 213 | 200 |
| Portugal | 19 | 14 | 37 | 53 | 58 |
| Ireland | 55 | 83 | 97 | 110 | 115 |
| Greece | 73 | 90 | 102 | 140 | 163 |
| Other Western Europe | 28 | 24 | 26 | 45 | 40 |
| Other Europe and Mediterranean | 209 | 265 | 295 | 342 | 343 |
| Israel | 57 | 118 | 146 | 144 | 157 |
| Other | 152 | 147 | 149 | 198 | 186 |
| Caribbean and Central America | 787 | 784 | 790 | 888 | 1,019 |
| Bermuda | 118 | 133 | 123 | 136 | 164 |
| Bahamas | 161 | 168 | 158 | 198 | 224 |
| Jamaica | 118 | 109 | 100 | 118 | 122 |
| Other British West Indies | 103 | 125 | 144 | 153 | 190 |
| Netherlands West Indies | 97 | 102 | 106 | 114 | 138 |
| Other West Indies & Central America | 190 | 147 | 159 | 169 | 181 |
| South America | 242 | 232 | 254 | 306 | 288 |
| Other Areas | 527 | 596 | 658 | 811 | 862 |
| Japan | 131 | 145 | 149 | 155 | 142 |
| Hong Kong | 75 | 74 | 87 | 113 | 137 |
| Australia-New Zealand | 54 | 82 | 92 | 123 | 153 |
| Other | 267 | 295 | 330 | 420 | 430 |

[a] Includes all European countries, Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, Israel, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia, and Turkey.

Note: Includes shore expenditures of cruise travelers.

TABLE 56

U.S. RECEIPTS FROM FOREIGN VISITORS IN THE UNITED STATES
(Millions of Dollars)

| | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total U.S. Travel Receipts | $2,331 | $2,534 | $2,817 | $3,412 | $4,032 |
| Canada | 859 | 888 | 928 | 1,072 | 1,225 |
| Mexico | 583 | 681 | 720 | 830 | 1,142 |
| U.S. Border Area | 520 | 516 | 525 | 598 | 858 |
| Overseas | 889 | 965 | 1,169 | 1,510 | 1,665 |
| Western Europe | 318 | 367 | 452 | 559 | 570 |
| United Kingdom | 51 | 67 | 96 | 126 | 142 |
| France | 39 | 48 | 63 | 76 | 63 |
| Germany | 67 | 79 | 93 | 137 | 126 |
| Italy | 29 | 33 | 40 | 46 | 43 |
| Netherlands | 19 | 22 | 23 | 27 | 28 |
| Sweden | 14 | 13 | 18 | 19 | 22 |
| Switzerland | 15 | 16 | 21 | 23 | 27 |
| Other | 84 | 89 | 98 | 105 | 119 |
| Caribbean and Central America | 170 | 163 | 169 | 205 | 216 |
| South America | 164 | 162 | 174 | 198 | 237 |
| Other Areas | 237 | 273 | 374 | 548 | 642 |
| Japan | 101 | 134 | 205 | 334 | 402 |

TABLE 56 (Continued)

U.S. RECEIPTS FROM FOREIGN VISITORS IN THE UNITED STATES
(Millions of Dollars)

| | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total U.S. Travel Receipts | $4,697 | $5,742 | $6,150 | $7,186 | $8,335 |
| Canada | 1,561 | 1,983 | 2,150 | 2,248 | 2,092 |
| Mexico | 1,311 | 1,364 | 1,316 | 1,459 | 1,869 |
| U.S. Border Area | 972 | 1,023 | 967 | 954 | 1,160 |
| Overseas | 1,825 | 2,395 | 2,684 | 3,479 | 4,374 |
| Western Europe | 611 | 852 | 1,003 | 1,323 | 1,667 |
| United Kingdom | 144 | 183 | 205 | 308 | 375 |
| France | 68 | 96 | 121 | 140 | 180 |
| Germany | 145 | 206 | 263 | 333 | 440 |
| Italy | 41 | 59 | 61 | 70 | 84 |
| Netherlands | 36 | 49 | 57 | 84 | 97 |
| Sweden | 23 | 37 | 40 | 54 | N.A. |
| Switzerland | 32 | 43 | 51 | 72 | N.A. |
| Other | 122 | 179 | 205 | 262 | N.A. |
| Caribbean and Central America | 206 | 289 | 276 | 322 | 375 |
| South America | 303 | 360 | 455 | 660 | 793 |
| Other Areas | 705 | 894 | 950 | 1,174 | 1,539 |
| Japan | 410 | 439 | 450 | 539 | 699 |

N.A.–Not available.

TABLE 57

U.S. TRAVELERS OVERSEAS, BY TYPE OF TRANSPORTATION AND BY AREA
(Thousands)

| | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 5,260 | 5,667 | 6,790 | 6,933 | 6,467 |
| Sea | 120 | 95 | 73 | 57 | 47 |
| Air | 5,140 | 5,572 | 6,717 | 6,876 | 6,420 |
| Europe and Mediterranean | 2,898 | 3,202 | 3,843 | 3,915 | 3,325 |
| Western Europe | 2,783 | 3,030 | 3,666 | 3,720 | 3,118 |
| Caribbean and Central America | 1,663 | 1,736 | 1,992 | 2,032 | 2,147 |
| South America | 249 | 254 | 338 | 383 | 423 |
| Other Areas | 450 | 475 | 617 | 603 | 572 |

| | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 6,354 | 6,897 | 7,390 | 7,790 | 7,835 |
| Sea | 36 | 55 | 30 | 27 | 25 |
| Air | 6,318 | 6,842 | 7,360 | 7,763 | 7,810 |
| Europe and Mediterranean | 3,185 | 3,523 | 3,920 | 4,105 | 4,068 |
| Western Europe | 2,990 | 3,295 | 3,663 | 3,914 | 3,866 |
| Caribbean and Central America | 2,065 | 2,201 | 2,203 | 2,365 | 2,533 |
| South America | 447 | 436 | 483 | 515 | 434 |
| Other Areas | 657 | 737 | 784 | 805 | 800 |

Note: Excludes cruise travelers.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, based on data of U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service.

TABLE 58

AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY OF U.S. TRAVELERS IN SELECTED AREAS
(Days)

| | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Europe and Mediterranean | 27 | 26 | 27 | 24 | 24 |
| Caribbean and Central America | | | | | |
| Bermuda | 7 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Bahamas | 5 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 6 |
| Other Caribbean & Central America | 11 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 10 |
| South America | 22 | 20 | 21 | 14 | 18 |
| Other Overseas | 28 | 27 | 30 | 28 | 22 |

| | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Europe and Mediterranean | 24 | 24 | 19 | 20 | 20 |
| Caribbean and Central America | | | | | |
| Bermuda | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Bahamas | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 |
| Other Caribbean & Central America | 12 | 8 | 9 | 12 | 11 |
| South America | 18 | 14 | 14 | 19 | 18 |
| Other Overseas | 23 | 20 | 20 | 25 | 25 |

Note: Excludes cruise travelers.

# PART II

# CANADA

XVI

# TOURIST VISITS

This chapter includes information on visits to Canada's National Parks, Historic Parks and Sites, and Provincial Parks. These data provide an indication of the relative popularity, frequency of use, and importance from one province to another. Also included in the chapter are tables on total travelers and out-of-province visitors, as well as average length of stay and party size. The data appear in Tables 59-65.

## National Parks, Historic Parks and Sites

The National Parks and Historic Parks and Sites are administered by Parks Canada. Public use of the various facilities and services provided by Parks Canada is detailed in their annual statistical reference.[1] Tables 59-61 provide highlights from this report, reporting total and overnight visits to National Parks and total visits to Historic Parks and Sites for fiscal years 1960-61 to 1979-80 by province.

British Columbia ranked first in visits to National Parks in 1979-80, with 6.8 million, followed by Alberta with 6.5 million, Prince Edward Island with 1.6 million, New Brunswick with 1.1 million, and Nova Scotia with 1.0 million (See Table 59). Total visits increased from 4.9 million in 1960-61 to 20.7 million in 1979-80. This was an increase of approximately 15.8 million or 322 percent. After reaching a series high in 1974-75 (18.3 million), visitation dropped off in 1975-76 and 1976-77 (16.4 and 16.7 million respectively). Since then a new high has been reached each year--1977-78 (18.4 million), 1978-79 (19.3 million) and 1979-80 (20.7 million).

Table 60 provides overnight visits to National Park areas by party-nights. A party-night is one person or a group of persons occupying one campground site for one overnight stay. Party size is not determined; therefore, the exact number of overnight users is not known. Alberta continued to lead with 400,000 party-nights. This is over half the total party-nights recorded in 1979-80 (779,000). British Columbia was second with 91,000, followed by Nova Scotia with 57,000, New Brunswick with 42,000 and Prince Edward Island with 41,000.

Visits to National Historic Parks and Sites are presented in Table 61 for the 10 year period 1970-71 to 1979-80. Nova Scotia ranked first with 1.4 million visits, followed by Newfoundland with 1.0 million, Quebec with 0.4 million and British Columbia with 0.3 million during 1979-80. Visits to National Historic Parks totaled 4.2 million, up 240,000 or 6.1 percent over 1978-79.

## Provincial Parks

Most of the provincial governments of Canada have established parks within their boundaries. Some of these, particularly in Quebec and Ontario, are wilderness areas set aside in order that some portion of the

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[1] Park-Use Statistics, Socio-Economic Division, Program Management, Parks Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

country might be retained in their natural state. However, most of the parks are smaller areas of exceptional scenic or other interests, which are easily accessible, are equipped with camping and picnic facilities, and receive heavy use.

Table 62 provides visits to provincial parks. Unfortunately data were not available for all provinces. Of those reporting in 1979, British Columbia was the leader with 14.7 million visits, followed by Quebec with 6.8 million, Alberta with 4.6 million, Saskatchewan with 3.5 million, Newfoundland with 2.8 million, and New Brunswick with 2.7 million. Data for Ontario, which had ranked first until 1977 when it fell behind British Columbia, were not available for 1979. The 1979 data for Manitoba (third in 1978) also were not available.

Overnight visits, given in Table 63, show British Columbia the leader (2.4 million visits). Quebec with 1.5 million overnights was second, followed by Alberta with 1.0 million, Saskatchewan with 0.7 million, Newfoundland with 0.5 million and New Brunswick with 0.3 million. Again, data for Ontario and Manitoba were not available.

## Visitors

Table 64 provides available data on the number of out-of-province visitors regardless of purpose of trip or mode of transportation. Data are available for eight of the twelve provinces. Ontario, reporting 33.8 million out-of-province visitors ranked first. British Columbia was second with 4.5 million, followed by New Brunswick with 4.3 million, Manitoba with 2.8 million and Saskatchewan with 1.3 million. Other provinces reporting figures were Prince Edward Island with 0.6 million, the Yukon with 0.4 million and Newfoundland with 0.3 million. The last data reported for Nova Scotia was in 1978 (1.3 million out-of-province visitors).

Chapter XIX on transportation includes data on the number of motorists entering the provinces.

## Length of Stay and Size of Party

Two important factors in determining the impact of tourism are length of stay and party size. Table 65 shows Newfoundland and the Northwest Territories reporting the longest lengths of stay with 9.0 days. British Columbia with 6.1 days was next, followed by Alberta with 5.5 days, and Nova Scotia and the Yukon with 5.0 days. On the other end of the scale was New Brunswick, reporting 1.6 days.

With regards to party size, the provinces are clustered fairly close. At one end of the scale was Newfoundland with 3.3 people per party while New Brunswick with 2.4 people was at the other end of the measure. Four provinces reported a party size of 2.9 (Alberta, Manitoba, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan), and three reported 2.7 (British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, and the Yukon). The Northwest Territories reported a party size of 2.8, Quebec a party size of 3.0, and Ontario a party size of 3.1.

TABLE 59

TOTAL VISITS TO NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AREAS, 1960-61 TO 1979-80[a]
(In Thousands of Visits)

| Province | Source | 1960-61 | 1965-66 | 1966-67 | 1967-68 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alberta | 210 | 1,982.2 | 2,917.3 | 3,331.6 | 3,438.9 | 3,776.2 | 4,263.0 | 4,445.8 | 4,824.9 |
| British Columbia | 210 | 571.5 | 2,836.8 | 3,376.8 | 3,320.0 | 3,335.9 | 3,506.7 | 3,463.8 | 4,154.2 |
| Manitoba | 210 | 629.1 | 688.0 | 738.7 | 731.2 | 760.0 | 793.1 | 755.5 | 752.3 |
| New Brunswick | 210 | 227.3 | 679.4 | 753.3 | 518.2 | 632.1 | 632.2 | 658.3 | 737.5 |
| Newfoundland | 210 | 20.0 | 108.7 | 179.6 | 292.8 | 247.3 | 307.9 | 353.0 | 301.5 |
| Northwest Territories | | | | | | | | | |
| Nova Scotia | 210 | 323.4 | 729.4 | 851.7 | 810.7 | 748.7 | 834.0 | 912.6 | 900.9 |
| Ontario | 210 | 626.7 | 766.0 | 858.8 | 879.5 | 871.7 | 865.5 | 782.2 | 778.2 |
| Prince Edward Island | 210 | 412.5 | 967.4 | 1,130.8 | 770.0 | 1,345.8 | 1,288.4 | 2,094.0 | 1,836.3 |
| Quebec | | | | | | | | | |
| Saskatchewan | 210 | 137.8 | 152.3 | 146.6 | 156.9 | 137.9 | 138.4 | 142.4 | 145.8 |
| Yukon | | | | | | | | | |

| Province | Source | 1972-73 | 1973-74 | 1974-75 | 1975-76 | 1976-77 | 1977-78 | 1978-79 | 1979-80 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alberta | 210 | 4,826.8 | 5,179.2 | 5,470.8 | 4,991.8 | 5,546.6 | 5,751.8 | 5,985.8 | 6,549.1 |
| British Columbia | 210 | 4,286.3 | 5,987.1 | 6,692.5 | 5,550.7 | 5,570.0 | 6,113.1 | 6,252.7 | 6,825.1 |
| Manitoba | 210 | 783.9 | 916.6 | 883.5 | 794.7 | 915.3 | 965.4 | 951.4 | 953.0 |
| New Brunswick | 210 | 743.4 | 922.6 | 987.0 | 893.8 | 944.2 | 979.0 | 1,105.4 | 1,088.4 |
| Newfoundland | 210 | 268.5 | 317.2 | 356.9 | 252.4 | 349.7 | 446.3 | 623.4 | 702.5 |
| Northwest Territories | | | | | | | | | |
| Nova Scotia | 210 | 920.8 | 1,057.7 | 1,032.3 | 933.8 | 948.4 | 1,026.4 | 1,020.4 | 1,019.5 |
| Ontario | 210 | 621.4 | 823.1 | 764.8 | 699.1 | 619.3 | 723.0 | 734.0 | 813.9 |
| Prince Edward Island | 210 | 1,210.6 | 1,118.0 | 1,542.9 | 1,595.0 | 1,363.6 | 1,427.0 | 1,570.9 | 1,625.8 |
| Quebec | 210 | 160.8 | 306.8 | 397.4 | 509.9 | 605.5 | 810.5 | 882.8 | 946.5 |
| Saskatchewan | 210 | 166.2 | 168.9 | 164.1 | 139.4 | 149.7 | 185.6 | 212.8 | 216.7 |
| Yukon | 210 | | | | | | | 6.1 | 7.0 |

[a] Figures given for fiscal year April 1 to March 31.

TABLE 60

OVERNIGHT VISITS TO NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AREAS, 1970-71 TO 1979-80[a]
(In Thousands of Party-Nights)[b]

| Province | Source | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 | 1973-74 | 1974-75 | 1975-76 | 1976-77 | 1977-78 | 1978-79 | 1979-80 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alberta | 210 | 315 | 340 | 341 | 352 | 360 | 340 | 354 | 365 | 379 | 400 |
| British Columbia | 210 | 63 | 83 | 117 | 118 | 118 | 93 | 74 | 79 | 81 | 91 |
| Manitoba | 210 | 27 | 28 | 30 | 33 | 33 | 28 | 32 | 30 | 32 | 33 |
| New Brunswick | 210 | 53 | 51 | 52 | 45 | 42 | 43 | 38 | 41 | 43 | 42 |
| Newfoundland | 210 | 23 | 24 | 24 | 29 | 34 | 24 | 34 | 33 | 37 | 37 |
| Nova Scotia | 210 | 56 | 66 | 65 | 65 | 64 | 58 | 56 | 56 | 59 | 57 |
| Ontario | 210 | 23 | 22 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 11 | 10 | 13 | 10 | 11 |
| Prince Edward Island | 210 | 45 | 46 | 48 | 46 | 47 | 43 | 43 | 39 | 41 | 41 |
| Quebec | 210 | | 5 | 5 | 8 | 12 | 14 | 17 | 22 | 28 | 36 |
| Saskatchewan | 210 | 20 | 23 | 21 | 21 | 23 | 22 | 26 | 28 | 28 | 30 |
| Yukon | 210 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |

[a] Figures represent attendance at all campgrounds in National Parks reporting use from April 1 to October 31.

[b] A party-night is one person or a group of persons occupying one campground site for one overnight stay.

TABLE 61

VISITS TO NATIONAL HISTORIC PARKS AND MAJOR SITES BY PROVINCE, 1970-71 TO 1979-80
(In Thousands of Visits)

| Province | Source | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 | 1973-74 | 1974-75 | 1975-76 | 1976-77 | 1977-78 | 1978-79 | 1979-80 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alberta | 210 | - | 20 | 15 | 15 | 51 | 67 | 81 | 66 | 21 | 27 |
| British Columbia | 210 | 197 | 216 | 227 | 230 | 273 | 295 | 253 | 238 | 257 | 283 |
| Manitoba | 210 | 249 | 251 | 306 | 229 | 242 | 120 | 137 | 129 | 133 | 141 |
| New Brunswick | 210 | 166 | 204 | 250 | 237 | 237 | 203 | 176 | 168 | 174 | 159 |
| Newfoundland | 210 | 575 | 719 | 733 | 1,001 | 1,082 | 931 | 1,051 | 1,036 | 963 | 1,017 |
| Nova Scotia | 210 | 1,403 | 1,554 | 1,551 | 1,727 | 2,164 | 1,687 | 1,592 | 1,286 | 1,376 | 1,444 |
| Ontario | 210 | 352 | 375 | 443 | 484 | 453 | 387 | 377 | 383 | 387 | 378 |
| Prince Edward Island | 210 | 50 | 59 | 79 | 156 | 148 | 178 | 136 | 108 | 105 | 96 |
| Quebec | 210 | 196 | 220 | 255 | 395 | 362 | 347 | 303 | 348 | 340 | 433 |
| Saskatchewan | 210 | 79 | 96 | 95 | 110 | 97 | 96 | 93 | 87 | 90 | 93 |
| Yukon | 210 | 27 | 41 | 67 | 69 | 71 | 84 | 79 | 101 | 108 | 123 |

TABLE 62

TOTAL VISITS TO PROVINCIAL PARK AREAS, 1960-1979
(In Thousands of Visits)

| Province | Source | 1960 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alberta[a] | 211 | 1,140.2 | N.A. | 2,762.1 | 3,575.1 | 3,804.2 | 4,556.9 | 5,187.1 | 4,765.2 | 4,473.6 |
| British Columbia | 212 | 2,970.0 | 4,624.0 | 4,920.7 | 5,907.6 | 6,089.6 | 6,941.9 | 7,224.8 | 7,480.4 | 8,006.9 |
| Manitoba[b] | 223 | | 1,570.0 | 1,540.0 | 1,870.0 | 1,775.8 | 2,420.4 | 2,649.3 | 3,058.6 | 3,230.0 |
| New Brunswick | 214 | | 1,070.0 | 1,392.5 | 1,616.2 | 2,480.3 | 3,077.2 | 3,428.2 | 3,758.0 | 4,143.8 |
| Newfoundland[c] | 215 | 216.1 | 622.5 | 816.0 | 1,085.4 | 1,022.0 | 1,192.1 | 1,184.1 | 1,602.2 | 1,753.0 |
| Northwest Territories | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nova Scotia[a] | 216 | | 701.0 | 952.0 | 924.4 | 1,260.0[c] | 1,540.0[c] | 2,422.0 | N.A. | N.A. |
| Ontario[a] | 217 | 5,692.6 | 8,875.7 | 9,791.7 | 10,192.5 | 9,440.2 | 10,459.9 | 12,172.3 | 13,658.6 | 12,320.8 |
| Prince Edward Island | 218,219 | | 700.0 | 693.0 | 779.0 | 911.0 | 885.0 | 837.0 | 894.3 | 743.5 |
| Quebec | 207,219 | | 2,471.0 | 1,703.4 | 2,665.0 | 3,227.0 | 3,278.0 | 1,984.0 | 2,205.1 | 2,567.6 |
| Saskatchewan | 220 | 413.2 | 1,482.5 | 1,587.8 | 1,859.7 | 1,903.2 | 2,017.9 | 2,404.1 | 2,396.8 | 2,792.9 |
| Yukon | | | | | | | | | | |

| Province | Source | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alberta[a] | 211 | 4,560.6 | 5,241.5 | 5,331.1 | 5,208.6 | 5,565.6 | 3,800.2 | 4,564.6 |
| British Columbia | 212 | 9,622.9 | 10,339.1 | 8,871.2 | 8,087.4 | 11,336.7 | 11,592.8 | 14,686.0 |
| Manitoba | 210,223 | 3,782.5[b] | 3,710.5[a] | 4,077.0[a] | 4,269.0[a] | 4,032.0[a] | 4,007.0[a] | N.A. |
| New Brunswick | 214 | 4,052.2 | 3,809.7 | 3,633.4 | 3,183.0 | 3,165.2 | 3,066.6 | 2,685.6 |
| Newfoundland | 215 | 1,879.3[c] | 2,249.6[c] | 2,709.9 | 2,907.9 | 2,985.3 | 2,828.1 | 2,838.2 |
| Northwest Territories | | | | | | | | |
| Nova Scotia | 216 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Ontario[a] | 217 | 12,136.9 | 11,031.7 | 11,139.9 | 10,732.7 | 10,431.2 | N.A. | N.A. |
| Prince Edward Island | 218,219 | 802.5 | 846.0 | 873.8 | 780.0 | 688.0 | 692.0 | N.A. |
| Quebec | 207,219 | 2,706.9 | 3,932.5 | 5,458.9[a] | 5,778.6[a] | 6,299.7[a] | 7,156.0[a] | 6,751.1[a] |
| Saskatchewan | 220 | 3,139.9 | 2,904.6 | 3,154.9[b] | 3,580.3[b] | 3,271.9[b] | 3,525.6[b] | 3,540.6[b] |
| Yukon | | | | | | | | |

[a] Fiscal year.
[b] From middle of May to beginning of September.
[c] Visits to picnic grounds.

TABLE 63

OVERNIGHT VISITS TO PROVINCIAL PARK AREAS, 1960-1979
(In Thousands of Visits)

| Province | Source | 1960 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alberta[a] | 211 | | | 282.4 | 402.4 | 346.6 | 439.1 | 554.4 | 688.1 | 686.4 |
| British Columbia | 212 | 520.0 | 878.6 | 937.8 | 1,100.3 | 1,036.3 | 1,127.7 | 1,266.4 | 1,106.6 | 1,144.3 |
| Manitoba | 223 | 41.6 | 136.7 | 160.8 | 199.0 | 208.6 | 272.2[b] | 813.0[b] | 950.8[b] | 1,033.4[b] |
| New Brunswick | 214 | | 113.9 | 141.4 | 144.6 | 181.5 | 157.7 | 169.8 | 203.5 | 210.5 |
| Newfoundland[b] | 215 | | 62.2 | 52.7 | 83.1 | 103.2 | 120.7 | 148.1 | 176.5 | 207.0 |
| Northwest Territories | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nova Scotia[a] | 216 | 19.8 | 67.5 | 75.8 | 70.2 | 109.7 | 121.4 | 44.8[d] | 51.3[d] | N.A. |
| Ontario[a] | 217 | 592.1 | 902.5 | 994.8 | 1,155.1 | 1,119.9 | 1,360.6 | 1,531.5 | 1,618.9 | 1,498.5 |
| Prince Edward Island | 218 | | 22.0 | 75.0 | 75.0 | 107.1 | 93.7 | 121.2 | 131.7 | 139.2 |
| Quebec | 207,219 | | 110.0 | N.A. | 492.0 | 401.0 | 485.0 | 588.7 | 655.0 | 703.6 |
| Saskatchewan | 220 | | 101.4 | 112.6 | 138.6 | 183.4 | 259.1 | 45.1[e] | 365.7[c] | 468.5[c] |
| Yukon | | | | | | | | | | |

| Province | Source | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alberta[a] | 211 | 719.6 | 717.6 | 791.3 | 815.7 | 174.2 | 930.7 | 1,011.6 |
| British Columbia | 212 | 1,451.0 | 1,626.7 | 1,787.9 | 1,714.1 | 1,833.1 | 1,953.6 | 2,380.7 |
| Manitoba | 223,210 | 1,197.2[b] | 1,129.7[b] | 1,098.8[a] | 1,125.0[a] | 1,083.0[a] | 1,077.0[a] | N.A. |
| New Brunswick | 214 | 199.8 | 181.3 | 339.0 | 336.0 | 332.4 | 329.2 | 331.7 |
| Newfoundland | 215 | 248.1[b] | 319.5[b] | 417.9 | 455.4 | 444.7 | 480.6 | 497.0 |
| Northwest Territories | | | | | | | | |
| Nova Scotia[f] | 210,216 | 49.0 | 54.0 | 63.0 | 53.8 | 54.5 | 60.7 | 59.7 |
| Ontario[a] | 217 | 1,600.8 | 1,615.7 | 1,621.9 | 1,515.4 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Prince Edward Island | 218,210 | 122.9 | 142.6 | 176.4 | 140.4 | 132.0 | 164.0 | N.A. |
| Quebec | 207,219 | 721.7 | 1,048.6 | 1,212.2 | 1,212.4 | 1,251.9 | 1,403.4 | 1,479.8 |
| Saskatchewan | 220 | 587.1[c] | 592.7 | N.A. | 664.5[b] | 686.8[b] | 700.7[b] | 726.0[b] |
| Yukon | | | | | | | | |

[a] Fiscal year.
[b] Middle of May to beginning of September.
[c] Camper days.
[d] Camping permits.
[e] Camping parties.
[f] Party nights.

TABLE 64

NUMBER OF OUT-OF-PROVINCE VISITORS, ALL TYPES, 1973-1979
(In Thousands of People)

| Province | Source | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alberta | | | | | | | | |
| British Columbia | 222 | | | 6,940.0 | 4,318.0 | 4,525.0 | 4,940.0 | 4,500.0 |
| Manitoba | 223 | 3,371.0 | 3,398.4 | 3,143.3 | 3,061.0 | 2,880.5 | 2,730.3 | 2,766.9 |
| New Brunswick | 224 | | | | | | 4,200.0 | 4,300.0 |
| Newfoundland | 225 | 227.9 | 245.2 | 253.2 | 242.0 | 227.1 | 242.4 | 261.3 |
| Northwest Territories | | | | | | | | |
| Nova Scotia | 226 | 1,315.5 | 1,303.5 | 1,371.3 | 1,322.5 | 1,355.7 | 1,314.1 | N.A. |
| Ontario | 227 | 31,665.0 | 31,980.0 | 32,346.0 | 31,686.0 | 32,349.0 | 32,924.0 | 33,820.0 |
| Prince Edward Island | 239 | | | 584.4 | 582.9 | N.A. | N.A. | 600.0[a] |
| Quebec | 233 | 4,309.8 | 4,077.4 | 3,827.9 | 3,681.6 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Saskatchewan | 238 | 1,006.0 | 985.0 | 999.0 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 1,320.3 |
| Yukon[b] | 251 | 311.4 | 325.3 | 318.1 | 306.8 | 300.2 | 362.9 | 362.2 |

[a] May 15–October 31.

[b] Border crossings.

TABLE 65

AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY AND SIZE OF PARTY

| Province | Source | Length of Stay (Days) | Number of People Per Party | Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alberta[c] | 221 | 5.5 | 2.9 | 1976/1971 |
| British Columbia | 222 | 6.1 | 2.7 | 1979 |
| Manitoba | 223 | 3.5 | 2.9 | 1979 |
| New Brunswick | 224 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 1979 |
| Newfoundland | 225 | 9.0 | 3.3 | 1975 |
| Northwest Territories[a] | 257 | 9.0[b] | 2.8 | 1978 |
| Nova Scotia | 226 | 5.0 | 2.9 | 1971 |
| Ontario | 227 | 2.6[d] | 3.1 | 1978/1972 |
| Prince Edward Island | 239 | 4.2 | 2.7 | 1979 |
| Quebec | 207 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 1975 |
| Saskatchewan | 238 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 1978/1973 |
| Yukon[a] | 251 | 5.0[b] | 2.7 | 1978 |

[a] Auto visitors only.
[b] Nights.
[c] Summer visitors only.
[d] Visitors from other countries only.

XVII

# TOURIST EXPENDITURES

Tourist expenditures provide an important measure of the economic significance of tourism. Although the information is not complete, available data are presented in Tables 66-68.

Estimated tourist or visitor expenditures 1960-1979 are shown in Table 66. Figures are available for 9 of the 12 provinces in 1979. Of the areas reporting, Ontario was the leader with $6.6 billion in tourist expenditures. British Columbia with $1.6 billion was second, followed by Saskatchewan with $0.6 billion. Other areas reporting were Manitoba with $374 million, New Brunswick with $225 million, Newfoundland with $56 million, Prince Edward Island with $53 million, the Yukon with $36 million, and the Northwest Territories with $20 million.

Table 67 provides a breakdown of expenditures into per person per day and per visit and per party per day and per visit. On a per person per day basis the Yukon was the leader reporting $63.70. Prince Edward Island with $24.87, New Brunswick with $23.46 and British Columbia with $23.00 followed. Newfoundland reporting a per person per day figure of $6.19 was at the low end of the scale. Per person per visit figures ranged from $30.26 in New Brunswick to $190.50 in the Yukon. Other areas reporting per person per visit figures over $75 were the Northwest Territories with $95.00, Newfoundland with $83.60, and Prince Edward Island with $77.58. The Yukon was also the leader in per party per visit expenditures with $515.00. British Columbia reporting $326.00 was second, followed by Nova Scotia with $210.25, Prince Edward Island with $160.75, Alberta with $155.00, and Quebec with $150.00. New Brunswick reported the lowest per party per visit expenditure with $66.89.

Table 68 provides a breakdown of per person per day average expenditures into lodging, food, transportation, other expenses and total. There are some differences between the figures in this table and those of Table 66, as breakdowns were not available for some of the more recent figures reported. Also, the reader should note that the figures reported for Ontario are per person per visit figures.

Five areas reported food to be the largest expenditure per day (Alberta, British Columbia, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Quebec). Three areas reported the highest expenditure to be for transportation (New Brunswick, Ontario, and Saskatchewan) and three areas reported other expenditures to be highest (Manitoba, Newfoundland, and the Yukon).

In terms of Lodging, Prince Edward Island reported the highest figure–$5.61. British Columbia was second with $5.05. Saskatchewan's figure of $1.58 was the lowest. Prince Edward Islands's figure of $9.06 for food gave it the number one ranking. Again British Columbia was second with $7.60, followed by the Yukon with $7.09, and New Brunswick with $6.43. Manitoba was low with a per day food expenditure of $2.32. Newfoundland reported a combined figure, food and lodging, of $1.70.

The Yukon led in per person per day expenditures for transportation and other expenditures with $7.82 and $8.34 respectively. New Brunswick was second in transportation expenditures with $7.71 and Prince Edward Island was second in other with $6.86.

TABLE 66

ESTIMATED TOURIST OR VISITOR EXPENDITURES, 1960-1979
(In Millions of Dollars)

| Province | Source | 1960 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alberta | 221 | | | $ 193.9 | $ 211.9 | $ 229.9 | $ 261.1 | $ 276.8 | $ 298.0 | $ 328.0 |
| British Columbia | 222 | $ 100.4 | $ 201.1 | 267.2 | 317.3 | 345.8 | 375.7 | 474.0 | 522.0 | 548.0 |
| Manitoba[a] | 223 | 36.3 | 51.3 | 61.4 | 71.9 | 70.4 | 76.9 | 81.0 | 78.0 | 88.1 |
| New Brunswick[a] | 224 | 47.0 | 64.0 | 72.0 | 77.0 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 53.1 | N.A. |
| Newfoundland | 225 | 15.3 | 33.0 | 45.9 | 55.0 | 56.9 | 62.2 | 68.4 | N.A. | N.A. |
| Northwest Territories[b] | 209 | | | | | | | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.8 |
| Nova Scotia[a] | 226 | | | 27.2 | N.A. | 38.2 | 42.7 | N.A. | 121.0 | 133.0 |
| Ontario | 227 | | | | | | 1,708.4 | 1,846.1 | 1,997.8 | 2,073.3 |
| Prince Edward Island | 239 | | | 14.6 | 13.0 | 14.6 | 17.0 | N.A. | 15.6[a] | 18.1[a] |
| Quebec | 207 | | | | | | 837.0 | 782.8 | N.A. | N.A. |
| Saskatchewan[b] | 238 | | | 31.0 | 34.6 | 35.2 | 38.4 | 41.6 | 46.4 | 51.8 |
| Yukon[a] | 251 | | | | | | 8.9 | 10.2 | 11.9 | 21.8 |

| Province | Source | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alberta | 221 | $ 351.0 | N.A. | N.A. | $ 307.6 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| British Columbia | 222 | 660.0 | $ 869.0 | $ 970.0 | 1,180.0 | $1,345.0 | $1,552.0 | $1,630.0 |
| Manitoba | 223 | 97.0[a] | 101.2[a] | 105.9[a] | 331.4 | 332.7 | 341.5 | 373.7 |
| New Brunswick | 224 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 140.0 | 160.0 | 191.5 | 225.0 |
| Newfoundland | 225 | 30.0 | 34.0 | 38.6[a] | 40.0[a] | 40.6[a] | 46.1[a] | 56.0[a] |
| Northwest Territories | 209 | 6.2[b] | N.A. | 1.8[b] | N.A. | N.A. | 20.0 | 20.0 |
| Nova Scotia | 226 | 149.0[a] | 75.9[c] | 88.3[c] | 88.9[c] | 102.8[c] | 115.1[c] | N.A. |
| Ontario | 227 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 4,273.0 | 4,968.0 | 5,726.0 | 6,642.0 |
| Prince Edward Island[a] | 239 | 25.4 | 29.0 | 30.1 | 26.5 | N.A. | N.A. | 52.6 |
| Quebec | 207 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Saskatchewan | 238 | 61.3[b] | 66.1[b] | 75.0[b] | 475.2 | 490.7 | 548.4 | 609.5 |
| Yukon[a] | 251 | 25.0 | 26.2 | 27.3 | 20.9 | 29.1 | 33.0 | 36.0 |

[a] Out-of-province visitors only.
[b] Out-of-province leisure visitors only.
[c] During visitor season only.

TABLE 67

AVERAGE TOTAL EXPENDITURES OF VISITORS IN PROVINCE

| Province | Source | Per Person | | Per Party | | Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Per Day | Per Visit | Per Day | Per Visit | |
| Alberta[b] | 221 | $ 13.00 | N.A. | N.A. | $155.00 | 1976 |
| British Columbia | 222 | 23.00 | N.A. | N.A. | 326.00 | 1979 |
| Manitoba | 223 | 10.84 | $ 36.88 | $ 31.46 | 106.95 | 1976 |
| New Brunswick | 224 | 23.46 | 30.26 | 51.83 | 66.89 | 1977 |
| Newfoundland | 225 | 6.19 | 83.60 | N.A. | N.A. | 1969 |
| Northwest Territories | 209 | N.A. | 95.00[c] | N.A. | N.A. | 1975 |
| Nova Scotia | 226 | 14.50 | 72.50 | 42.05 | 210.25 | 1973 |
| Ontario | 227 | N.A. | 39.63 | N.A. | N.A. | 1976 |
| Prince Edward Island | 239 | 24.87 | 77.58 | 51.53 | 160.75 | 1979 |
| Quebec | 207 | 15.00 | 51.00 | 43.00 | 150.00 | 1975 |
| Saskatchewan | 238 | 12.41 | 36.00 | 36.00 | 104.42 | 1979 |
| Yukon[a] | 251 | 63.70 | 190.50 | 172.00 | 515.00 | 1978 |

[a] Auto visitors only.
[b] Summer visitors only.
[c] Non-resident road traveler.

TABLE 68

AVERAGE EXPENDITURE PER VISITOR PER DAY

| Province | Source | Lodging | Food | Trans-portation | Other | Total | Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alberta | 221 | $ 2.01 | $ 3.54 | $ 2.56 | $ 2.12 | $10.23 | 1971 |
| British Columbia | 222 | 5.05 | 7.60 | 4.15 | 6.20 | 23.00 | 1979 |
| Manitoba | 223 | 2.92 | 2.32 | 1.90 | 3.56 | 10.70 | 1973 |
| New Brunswick | 224 | 3.27 | 6.43 | 7.71 | 6.05 | 23.46 | 1977 |
| Newfoundland | 225 | 1.70[a] | | 1.70 | 2.79 | 6.19 | 1969 |
| Nova Scotia | 226 | 4.14 | 4.61 | 3.04 | 2.71 | 14.50 | 1973 |
| Ontario[b] | 227 | 6.15 | 10.86 | 12.92 | 9.70 | 39.63 | 1976 |
| Prince Edward Island | 239 | 5.61 | 9.06 | 3.34 | 6.86 | 24.87 | 1979 |
| Quebec | 207 | 4.32 | 4.93 | 2.56 | 2.55 | 14.36 | 1970 |
| Saskatchewan | 238 | 1.58 | 2.71 | 5.03 | 3.09 | 12.41 | 1979 |
| Yukon | 251 | 4.00 | 7.09 | 7.82 | 8.34 | 27.25 | 1975 |

[a] Includes lodging, food, and meals.
[b] Per person per visit figures.

XVIII

## INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC IMPACT

Information on average annual employment, number of locations and receipts for accommodations are provided in Tables 69-71. These give a general indication of the impact of tourism on the various provinces. Unfortunately the employment data are not very complete.

Only five of the twelve provinces reported accommodation employment in 1979 (see Table 69). Of those reporting Ontario was the leader with 99,700 employees. Quebec was second with 49,300 employees, followed by British Columbia with 34,000, Manitoba with 12,900 and Saskatchewan with 7,400. All of the figures reported for 1979 include employees of restaurants and taverns.

Table 70 provides the number of locations and receipts by province for the major accommodation groups for 1970, 1975 and 1978. Total accommodations have increased from 15,974 in 1970 to 16,928 in 1978. This was an increase of 954 units or 6 percent. During this period receipts increased 163 percent or $2.3 billion. Receipts were $1.4 billion in 1970, $2.6 billion in 1975 and $3.6 billion in 1978.

In 1978, hotels accounted for 30.7 percent of the locations, motels for 24.2 percent, tourist courts and cabins for 14.4 percent, tent and trailer campgrounds for 19.1 percent, outfitters for 9.5 percent and tourist homes for 2.0 percent. Hotels, however, accounted for 81.1 percent of the total receipts in 1978, and motels accounted for 11.7 percent. The remaining four types of accommodations accounted for only 7 percent of the receipts.

Ontario reported the largest number of accommodations in 1978 with 6,417, 38 percent of Canada's accommodations. Quebec was second with 3,746, followed by British Columbia with 2,383, Alberta with 1,031, Saskatchewan with 918, Manitoba with 649, Nova Scotia with 514, New Brunswick with 476, Prince Edward Island with 333, Newfoundland with 254, the Yukon with 122, and the Northwest Territories with 85.

As would be expected, Ontario also reported the highest receipts–$1.1 billion. Quebec was again second with $712 million, followed by British Columbia with $613 million, Alberta with $516 million and Saskatchewan with $207 million. These five provinces accounted for almost 88 percent of the industry's total receipts.

Total accommodation receipts are broken out by source in Table 71. In 1978, rooms accounted for 35 percent, beer, wine and liquor for 32 percent, meals for 22 percent, merchandise sales for 5 percent and other for 4 percent of the total receipts. This breakdown is quite similar to that for 1970, when rooms accounted for 32 percent, meals for 20 percent, beer, wine and liquor for 38 percent, merchandise sales for 3 percent and other for 4 percent.

Types of accommodations used by visitors are given in Table 72. Seven of the twelve provinces report the hotel/motel to be the most popular type of accommodation, reporting that at least 35 percent of their visitors use hotels/motels. These were Alberta with 35 percent, British Columbia with 46 percent, New Brunswick with 47 percent, the Northwest Territories with 80 percent, Nova Scotia with 35 percent, Ontario with 45 percent and Quebec with 44 percent.

Staying with friends/relatives was listed as the most important type of accommodation for visitors by Manitoba (40.8 percent), Newfoundland (30.0 percent), and Saskatchewan (45.8 percent). Other provinces reporting friends/relatives as an important type of accommodation were Alberta (34 percent), British Columbia (21.5 percent), New Brunswick (27.3 percent), Nova Scotia (30.4 percent), Prince Edward Island (21.9 percent) and Quebec (28.0 percent). Prince Edward Island and the Yukon reported campgrounds to be the most important type of accommodation used by visitors, 35.9 percent and 52.0 percent respectively.

TABLE 69

AVERAGE ANNUAL EMPLOYMENT IN HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES, 1960-1979
(In Thousands of Persons)

| Province | Source | 1960 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alberta | 230 | | 9.6 | 9.5 | 10.3 | 10.9 | 11.8 | 9.7[d] | 9.7 | 11.2 |
| British Columbia | 235 | | | | | | 15.1 | 17.5 | 18.1 | 19.1 |
| Manitoba | 231 | | 11.7 | 13.0 | 14.3 | 10.9 | 11.5 | 11.9 | 8.6 | 8.8 |
| New Brunswick | 229 | | | | | 0.9 | 1.7 | 2.0 | N.A. | 3.0 |
| Newfoundland | 235 | | | | | | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 2.0 |
| Northwest Territories | 235 | | | | | | 0.6[c] | 0.3 | N.A. | N.A. |
| Nova Scotia | 235,237 | | | | | 1.3 | 1.9 | 2.5 | N.A. | N.A. |
| Ontario | 235,236 | | | 32.1 | N.A. | N.A. | 33.5 | 56.0 | 58.7 | 61.0 |
| Prince Edward Island | 235 | | | | | | 0.3 | 0.5 | N.A. | N.A. |
| Quebec | 233,235 | 18.1 | 24.5[a] | 26.1[a] | 29.3[a] | 20.0[a] | 21.5[a] | 24.6[a] | 33.4[b] | 34.6[b] |
| Saskatchewan[b] | 234 | | 2.7 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 4.8 | 3.9 | 3.9 |
| Yukon | 235 | | | | | | | 0.5 | N.A. | N.A. |

| Province | Source | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alberta | 230 | 13.4[e] | 12.3[e] | 12.6[e] | N.A. | 13.4 | 13.5 | N.A. |
| British Columbia | 206,235 | 20.0 | 27.0[b] | 28.4[b] | 29.6[b] | 30.3[b] | 31.7[b] | 34.0[b] |
| Manitoba | 231,235 | 10.0 | 11.0 | 11.2[e] | 11.1[b] | 11.0[b] | 12.2[b] | 12.9[b] |
| New Brunswick | 229 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 4.1 | N.A. | N.A. |
| Newfoundland | 235 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Northwest Territories | 235 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Nova Scotia | 235,237 | N.A. | N.A. | 3.5 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.2 | N.A. |
| Ontario | 235,236 | 65.7 | 69.5 | 71.3[b] | 74.8[b] | 80.6[b] | 94.6[b] | 99.7[b] |
| Prince Edward Island | 235,254 | N.A. | N.A. | 2.4 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Quebec[b] | 233,235 | 36.1 | 37.5 | 38.5 | 40.8 | 43.2 | 47.9 | 49.3 |
| Saskatchewan[b] | 234,235 | 4.3 | 5.0 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 6.3 | 7.0 | 7.4 |
| Yukon | 235 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |

[a] Includes tavern employees.

[b] Figures for hotels, restaurants and taverns.

[c] Figure for Yukon and Northwest Territories.

[d] Figures not necessarily comparable due to change in reporting schedule.

[e] Not annual average, employment at reference period–August 1973, November 1974 and February 1975.

TABLE 70

NUMBER OF LOCATIONS AND TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR MAJOR ACCOMMODATIONS GROUPS BY PROVINCE, 1970, 1975 AND 1978

| Province | Total | | Hotels | | Tourist Homes | | Motels | | Tourist Courts and Cabins[a] | | Outfitters | | Tent & Trailer Campgrounds | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | $000 | No. | $000 | No. | $000 | No. | $000 | No. | $000 | No. | $000 | No. | $000 |
| | | | | | | | 1970 | | | | | | | |
| Alberta | 942 | 153,149 | 456 | 135,923 | - | - | 307 | 14,208 | 65 | 1,831 | 10 | 393 | 104 | 794 |
| British Columbia | 2,229 | 216,884 | 512 | 174,792 | 3 | x | 802 | 30,818 | 348 | 5,209 | 186 | x | 378 | 3,408 |
| Manitoba | 545 | 92,172 | 267 | 84,559 | - | - | 109 | 4,925 | 56 | 571 | 50 | 1,237 | 63 | 880 |
| New Brunswick | 401 | 17,699 | 65 | 10,411 | 23 | 33 | 140 | 6,193 | 57 | 319 | 46 | 308 | 70 | 435 |
| Newfoundland | 186 | 16,375 | 71 | 13,137 | 27 | x | 19 | x | 21 | 685 | 19 | 392 | 29 | 107 |
| Northwest Territories | 46 | 6,177 | 12 | 5,365 | - | - | 5 | x | 2 | x | 15 | 604 | 12 | N.A. |
| Nova Scotia | 458 | 25,199 | 95 | 16,380 | 50 | x | 134 | 7,441 | 64 | 502 | 3 | x | 112 | 754 |
| Ontario | 6,205 | 448,533 | 1,304 | 350,213 | 50 | 291 | 1,457 | 59,657 | 1,903 | 12,141 | 870 | 17,302 | 621 | 8,929 |
| Prince Edward Island | 264 | 4,179 | 17 | 1,858 | 85 | x | 45 | 1,392 | 66 | 413 | 1 | x | 50 | 458 |
| Quebec | 3,886 | 313,224 | 1,784 | 265,018 | 276 | 3,118 | 722 | 31,994 | 175 | 1,329 | 399 | 5,815 | 530 | 5,951 |
| Saskatchewan | 743 | 72,227 | 406 | 63,879 | 1 | x | 136 | 5,604 | 48 | 582 | 49 | 1,471 | 103 | x |
| Yukon | 69 | 9,292 | 39 | 6,874 | - | - | 19 | 1,389 | 4 | x | 6 | 764 | 1 | x |

TABLE 70 (Continued)

NUMBER OF LOCATIONS AND TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR MAJOR ACCOMMODATIONS GROUPS BY PROVINCE, 1970, 1975 AND 1978

| Province | Total | | Hotels | | Tourist Homes | | Motels | | Tourist Courts and Cabins[a] | | Outfitters | | Tent & Trailer Campgrounds | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | $000 | No. | $000 | No. | $000 | No. | $000 | No. | $000 | No. | $000 | No. | $000 |
| | | | | | | | 1975 | | | | | | | |
| Alberta | 980 | 330,956 | 467 | 293,996 | - | - | 326 | 31,301 | 53 | 2,935 | 14 | 724 | 120 | 2,000 |
| British Columbia | 2,350 | 436,095 | 534 | 359,710 | - | - | 842 | 54,961 | 307 | 7,809 | 190 | 4,228 | 477 | 9,387 |
| Manitoba | 596 | 151,548 | 261 | 136,407 | - | - | 113 | 8,628 | 50 | 997 | 65 | 2,861 | 107 | 2,835 |
| New Brunswick | 493 | 43,597 | 72 | 23,662 | 21 | x | 171 | 16,441 | 60 | 636 | 45 | x | 124 | 2,372 |
| Newfoundland | 252 | 38,211 | 81 | 28,768 | 27 | x | 37 | 6,808 | 18 | 1,236 | 44 | 771 | 45 | x |
| Northwest Territories | 84 | 15,586 | 19 | 11,816 | - | - | 11 | 1,388 | 1 | x | 35 | 2,363 | 18 | x |
| Nova Scotia | 560 | 58,369 | 97 | 39,826 | 55 | x | 163 | 14,964 | 71 | 854 | 2 | x | 172 | 2,558 |
| Ontario | 6,521 | 785,225 | 1,170 | 615,070 | 25 | 139 | 1,436 | 94,134 | 1,729 | 18,947 | 1,006 | 28,328 | 1,155 | 28,607 |
| Prince Edward Island | 336 | 11,664 | 23 | 5,392 | 108 | x | 59 | 3,935 | 88 | 799 | 1 | x | 57 | 1,416 |
| Quebec | 3,766 | 541,221 | 1,681 | 457,868 | 148 | 2,059 | 736 | 53,728 | 99 | 996 | 426 | 7,186 | 676 | 19,384 |
| Saskatchewan | 791 | 132,301 | 390 | 112,365 | 1 | x | 153 | 13,430 | 51 | x | 108 | 4,254 | 88 | 1,714 |
| Yukon | 115 | 15,258 | 39 | 12,268 | - | - | 19 | 2,052 | 4 | 494 | 1 | x | 52 | x |

TABLE 70 (Continued)

NUMBER OF LOCATIONS AND TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR MAJOR ACCOMMODATIONS GROUPS BY PROVINCE, 1970, 1975 AND 1978

| Province | Total | | Hotels | | Tourist Homes | | Motels | | Tourist Courts and Cabins[a] | | Outfitters | | Tent & Trailer Campgrounds | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | $000 | No. | $000 | No. | $000 | No. | $000 | No. | $000 | No. | $000 | No. | $000 |
| | 1978 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alberta | 1,031 | 515,730 | 499 | 449,660 | - | - | 347 | 54,641 | 60 | 6,363 | 6 | 287 | 119 | 4,779 |
| British Columbia | 2,383 | 612,783 | 613 | 503,515 | 4 | 70 | 856 | 77,588 | 254 | 8,236 | 142 | 6,550 | 514 | 16,824 |
| Manitoba | 649 | 195,885 | 278 | 173,170 | - | - | 116 | 11,625 | 56 | 2,432 | 65 | 4,602 | 134 | 4,056 |
| New Brunswick | 476 | 61,203 | 75 | 38,083 | 25 | 63 | 171 | 17,744 | 42 | 795 | 41 | 611 | 122 | 2,907 |
| Newfoundland | 254 | 46,842 | 87 | 36,376 | 29 | 230 | 35 | 7,096 | 22 | 1,243 | 31 | 1,098 | 50 | 799 |
| Northwest Territories | 85 | 21,924 | 22 | 14,697 | - | - | 12 | x | 3 | x | 32 | 4,329 | 16 | 6 |
| Nova Scotia | 514 | 74,996 | 92 | 51,911 | 46 | 207 | 162 | 17,936 | 64 | 1,182 | - | - | 150 | 3,760 |
| Ontario | 6,417 | 1,136,706 | 1,255 | 892,646 | 24 | 508 | 1,449 | 132,129 | 1,700 | 30,223 | 742 | 35,759 | 1,247 | 45,441 |
| Prince Edward Island | 333 | 15,375 | 24 | 8,458 | 109 | 210 | 59 | 3,725 | 83 | 1,044 | - | - | 58 | 1,938 |
| Quebec | 3,746 | 712,279 | 1,738 | 588,546 | 108 | 3,356 | 715 | 76,477 | 114 | 3,305 | 424 | 12,430 | 647 | 28,165 |
| Saskatchewan | 918 | 206,862 | 478 | 171,079 | - | - | 158 | 21,211 | 42 | 2,322 | 115 | 7,585 | 125 | 4,665 |
| Yukon | 122 | 22,176 | 36 | 18,598 | - | - | 22 | x | 3 | x | 4 | 193 | 57 | 465 |

x--Withheld to avoid disclosure.

[a] Includes recreation vacation camps.

Source: Traveller Accommodation Statistics, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. Annually.

TABLE 71

SOURCE OF RECEIPTS FOR ALL TYPES OF ACCOMMODATIONS
BY PROVINCE, 1970, 1975 and 1978
(In Thousands of Dollars)

| Province | Total | Rooms | Meals | Beer Wine & Liquor | Merchandise Sales | All Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1970 | | | |
| Alberta | $153,149 | $ 45,490 | $ 26,134 | $ 69,129 | $ 4,477 | $ 7,339 |
| British Columbia | 216,884 | 79,498 | 43,896 | 75,076 | 7,375 | 8,194 |
| Manitoba | 92,171 | 16,402 | 15,258 | 53,799 | 2,358 | 2,819 |
| New Brunswick | 17,699 | 9,032 | 4,703 | 2,028 | 727 | 779 |
| Newfoundland | 16,375 | 5,197 | 4,054 | 5,347 | 813 | 466 |
| Northwest Territories | 6,177 | 1,722 | 891 | 2,334 | 348 | 279 |
| Nova Scotia | 25,199 | 13,656 | 5,861 | 3,029 | 800 | 1,765 |
| Ontario | 448,533 | 152,783 | 97,235 | 145,975 | 16,002 | 16,375 |
| Prince Edward Island | 4,179 | 2,592 | 958 | 238 | 195 | 90 |
| Quebec | 313,224 | 98,056 | 62,998 | 118,129 | 8,833 | 17,155 |
| Saskatchewan | 72,227 | 14,255 | 8,824 | 42,350 | 2,437 | 2,394 |
| Yukon | 9,292 | 2,305 | 2,011 | 2,971 | 792 | 450 |
| | | | 1975 | | | |
| Alberta | $330,956 | $102,350 | $ 63,208 | $142,937 | $ 6,207 | $ 15,141 |
| British Columbia | 436,095 | 153,660 | 100,622 | 145,579 | 12,234 | 19,040 |
| Manitoba | 151,548 | 31,927 | 28,741 | 69,957 | 11,732 | 4,898 |
| New Brunswick | 43,597 | 21,878 | 12,420 | 4,859 | 1,803 | 1,331 |
| Newfoundland | 38,211 | 12,733 | 8,996 | 12,718 | 1,530 | 1,215 |
| Northwest Territories | 15,586 | 4,756 | 2,105 | 5,215 | 681 | 463 |
| Nova Scotia | 58,369 | 31,772 | 14,826 | 7,501 | 1,600 | 2,474 |
| Ontario | 785,225 | 302,751 | 183,506 | 215,183 | 23,379 | 26,978 |
| Prince Edward Island | 11,664 | 6,385 | 2,697 | 967 | 871 | 408 |
| Quebec | 541,221 | 187,634 | 116,621 | 185,981 | 14,657 | 20,452 |
| Saskatchewan | 132,301 | 30,638 | 18,676 | 67,951 | 5,368 | 4,765 |
| Yukon | 15,258 | 4,188 | 2,933 | 6,017 | 1,350 | 709 |
| | | | 1978 | | | |
| Alberta | $515,730 | $174,999 | $105,225 | $199,912 | $ 13,574 | $ 21,334 |
| British Columbia | 612,783 | 215,939 | 131,641 | 216,511 | 19,739 | 21,188 |
| Manitoba | 195,885 | 43,725 | 35,399 | 78,499 | 25,526 | 5,652 |
| New Brunswick | 61,203 | 29,816 | 18,240 | 7,642 | 2,067 | 1,566 |
| Newfoundland | 46,842 | 17,897 | 10,829 | 13,504 | 2,157 | 923 |
| Northwest Territories | 21,924 | 6,581 | 3,578 | 6,015 | 860 | 554 |
| Nova Scotia | 74,996 | 39,298 | 21,187 | 9,167 | 2,116 | 2,995 |
| Ontario | 1,136,706 | 443,521 | 263,354 | 300,168 | 43,154 | 44,172 |
| Prince Edward Island | 15,375 | 8,973 | 3,882 | 937 | 974 | 244 |
| Quebec | 712,279 | 244,644 | 152,849 | 218,850 | 38,839 | 32,164 |
| Saskatchewan | 206,862 | 47,461 | 31,672 | 98,185 | 13,628 | 5,731 |
| Yukon | 22,176 | 6,360 | 6,062 | 6,790 | 2,039 | 704 |

Source: Traveller Accommodation Statistics, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. Annually.

TABLE 72

TYPE OF ACCOMMODATIONS USED BY VISITORS IN PROVINCE

| Province | Source | Date | Motel | Hotel[a] | Campgrounds | Trailer | Cabin | Friend | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alberta[e] | 221 | 1976 | 23.0% | 12.0% | 27.0%[c] | c | 3.0% | 34.0 | 1.0% |
| British Columbia | 222 | 1979 | 29.9 | 16.0 | 29.3 | - | 1.6 | 21.5 | 1.7 |
| Manitoba | 223 | 1975 | 27.3[b] | b | 31.9 | - | - | 40.8 | - |
| New Brunswick[d] | 224 | 1977 | 44.7 | 2.7 | 24.4[c] | c | 2.3 | 27.3 | 2.8 |
| Newfoundland | 225 | 1975 | 19.0 | 10.0 | 20.0 | 7.0 | - | 30.0 | 14.0 |
| Northwest Territories | 209 | 1973 | 80.0[b] | b | 10.0 | - | - | 10.0 | - |
| Nova Scotia[f] | 226 | 1972 | 35.2[b] | b | 26.2[c] | c | 5.3 | 30.4 | 2.9 |
| Ontario[g] | 227 | 1972 | 45.0 | 14.0 | - | 13.0 | 7.0 | 18.0 | 3.0 |
| Prince Edward Island | 239 | 1979 | 31.8[b] | b | 35.9 | - | 8.3 | 21.9 | 2.1 |
| Quebec | 207 | 1975 | 26.0 | 18.0 | 7.0 | 10.0 | 7.0 | 28.0 | 4.0 |
| Saskatchewan | 238 | 1978 | 9.4 | 6.2 | 24.8[c] | c | 7.8 | 45.8 | 6.0 |
| Yukon | 251 | 1975 | 9.0 | 3.0 | 52.0 | 7.0 | 1.0 | 8.0 | 20.0 |

[a] Includes Resorts and dude ranches.
[b] Motels and Hotels combined.
[c] Camper and Trailers combined.
[d] Does not add to 100% due to multiple usage.
[e] Summer visitors only.
[f] Visitors from May 15–October 31 only.
[g] U.S. visitors staying one or more nights.

XIX

# TRANSPORTATION

The percentage of visitors using various types of transportation are given in Table 73. As in the United States, the automobile is the predominant form of transportation used by travelers. Saskatchewan reported the highest percentage of visitors traveling by auto, with 95.0 percent. New Brunswick was second with 93.0 percent, followed by Prince Edward Island with 89.3 percent, Ontario with 86.9 percent, Nova Scotia and Alberta with 80.0 percent, and Quebec with 79.4 percent. Newfoundland was the only province not reporting the automobile to be the major source of transportation. In Newfoundland air was used by 67 percent of the visitors and the automobile by 33 percent. Air was also an important mode of transportation in the Northwest Territories (40.0 percent) and in the Yukon (21.9 percent).

The Yukon reported the highest number of visitors using both rail and bus transportation, 8.6 and 9.8 percent respectively. Ontario reported 3.2 percent of its visitors came by ship, to lead in this category. Other transportation ranged from 1.4 percent in Quebec to 0.1 percent in Saskatchewan.

The estimated number of non-resident motorists entering Canada by province is shown in Table 74 for the period 1960-1979. Once again the data for 1979 is incomplete with only eight provinces reporting, and the figures for five of those cover U.S. residents only. Ontario, reporting 18.1 million motorists was the leader, followed by British Columbia with 2.6 million, New Brunswick with 2.5 million and Quebec with 2.1 million. Other figures reported were 0.6 million in Manitoba, 0.2 million in Alberta, 0.2 million in Saskatchewan, and 0.1 million in the Yukon.

Table 75 gives the number of non-resident passenger cars entering the provinces. Ontario also reports the highest figure here with 7.6 million. The rest of the provinces reported less than 1.2 million non-resident passenger cars entering.

Intercity revenue passengers carried by train, bus, and plane in Canada during the period 1973-1979 are presented in Table 76. The trend in train passengers has been up and down, with 1974 reporting the largest number (5.8 million). Between 1973 (5.0 million) and 1978 (5.7 million) passengers have increased 12 percent. Similar trends are seen in bus passengers, although 1979 reported a 13 percent increase over 1978 for a new series high (35.4 million). Between 1974 and 1979 passengers carried increased 9 percent. Air passengers increased 44 percent between 1973 and 1979, adding almost 4 million passengers. Air's percentage of total common carrier passengers has increased from 21 percent in 1974 to 24 percent in 1978.

TABLE 73

PERCENTAGE OF VISITORS USING VARIOUS TYPES OF TRANSPORTATION

| Province | Source | Date | Auto | Air | Rail | Bus | Ship | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alberta[a] | 221 | 1976 | 80.0% | 12.0% | 2.0% | 6.0% | - % | - % |
| British Columbia | 222 | 1979 | 74.2 | 18.9 | 1.3 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 0.9 |
| Manitoba | 223 | 1979 | 84.6 | 10.8 | - | 4.0 | - | 0.6 |
| New Brunswick | 224 | 1979 | 93.0 | 4.5 | - | 1.4 | - | 1.1 |
| Newfoundland | 225 | | 33.0 | 67.0 | - | - | - | - |
| Northwest Territories | 209 | 1973 | 58.0 | 40.0 | - | 2.0 | - | - |
| Nova Scotia | 226 | 1978 | 80.0 | 13.2 | 3.0 | 3.3 | - | 0.5 |
| Ontario[b] | 227 | 1979 | 86.9 | 4.2 | - | 4.7 | 3.2 | 1.0 |
| Prince Edward Island | 239 | 1979 | 89.3 | 5.2 | - | 5.3 | 0.2 | - |
| Quebec | 207 | 1970 | 79.4 | 13.3 | 0.4 | 5.2 | 0.3 | 1.4 |
| Saskatchewan | 238 | 1978 | 95.0 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 2.7 | - | 0.1 |
| Yukon | 251 | 1979 | 59.2 | 21.9 | 8.6 | 9.8 | 0.0 | 0.5 |

[a] Summer visitors only.

[b] U.S. visitors only.

TABLE 74

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF NON-RESIDENT MOTORISTS ENTERING CANADA, BY PROVINCE, 1960-1979
(In Thousands of Persons)

| Province | Source | 1960 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alberta[a] | 240 | 163.6 | 199.2 | 213.5 | 306.3 | 320.7 | 346.7 | 378.9 | 403.8 | 431.0 |
| British Columbia[a] | 222,240 | 1,131.1 | 1,676.2 | 1,824.4 | 2,004.1 | 2,409.8 | 2,655.5 | 2,917.6 | 3,046.2 | 2,951.1 |
| Manitoba | 223,240 | 269.2 | 322.5 | 321.9 | 697.7 | 720.1 | 765.6 | 868.7 | 916.7 | 1,095.2 |
| New Brunswick | 240 | | | | 3,587.3 | 3,078.0 | 3,009.1[a] | 3,935.7[a] | 4,041.7[a] | 3,888.5[a] |
| Newfoundland | 225 | | | | | | | | | 94.9 |
| Northwest Territories | 209 | | | | | | | 12.2 | 9.0 | 11.2 |
| Nova Scotia | 226 | | | 865.3 | 795.9 | 960.5 | 987.7 | 1,080.0 | 1,118.0 | 1,043.7 |
| Ontario | 227,240 | 13,719.7 | 16,856.8 | 18,545.2 | 19,985.8 | 17,980.0 | 18,644.0 | 18,733.3 | 19,668.2 | 19,929.5 |
| Prince Edward Island | 239 | | | | | | | | | |
| Quebec[a] | 240 | 1,788.0 | 1,910.1 | 1,914.1 | 5,512.1[b] | 4,181.0 | 4,321.6 | 4,767.4 | 4,752.9 | 3,481.4 |
| Saskatchewan[a] | 240 | 123.4 | 164.2 | 162.2 | 243.5 | 264.7 | 264.3 | 271.5 | 268.0 | 255.3 |
| Yukon[a] | 240 | 39.3 | 73.7 | 83.5 | 78.9 | 90.0 | 85.3 | 85.4 | 82.3 | 94.9 |

| Province | Source | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alberta[a] | 240 | 494.0 | 397.0 | 448.4 | 427.1 | 330.9 | 282.0 | 231.8 |
| British Columbia | 222,240 | 2,908.6[a] | 2,826.5[a] | 4,700.0 | 4,500.1 | 2,463.5[a] | 2,577.4[a] | 2,550.3[a] |
| Manitoba | 223,240 | 1,066.6 | 852.7 | 891.2[a] | 915.4[a] | 806.3[a] | 717.3[a] | 573.4[a] |
| New Brunswick[a] | 240 | 3,878.9 | 3,027.3 | 3,078.2 | 2,801.3 | 2,801.1 | 2,734.9 | 2,446.9 |
| Newfoundland | 225 | 99.1 | 99.1 | 107.4 | 106.7 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Northwest Territories | 209 | 12.8 | 12.4 | 11.9 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Nova Scotia | 226 | 1,107.0 | 1,059.6 | 1,135.0 | 1,094.4 | 1,110.7 | 1,051.0 | N.A. |
| Ontario | 227,240 | 20,548.6 | 19,956.5 | 19,709.2[a] | 18,143.9[a] | 18,115.0[a] | 17,914.6[a] | 18,138.7[a] |
| Prince Edward Island | 239 | | | 580.3 | 554.9 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Quebec[a] | 233,240 | 3,386.2 | 3,012.2 | 2,816.0 | 2,661.9 | 2,396.3 | 2,316.5 | 2,113.7 |
| Saskatchewan | 238,240 | 797.3 | 789.2 | 803.3 | 220.6[a] | 213.6[a] | 193.9[a] | 170.8[a] |
| Yukon[a] | 240 | 102.9 | 90.3 | 100.9 | 101.1 | 87.0 | 112.6 | 99.3 |

[a] U.S. residents only.

[b] New series beginning in 1967.

TABLE 75

NUMBER OF NON-RESIDENT PASSENGER CARS ENTERING CANADA, BY PROVINCE, 1960-1979
(In Thousands of Vehicles)

| Province | Source | 1960 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967[a] | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alberta[c] | 240 | 57.0 | 74.6 | 82.1 | 104.2 | 112.0 | 123.0 | 136.5 | 147.3 | 155.4 |
| British Columbia[c] | 240 | 394.1 | 627.8 | 701.7 | 844.6 | 911.2 | 1,000.6 | 1,105.1 | 1,166.6 | 1,400.0 |
| Manitoba[c] | 240 | 93.8 | 120.8 | 123.8 | 244.9 | 239.2 | 264.1 | 292.9 | 307.0 | 376.6 |
| New Brunswick | 223 | | | 726.8 | 769.5 | 884.6 | 876.1 | 1,639.9 | 1,637.5 | 1,584.1 |
| Newfoundland | 225 | | 8.2 | 11.9 | 14.4 | 17.4 | 18.7 | 20.4 | N.A. | N.A. |
| Northwest Territories | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nova Scotia | 226 | 165.0 | 217.0 | 240.0 | 222.4 | 263.6 | 271.0 | 306.2 | 311.4 | 337.4 |
| Ontario[b] | 227,240 | 4,780.4 | 6,313.4 | 6,726.2 | 7,655.4 | 7,446.9 | 7,511.5 | 7,685.0 | 7,815.0 | 7,768.0 |
| Prince Edward Island | 239 | | | 105.3 | 110.3 | 113.2 | 147.2 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Quebec[c] | 240 | 623.0 | 715.4 | 736.2 | 1,934.4 | 1,392.7 | 1,482.7 | 1,609.1 | 1,606.4 | 1,302.6 |
| Saskatchewan[c] | 240 | 43.0 | 61.5 | 62.4 | 83.8 | 89.1 | 89.2 | 93.4 | 97.3 | 95.7 |
| Yukon[c] | 240 | 13.7 | 27.6 | 32.1 | 29.0 | 33.1 | 31.2 | 31.8 | 31.0 | 34.9 |

| Province | Source | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alberta[c] | 240 | 182.2 | 149.1 | 166.4 | 154.2 | 119.9 | 102.5 | 88.0 |
| British Columbia[c] | 240 | 1,103.3 | 1,096.3 | 1,055.0 | 988.2 | 1,021.2 | 1,062.3 | 1,073.4 |
| Manitoba[c] | 240 | 364.9 | 301.1 | 315.7 | 318.9 | 286.9 | 262.7 | 215.4 |
| New Brunswick | 223,240 | 1,582.5 | 1,303.7 | 1,323.5[c] | 1,233.5[c] | 1,245.7[c] | 1,230.9 | 1,136.9[c] |
| Newfoundland | 225 | 21.5 | 22.7 | 24.1 | 23.3 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Northwest Territories | | | | | | | | |
| Nova Scotia | 226 | 355.5 | 341.3 | 362.9 | 347.3 | 366.2 | 350.0 | N.A. |
| Ontario | 227,240 | 7,956.0 | 7,794.3 | 7,752.6[c] | 7,292.5[c] | 7,297.1[c] | 7,290.5[c] | 7,608.2[c] |
| Prince Edward Island | 239 | N.A. | N.A. | 222.4 | 195.0 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Quebec | 233,240 | 1,278.7[c] | 1,158.9[c] | 1,094.8 | 1,041.2 | 951.7[c] | 927.1[c] | 879.0[c] |
| Saskatchewan | 240 | 283.6[c] | 282.7[c] | 289.5 | 90.8[c] | 88.1[c] | 81.6[c] | 72.4[c] |
| Yukon[c] | 240 | 37.6 | 34.2 | 39.7 | 40.7 | 35.2 | 43.5 | 39.0 |

[a] Includes repeats and taxis.
[b] 1967-1969 includes repeats and taxis.
[c] Number of U.S. automobiles only.

TABLE 76

INTERCITY REVENUE PASSENGERS CARRIED BY TRAIN, BUS AND PLANE, CANADA, 1973-1979
(In Thousands of Revenue Passengers)

| Year | Mode of Transportation | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Train | Bus[a] | Plane |
| 1973 | 5,045 | N.A. | 9,057 |
| 1974 | 5,842 | 32,421 | 10,134 |
| 1975 | 5,126 | 32,567 | 10,360 |
| 1976 | 5,326 | 31,051 | 10,373 |
| 1977 | 5,574 | 33,357 | 10,265 |
| 1978 | 5,653[b] | 31,319 | 11,459[c] |
| 1979 | N.A. | 35,433 | 13,000[d] |

[a] Intercity carriers with annual operating revenues of $0.5 million or more.
[b] Excludes some traffic for which VIA Rail assumed responsibility over the last two months of 1978.
[c] Includes passengers on domestic air charter.
[d] Estimate by the Aviation Statistics Centre. A more precise total is not available because of an overstatement of traffic at some points resulting from technical problems experienced by a carrier in its reporting procedures in the third quarter of 1979.

Source: Travel, Tourism and Outdoor Recreation: A Statistical Digest, 1978 and 1979, Statistics Canada, Travel, Tourism and Recreation Section, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0T6.

XX

## TOURISM ADVERTISING

Travel and tourism advertising expenditures in United States measured media by Canada and the provinces for 1972-1979 are presented in Table 77. This information is compiled by Pannell Kerr Forster and Company. While this data only covers advertising expenditures in U.S. measured media, it still provides an indication of the promotional activities of the different provinces and Canadian government. During 1979 Canada was the leading foreign country advertiser in U.S. measured media, with reported expenditures of approximately $4.8 million. Since 1972 Canada's advertising expenditures have increased 44 percent, from $3.3 million.

Travel advertising expenditures in 1979 by the individual Canadian provinces in U.S. measured media decreased by 7 percent compared to the 1978 level–from $4,184,000 in 1978 to $3,883,000 in 1979. Although these are relatively modest figures, they would place the provinces in second place among all foreign country advertisers. The expenditures of the Canadian government and the provinces combined amounted to some $8.6 million in 1979. This is 44 percent of the total spent by the fifty domestic states.

In 1979 Ontario reported the highest expenditure for travel and tourism advertising with $2.1 million. British Columbia was second with $0.6 million, followed by Quebec with $0.4 million, Nova Scotia with $0.3 million, Manitoba with $0.2 million and Newfoundland with $0.1 million. While the 1979 series is not complete, as only those spending over $50,000 are reported, it covers 99 percent of the provincial travel and tourism advertising expenditures.

Provincial travel department budgets for fiscal years 1973-74 to 1980-81 are shown in Tables 78-80. Saskatchewan reported the largest total travel department budget in 1980-81 with $30.6 million (Table 78). Quebec, which ranked first in all the years for which figures were available (1974-75 to 1977-78), did not report figures for 1980-81. Ontario ranked second with $21.3 million, followed by British Columbia with $12.5 million, New Brunswick with $5.5 million, Prince Edward Island with $2.6 million, and Manitoba with $2.4 million. Figures for Newfoundland which ranked third in 1977-78, the last year reported, were not available.

Provincial travel department advertising budgets are shown in Table 79. In 1980-81 Ontario led with an advertising budget of $9.6 million. Data for Quebec and British Columbia, second and third respectively in 1977-78 (the last year reported), were not available. Following Ontario was New Brunswick with $1.0 million, Manitoba with $0.9 million, Prince Edward Island with $0.4 million, Newfoundland with $0.2 million and Saskatchewan with $50,000.

Table 80 provides travel department printing budgets. Data are only available for three provinces in 1980-81. These are New Brunswick with $545,000, Prince Edward Island with $321,000 and Saskatchewan with $188,700.

TABLE 77

TOTAL ADVERTISING EXPENDITURES IN U.S. MEASURED MEDIA
BY CANADA AND CANADIAN PROVINCES 1972-1979
(In Thousands of Dollars)

| Country/Province | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979[a] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CANADA | $3,333 | $3,326 | $4,450 | $4,714 | $4,328 | $4,692 | $3,992 | $4,801 |
| Alberta | 88 | 49 | 12 | 78 | 116 | 96 | 64 | N.A. |
| British Columbia | 214 | 175 | 305 | 448 | 191 | 292 | 551 | 598 |
| Manitoba | 244 | 259 | 326 | 131 | 103 | 140 | 366 | 248 |
| New Brunswick | 298 | 284 | 319 | 134 | N.A. | 49 | 155 | N.A. |
| Newfoundland | 106 | 155 | 182 | 165 | N.A. | 114 | 88 | 85 |
| Northwest Territories | | | | | | | | |
| Nova Scotia | 469 | 395 | 394 | 428 | 417 | 524 | 577 | 347 |
| Ontario | 1,186 | 846 | 1,090 | 1,626 | 1,230 | 1,139 | 1,506 | 2,142 |
| Prince Edward Island | 33 | 9 | 71 | 25 | 44 | 91 | 113 | N.A. |
| Quebec | 533 | 656 | 626 | 809 | 1,000 | 414 | 736 | 419 |
| Saskatchewan | 23 | 40 | 44 | 35 | N.A. | 12 | 6 | N.A. |
| Yukon | 6 | 33 | 31 | 26 | N.A. | N.A. | 22 | N.A. |

[a] Those provinces reporting over $50,000 in advertising. These six accounted for 99 percent of the total spent by provinces on advertising ($3,883,000).

TABLE 78

PROVINCIAL TRAVEL DEPARTMENT BUDGET
(In Thousands of Dollars)

| Province | Source | 1973-74 | 1974-75 | 1975-76 | 1976-77 | 1977-78 | 1978-79 | 1979-80 | 1980-81 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alberta | | | | | | | | | |
| British Columbia | 222 | $ 3,983.9 | $ 4,829.3 | $ 7,187.3 | $ 4,182.7 | $ 5,134.9 | $ 7,843.6 | $11,133.9 | $12,506.5 |
| Manitoba | 223 | 1,488.2 | 1,654.1 | 1,842.6 | 2,019.8 | 2,060.6 | 1,679.0 | 2,114.8 | 2,436.1 |
| New Brunswick | | | | | | | 4,395.0 | 5,000.0 | 5,500.0 |
| Newfoundland | 225 | 7,862.9 | 17,830.4 | 22,506.0 | 19,980.7 | 22,219.6 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Northwest Territories | 209 | | | 494.0 | 609.0 | 250.0 | 350.0 | 400.0 | N.A. |
| Nova Scotia | | | | | | | | | |
| Ontario | 227 | | | | | | 16,222.0 | 17,465.0 | 21,326.0 |
| Prince Edward Island | 239 | | | | 1,692.8 | 1,882.8 | 1,935.5 | 2,096.7 | 2,585.6 |
| Quebec | 207 | | 66,500.0 | 110,200.0 | 94,796.1 | 106,614.7 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Saskatchewan | 238 | 12,672.6 | 17,157.1 | 19,679.0 | 19,930.7 | 23,599.1 | 25,341.8 | 27,245.1 | 30,578.1 |
| Yukon | 251 | 280.0 | 310.0 | 325.0 | 417.0 | 496.0 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |

TABLE 79

PROVINCIAL TRAVEL DEPARTMENT ADVERTISING BUDGET
(In Thousands of Dollars)

| Province | Source | 1973-74 | 1974-75 | 1975-76 | 1976-77 | 1977-78 | 1978-79 | 1979-80 | 1980-81 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alberta | | | | | | | | | |
| British Columbia | 222 | | | | 2,100.0 | 2,000.0 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Manitoba[a] | 223 | | 545.0 | 404.1 | 552.3 | 505.0 | 470.5 | 817.0 | 857.5 |
| New Brunswick | 224 | | | | | | 680.0 | 850.0 | 990.0 |
| Newfoundland | 225 | 400.0 | 450.0 | 455.0 | 310.0 | 290.0 | 402.0 | 382.0 | 200.0 |
| Northwest Territories | 209 | | | | | 10.0 | 10.0 | 5.0 | N.A. |
| Nova Scotia | | | | | | | | | |
| Ontario | 227 | | | | 3,600.0 | 3,700.0 | 6,200.0 | 6,300.0 | 9,600.0 |
| Prince Edward Island | 239 | | | | 409.0 | 398.7 | 434.0 | 434.0 | 434.0 |
| Quebec | 207 | 1,070.4 | 1,382.4 | 1,695.0 | 1,795.0 | 2,734.7 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Saskatchewan[b] | 238 | | 93.2 | 196.8 | 85.0 | 155.6 | N.A. | 50.0 | 50.0 |
| Yukon | 251 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 36.0 | 65.0 | 95.0 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |

[a] Out-of-province promotion.

[b] Media advertising only.

TABLE 80

PROVINCIAL TRAVEL DEPARTMENT PRINTING BUDGET
(In Thousands of Dollars)

| Province | Source | 1973-74 | 1974-75 | 1975-76 | 1976-77 | 1977-78 | 1978-79 | 1979-80 | 1980-81 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alberta | | | | | | | | | |
| British Columbia | 222 | | | | 624.0 | 530.0 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Manitoba | 223 | | 269.4 | 308.2 | 326.0 | 281.0 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| New Brunswick | 224 | | | | | | 405.0 | 462.0 | 545.0 |
| Newfoundland | 225 | 298.5 | 350.0 | 350.0 | 275.0 | 400.0 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Northwest Territories | 209 | | | | | 70.0 | 100.0 | 150.0 | N.A. |
| Nova Scotia | | | | | | | | | |
| Ontario | | | | | | | | | |
| Prince Edward Island | 239 | | | | 315.0 | 324.0 | 321.0 | 321.0 | 321.0 |
| Quebec | 207 | | | | 833.0 | 855.0 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Saskatchewan[a] | 238 | | 218.8 | 465.2 | 268.3 | 489.6 | N.A. | 240.6 | 188.7 |
| Yukon | 251 | 90.0 | 95.0 | 130.0 | 10.0 | 70.0 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |

[a] Includes highway map published by Department of Highways.

XXI

# CANADIAN TRAVEL SURVEY

The most recent and most detailed data on domestic travel by Canadians are derived from a series of quarterly surveys conducted by Statistics Canada and sponsored by the Canadian Government Office of Tourism, Transport Canada and the tourism departments of some provincial governments. This series of surveys, collectively known as the Canadian Travel Survey (CTS), is the first in-depth study since 1971 to provide annual and expenditure data on domestic travel by Canadians. Data have been collected quarterly starting with July-September 1978. This chapter provides some highlights from these surveys covering the year 1979 and the first two quarters of 1980. The data reported in Tables 81-86 are from three reports: Travel, Tourism and Outdoor Recreation: A Statistical Digest, 1978 and 1979,[1] Canadian Travel Survey, and Travel Trends: Domestic Travel by Canadians, Advanced Statistics.[2]

These surveys were conducted as supplements to the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and covered a part of the LFS sample. In each survey, a person was selected at random from the members of each household in the sample. Once the regular LFS questionnaire had been completed, the interviewer asked the respondent a series of questions pertaining to his/her movements in the three months preceding the survey. To qualify for inclusion, these movements had to have covered a round trip with a one-way distance of at least 80 kilometers (50 miles) from home and have terminated during the observation period. Because of exclusions in the sample universe for the LFS, residents of the Yukon and the Northwest Territories, residents of Indian Reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces are not included.

Table 81 provides selected trip characteristics. During 1979 Canadians spent a total of $9.4 billion on trips of 80 kilometers or over in Canada. These expenditures were made during the course of 63.0 million household-trips representing 114.0 million person-trips and 297.8 million person-nights.

The provinces in which the greatest amount of domestic travel originated in 1979 were Ontario (35.6 percent of all person-trips), Quebec (23.6 percent), Alberta (12.4 percent), and British Columbia (8.5 percent). This can be largely attributed to the fact that these provinces are also the most populous.

Air travel in 1979 accounted for 6.8 percent of the household-trips and 4.6 percent of the person-trips with Canadian destinations. Automobiles accounted for over 80 percent of the household-trips and person-trips.

Business trips accounted for 23.1 percent of the household-trips and 16.6 percent of the person-trips. Visits to friends and relatives represented 33.2 percent of the person-trips, while travel for personal reasons

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[1] Travel, Tourism and Outdoor Recreation: A Statistical Digest, 1978 and 1979, Travel, Tourism and Recreation Section, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0T6.

[2] Canadian Travel Survey and Travel Trends: Domestic Travel by Canadians, Advanced Statistics, Canadian Government Office of Tourism, 235 Queen Street, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0H6.

or pleasure accounted for 49.2 percent. In terms of person-nights, business travel represented 11.5 percent, visiting friends and relatives 37.0 percent and personal reasons or pleasure 49.7 percent.

The main means of transportation by trip purpose and quarter are given in Table 82. The automobile remained the mode of transportation most often used by Canadian residents for domestic travel, regardless of time of year or reason for travel. Depending upon the quarter, between 86 percent and 90 percent of all person-trips were by automobile. In 1979 the automobile was used for 90.8 percent of the trips for pleasure and personal reasons, 90.2 percent of the trips to visit friends and relatives and 79.9 percent of the business trips. Business travel accounted for 52.8 percent of the trips by air. Visiting friends and relatives and travel for personal reasons or pleasure accounted for 24.1 and 23.1 percent of the person-trips by air. People traveling for personal reasons or pleasure accounted for 56.6 percent of the bus travel, while the main purpose of travel of train passengers was visiting friends or relatives (51.4 percent). Only 12.5 percent of the train travelers and 14.8 percent of the bus travelers were traveling for business.

As shown in Table 83 Canadians on domestic trips involving a stay of one or more nights most often reported staying at the home of a friend or relative. Depending on the quarter this type of accommodation accounted for between one-third and two-thirds of all person-nights. Homes of friends or relatives accounted for their lowest proportion of total person-nights during the summer quarter (39.6 percent). During this period, campgrounds and private cottages each accounted for close to one night in five, while motel and hotels together were used for only one night in six. During 1979, person-nights for which a type of accommodation was stated were distributed as follows: homes of friends or relatives (50.4 percent), private cottages (16.3 percent), campgrounds (13.4 percent), hotels (6.9 percent), motels (7.7 percent), commercial cottages (2.0 percent) and other accommodations (3.4 percent).

Selected traveler and trip characteristics by quarter are presented in Table 84. During 1979 almost 47 percent of the travelers were between 20 and 45. Another 21.6 percent were under 15 and 4.3 percent were 65 or over. The distribution of travelers by sex, shows 54.4 percent were male and 45.6 percent female.

Table 85 presents quarterly expenditures by Canadian residents for 1979 and the first two quarters of 1980. During 1979 transportation accounted for the major portion of total expenditures (29.3 percent). Another 25.1 percent was spent for food and beverage. Lodging represented 11.8 percent, other expenditures 11.7 percent, prepaid packages 10.1 percent, recreation and entertainment 9.7 percent and local transit 2.3 percent. Of the total $9.4 billion spent in 1979, 42.9 percent was spent during the third quarter. An additional 21.7 percent was spent in the second quarter, 19.0 percent in the fourth quarter and 16.4 percent in the first quarter.

Interprovincial travel flows are shown in Table 86. The vast majority of the domestic trips of 80 kilometers or more taken by Canadians were made within their own province. Of all person-trips taken in 1979 for which a destination was specified, 88.2 percent were confined to the traveler's home province. In Newfoundland 93.7 percent of the person-trips were within Newfoundland. The lowest proportion was recorded by Prince Edward Island (51.1 percent).

In terms of net traffic, British Columbia, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Quebec recorded the number of "incoming" person-trips greater than the number of "outgoing." Surpluses ranged from an estimated 28,000 person-trips in Newfoundland to over one million person-trips in British Columbia. Ontario and Alberta recorded the largest deficits, 544,000 and 539,000 respectively.

TABLE 81

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF TRIPS, RESIDENTS OF CANADA ON TRIPS OF 50 MILES OR MORE WITH DESTINATIONS IN CANADA,[a] 1979

| Characteristics | Person-trips[b] (000) | Household-trips[c] (000) | Person-nights[d] (000) | Expenditure Total (Millions of $) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | 114,004 | 62,975 | 297,757 | $9,395.2 |
| PROVINCE OF ORIGIN: | | | | |
| Alberta | 14,085 | 7,355 | | 1,145.8 |
| British Columbia | 9,704 | 5,606 | | 1,218.2 |
| Manitoba | 5,970 | 3,323 | | 414.8 |
| New Brunswick | 2,865 | 1,609 | | 275.3 |
| Newfoundland | 2,023 | 1,118 | | 188.2 |
| Nova Scotia | 4,580 | 2,616 | | 283.6 |
| Ontario | 40,523 | 22,569 | | 3,202.2 |
| Prince Edward Island | 334 | 216 | | 30.9 |
| Quebec | 27,013 | 14,854 | | 2,087.9 |
| Saskatchewan | 6,843 | 3,660 | | 544.7 |
| Not stated | e | e | | e |
| PROVINCE OF DESTINATION: | | | | |
| Alberta | 12,817 | 6,841 | 32,562 | 991.2 |
| British Columbia | 10,522 | 5,931 | 52,396 | 1,498.8 |
| Manitoba | 5,522 | 3,034 | 11,883 | 373.3 |
| New Brunswick | 2,716 | 1,548 | 8,091 | 191.5 |
| Newfoundland | 1,963 | 1,098 | 5,451 | 178.8 |
| Nova Scotia | 4,548 | 2,570 | 11,841 | 347.6 |
| Ontario | 37,715 | 20,782 | 79,555 | 2,533.4 |
| Prince Edward Island | 538 | 293[f] | 3,414[f] | 140.9[f] |
| Quebec | 25,944 | 14,131 | 59,677 | 1,891.3 |
| Saskatchewan | 6,511 | 3,507 | 14,240 | 510.8 |
| Yukon and Northwest Territories | e | e | e | e |
| Not stated | 5,139 | 3,182 | 17,827 | 737.6 |
| SEASON: | | | | |
| 1st quarter | 23,138 | 13,054 | 41,988 | 1,538.6 |
| 2nd quarter | 27,654 | 15,353 | 71,074 | 2,038.0 |
| 3rd quarter | 39,681 | 20,771 | 136,915 | 4,029.4 |
| 4th quarter | 23,531 | 13,797 | 47,780 | 1,789.2 |
| MAIN MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION: | | | | |
| Automobile | 101,002 | 52,841 | 225,275 | 6,918.8 |
| Plane | 5,253 | 4,308 | 44,494 | 1,799.5 |
| Bus | 4,394 | 3,519 | 13,551 | 300.3 |
| Train | 1,464 | 1,007 | 8,714 | 211.1 |
| Boat and other | 1,116 | 786 | 3,384[f] | 86.3 |
| Not stated | 775 | 515 | 2,045[f] | 79.2 |
| MAIN PURPOSE OF TRIP: | | | | |
| Business | 18,942 | 14,582 | 34,208 | 1,990.3 |
| Visiting friends and relatives | 37,865 | 18,820 | 110,090 | 2,350.1 |
| Personal and pleasure | 56,036 | 28,908 | 148,026 | 4,963.7 |
| Not stated | 1,159 | 664 | 5,432 | 91.1 |

[a] Includes destinations not stated, some of which may be outside Canada.
[b] Person-trip is a unit of measure to record each person going to a place 50 miles or more away from home and returning.
[c] A household-trip occurs each time the members of a household (either singly or as a group) go to a place 50 miles or more away from home and return.
[d] The term person-night describes the number of nights spent by each person on a trip.
[e] Sampling variability so high as to prohibit release.
[f] The coefficient of variation is between 16.6% and 25.0% at one standard deviation.

Source: Travel, Tourism and Outdoor Recreation: A Statistical Digest, 1978 and 1979, Statistics Canada, Travel, Tourism and Recreation Section, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0T6.

TABLE 82

PERSON-TRIPS BY MAIN MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION AND MAIN TRIP PURPOSE, RESIDENTS OF CANADA ON TRIPS OF 50 MILES OR MORE WITH DESTINATIONS IN CANADA,[a] BY QUARTER, 1979
(In Thousands of Person-trips)

| Main Means of Transportation And Main Reason | 1979 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1st Qtr. | 2nd Qtr. | 3rd Qtr. | 4th Qtr. | Total |
| PERSON-TRIPS:[b] | | | | | |
| Total[c] | 23,138 | 27,654 | 39,681 | 23,531 | 114,004 |
| Business | 4,696 | 4,622 | 5,074 | 4,550 | 18,942 |
| Visiting friends or relatives | 8,431 | 9,273 | 11,196 | 8,965 | 37,865 |
| Pleasure and personal | 9,721 | 13,495 | 23,057 | 9,764 | 56,037 |
| AUTOMOBILE: | | | | | |
| Total[c] | 19,986 | 24,569 | 35,833 | 20,612 | 101,000 |
| Business | 3,840 | 3,493 | 4,239 | 3,570 | 15,142 |
| Visiting friends or relatives | 7,685 | 8,490 | 9,967 | 8,019 | 34,161 |
| Pleasure and personal | 8,222 | 12,417 | 21,371 | 8,877 | 50,887 |
| PLANE: | | | | | |
| Total[c] | 1,186 | 1,124 | 1,589 | 1,354 | 5,253 |
| Business | 663 | 634[d] | 679 | 775 | 2,751 |
| Visiting friends or relatives | 220[e] | 265[d] | 448 | 325 | 1,258 |
| Pleasure and personal | 288[d] | 217[e] | 449 | 251 | 1,205 |
| BUS: | | | | | |
| Total[c] | 1,160 | 1,194 | 1,061 | 979 | 4,394 |
| Business | f | 333[d] | 99[d] | 119[d] | 647 |
| Visiting friends or relatives | 174[e] | 335[d] | 347 | 400 | 1,256 |
| Pleasure and personal | 889 | 523[e] | 611 | 457 | 2,480 |
| TRAIN: | | | | | |
| Total[c] | 369[d] | 266[d] | 468 | 360 | 1,464 |
| Business | f | f | f | 65[d] | 183[e] |
| Visiting friends or relatives | 189[e] | f | 273 | 166[d] | 750 |
| Pleasure and personal | 138[e] | f | 170[d] | 129[d] | 527[d] |
| OTHER: | | | | | |
| Total[c] | 250[d] | 341[d] | 453 | 73[d] | 1,118 |
| Business | f | f | f | f | 137[e] |
| Visiting friends or relatives | f | f | 121[d] | 40[e] | 315[d] |
| Pleasure and personal | f | 214[e] | 305 | f | 659 |

[a] Includes destinations not stated, some of which may be outside Canada.
[b] A person-trip equals one person going to a place 50 miles or more from home and returning.
[c] Totals exceed sum of items because main means of transportation and main reason were not stated by some respondents.
[d] The coefficient of variation is between 16.6% and 25% at one standard deviation.
[e] Coefficient of variation between 25.1% and 33.3% at one standard deviation and figures should be viewed with caution.
[f] Sampling variability greater than 33.3% at one standard deviation, so not reported.

Source: Travel, Tourism and Outdoor Recreation: A Statistical Digest, 1978 and 1979, Statistics Canada, Travel, Tourism and Recreation Section, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0T6.

TABLE 83

PERSON-NIGHTS BY TYPE OF ACCOMMODATION, RESIDENTS OF CANADA ON TRIPS OF 50 MILES OR MORE WITH DESTINATIONS IN CANADA,[a] BY QUARTER, 1979
(In Thousands of Person-nights)

| | 1979 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Accommodation | 1st Qtr. | 2nd Qtr. | 3rd Qtr. | 4th Qtr. | Total |
| Total person-nights[b] | 41,988 | 71,074 | 136,915 | 47,780 | 297,757 |
| Hotel, including tourist homes | 4,188[c] | 4,808[c] | 5,539 | 4,543 | 19,078 |
| Motel | 3,251[c] | 4,436[c] | 10,546 | 3,060 | 21,293 |
| Camping/trailer park | d | 6,594[c] | 28,142 | 1,739[c] | 37,226 |
| Home of friends or relatives | 25,434 | 30,841 | 54,248 | 29,491 | 140,014 |
| Private cottage | 3,580[c] | 9,239 | 27,776 | 4,611 | 45,206 |
| Commercial cottage | d | d | 3,852 | 484[c] | 5,455 |
| Other | 1,706[c] | 2,110[c] | 3,565 | 946[c] | 9,327 |
| Not stated | 2,689[c] | 12,315 | 3,249 | 1,906[c] | 20,159 |

[a] Includes destinations not stated, some of which may be outside Canada.
[b] Person-nights equal the number of nights each person spent away from home on the trip.
[c] The coefficient of variation is between 16.6% and 25% at one standard deviation.
[d] Sampling variability greater than 33.3% at one standard deviation, so not reported.

Source: Travel, Tourism and Outdoor Recreation: A Statistical Digest, 1978 and 1979, Statistics Canada, Travel, Tourism and Recreation Section, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0T6.

TABLE 84

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF TRAVEL BY RESIDENTS OF CANADA, QUARTERLY, 1979 and 1980
(In Thousands of Person-trips[a])

| | 1979 | | | | | | 1980 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1st Qtr. | 2nd Qtr. | 3rd Qtr. | 4th Qtr. | Total | Percent | 1st Qtr. | 2nd Qtr. |
| All Canadian destinations | 23,138 | 27,654 | 39,681 | 23,531 | 114,004 | 100.0% | 21,802 | 25,898 |
| AGE: | | | | | | | | |
| Under 15 | 4,898 | 6,530 | 8,975 | 4,184 | 24,587 | 21.6 | 4,208 | 4,860 |
| 15-19 | 1,749 | 1,901 | 3,331 | 2,062 | 9,043 | 7.9 | 1,883 | 1,886 |
| 20-24 | 3,000 | 3,484 | 4,079 | 3,015 | 13,578 | 11.9 | 2,840 | 3,112 |
| 25-34 | 5,386 | 5,732 | 7,967 | 5,165 | 24,250 | 21.3 | 5,009 | 5,730 |
| 35-44 | 3,064 | 3,186 | 5,888 | 3,521 | 15,659 | 13.7 | 3,293 | 4,093 |
| 45-54 | 2,486 | 3,114 | 3,961 | 2,753 | 12,314 | 10.8 | 2,262 | 2,834 |
| 55-64 | 1,854 | 2,355 | 3,650 | 1,829 | 9,688 | 8.5 | 1,458 | 2,204 |
| 65 and over | 702 | 1,352 | 1,828 | 1,001 | 4,883 | 4.3 | 850 | 1,178 |
| SEX: | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 10,569 | 11,715 | 15,617 | 10,702 | 48,603 | 54.4 | 10,008 | 11,406 |
| Female | 7,671 | 9,408 | 15,088 | 8,645 | 40,812 | 45.6 | 7,586 | 9,632 |
| MODE OF TRANSPORTATION: | | | | | | | | |
| Automobile | 19,986 | 24,569 | 35,833 | 20,612 | 101,000 | 88.6 | 18,337 | 22,954 |
| Plane | 1,186 | 1,124 | 1,589 | 1,354 | 5,253 | 4.6 | 1,731 | 1,414 |
| Bus | 1,160 | 1,194 | 1,061 | 979 | 4,394 | 3.8 | 1,162 | 918 |
| Train | 369 | 266 | 469 | 360 | 1,464 | 1.3 | 326 | 255 |
| Boat and other | 250 | 340 | 454 | 72 | 1,116 | 1.0 | 87 | 235 |
| Not stated | 187 | 160 | 276 | 152 | 775 | 0.7 | 159 | 121 |
| PURPOSE OF TRIP: | | | | | | | | |
| Business | 4,696 | 4,622 | 5,074 | 4,550 | 18,942 | 16.6 | 4,457 | 5,146 |
| Visiting friends or relatives | 8,431 | 9,273 | 11,196 | 8,965 | 37,865 | 33.2 | 8,091 | 7,473 |
| Other personal and pleasure reasons | 9,721 | 13,494 | 23,057 | 9,764 | 56,036 | 49.2 | 9,079 | 13,090 |
| Not stated | 290 | 265 | 353 | 251 | 1,159 | 1.0 | 175 | 188 |
| PROVINCE Of ORIGIN: | | | | | | | | |
| Alberta | 2,910 | 3,753 | 4,469 | 2,953 | 14,085 | 12.3 | 2,726 | 3,144 |
| British Columbia | 2,036 | 2,094 | 3,271 | 2,303 | 9,704 | 8.5 | 1,859 | 2,424 |
| Manitoba | 860 | 1,457 | 2,544 | 1,109 | 5,970 | 5.2 | 1,377 | 1,419 |
| New Brunswick | 661 | 553 | 972 | 679 | 2,865 | 2.5 | 654 | 702 |
| Newfoundland | 265 | 601 | 780 | 377 | 2,023 | 1.8 | 314 | 493 |
| Nova Scotia | 978 | 1,050 | 1,596 | 956 | 4,580 | 4.0 | 856 | 1,046 |
| Ontario | 7,988 | 9,892 | 14,798 | 7,845 | 40,523 | 35.6 | 6,867 | 8,896 |
| Prince Edward Island | 69 | 67 | 104 | 94 | 334 | 0.3 | 71 | 59 |
| Quebec | 6,057 | 6,445 | 8,923 | 5,588 | 27,013 | 23.7 | 5,615 | 5,794 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,302 | 1,705 | 2,210 | 1,626 | 6,843 | 6.0 | 1,462 | 1,918 |
| Not stated[b] | 12 | 37 | 14 | 1 | 64 | 0.1 | 1 | 3 |

[a] A person-trip equals one person on a trip 50 miles or more from home and returning.
[b] Includes Northwest Territories and Yukon.

Source: Canadian Travel Survey (quarterly), Canadian Government Office of Tourism, 235 Queen Street, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0H6.

TABLE 85

QUARTERLY EXPENDITURES BY RESIDENTS OF CANADA ON TRIPS OF 50 MILES OR MORE TO DESTINATIONS IN CANADA, 1979 and 1980
(In Thousands of Dollars)

| Type of Expenditure | 1979 1st Qtr. | 1979 2nd Qtr. | 1979 3rd Qtr. | 1979 4th Qtr. | 1979 Total | % of Total Expenditure | 1980 1st Qtr. | 1980 2nd Qtr. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prepaid Package | $ 171,480 | $ 247,520 | $ 348,967 | $ 180,581 | $ 948,548 | 10.1% | $ 166,605 | $ 189,001 |
| Transportation | 488,824 | 522,746 | 1,149,715 | 590,476 | 2,751,761 | 29.3 | 549,903 | 684,224 |
| Local Transit | 32,738 | 75,038 | 70,959 | 41,208 | 219,943 | 2.3 | 26,801 | 33,267 |
| Accommodation | 193,447 | 213,064 | 521,820 | 177,827 | 1,106,158 | 11.8 | 188,867 | 238,696 |
| Food & Beverage | 365,942 | 508,627 | 1,117,524 | 369,804 | 2,361,897 | 25.1 | 375,920 | 490,594 |
| Recreation and Entertainment | 153,876 | 208,639 | 410,547 | 137,693 | 910,755 | 9.7 | 144,865 | 160,407 |
| Other | 132,282 | 262,388 | 409,857 | 291,622 | 1,096,149 | 11.7 | 213,563 | 206,078 |
| TOTAL | $1,538,588 | $2,038,021 | $4,029,389 | $1,789,210 | $9,395,208 | 100.0% | $1,666,524 | $2,002,267 |
| | 16.4% | 21.7% | 42.9% | 19.0% | 100.0% | | | |

Source: Travel Trends: Domestic Travel by Canadians, Advanced Statistics (Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4), Canadian Government Office of Tourism, 235 Queen St., Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0H6.

TABLE 86

INTERPROVINCIAL FLOW OF TRAVEL IN TERMS OF PERSON-TRIPS, RESIDENTS OF CANADA ON TRIPS OF 50 MILES OR MORE, 1979[a]
(In Thousands of Person-trips)

| Province | Travelers from Other Provinces With Destinations in This Province | Residents of this Province With Destinations in Other Parts of Canada | Net Flow |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total person-trips[b] | 13,221 | 13,221 | - |
| Alberta | 1,844 | 2,383 | - 539 |
| British Columbia | 2,158 | 1,063 | +1,095 |
| Manitoba | 764 | 1,160 | - 396 |
| New Brunswick | 607 | 713 | - 106 |
| Newfoundland | 151[c] | 123[c] | + 28 |
| Nova Scotia | 747 | 584 | + 163 |
| Ontario | 2,951 | 3,495 | - 544 |
| Prince Edward Island | 374[c] | 157 | + 217 |
| Quebec | 2,580 | 2,414 | + 166 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,045 | 1,129 | - 84 |

[a] Excludes trips for which the origin or the destination was not stated and trips to destinations in the Yukon or Northwest Territories.
[b] A person-trip equals one person going to a place 50 miles or more from home and returning.
[c] The coefficient of variation is between 16.6% and 25% at one standard deviation.

Source: Travel, Tourism and Outdoor Recreation: A Statistical Digest, 1978 and 1979, Statistics Canada, Travel, Tourism and Recreation Section, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0T6.

XXII

# RECREATIONAL PARTICIPATION

In October 1976, Statistics Canada conducted the Survey of Fitness, Physical Recreation and Sport[1] as a supplement to the monthly Labour Force Survey. Respondents were asked about their frequency of participation in exercise, sport and physical recreation activities, the context of the participation, the facilities used, and the reasons why they took part in these activities. They were also asked about their favorite sport and any sport they would like to start. Highlights from this study are presented in Tables 87-90.

Participation in sport or physical recreation activities and the favorite sport of participants are shown in Table 87. More residents of Canada 14 years and over participated in swimming (at least once during the 12 months preceding the survey) than in any other sport. The estimated number of participants was 5,558,000 or about 32 percent of the population. Ice skating was ranked second with 17 percent of the Canadian population 14 or over participating or almost 3 million persons. Tennis, golf, ice hockey, cross-country skiing, downhill skiing and curling followed with participation rates of 12.5, 11.0, 8.4, 7.7, 6.9, and 4.7 percent respectively.

With regards to participants indicating the activity to be their favorite, swimming reported the highest number with 1,423 (25.6 percent of participants). In percentage terms dancing (96.3 percent), written in by 187 respondents, was the leader. Other activities where over 90 percent of the participants indicated it was their favorite sport were: gymnastics (94.2 percent), walking (92.1 percent), motorcycling (91.7 percent), fishing (91.5 percent), judo/karate (90.9 percent), and jogging/running (90.3 percent).

Frequency of participation is shown in Table 88. Persons who participated in a sport during the 12 months preceding the survey normally did so between one and ten times. Over half of those participating in ice skating (57.1 percent), tennis (50.5 percent), golf (62.2 percent), cross-country skiing (56.4 percent), and downhill skiing (53.9 percent) participated 1-10 times. Forty percent of the swimmers participated 1-10 times, 25.2 percent participated over 30 times and 22.4 percent participated 11-20 times. The organized nature of ice hockey and curling probably accounts for the relatively high percentages of participants in the over 30 times category (33 and 26 percent respectively).

Socioeconomic characteristics of participants are given in Table 89. In general, women participated less than men in all sports except for cross-country skiing, in which participation rates were virtually equal (approximately 8 percent). Participation in sports declined steadily with age, with 84 percent of the 14 year olds reporting participation in at least one sport versus 10 percent of those 65 and over. Persons with incomes of $20,000 and over had the highest rate of overall participation (71 percent). Participation in sports activities in general was lowest for those with incomes between $4,000 and $6,999. Lower income levels of course include children. Swimming was the sport showing highest levels of participation in all income groups. Over 72 percent of the persons with a university degree reported participation in one or more sports, while only 24 percent of those with eight years or less of formal education did so.

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[1] Culture Statistics: Recreational Activities, Travel, Tourism and Recreation Section, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0T6.

Table 90 shows participation in selected sports and physical recreational activities by area of residence. British Columbia reported the largest percentage of its residents participation in one or more sports (55.1 percent). Alberta was a close second with 54.5 percent, followed by Manitoba with 52.6 percent, Ontario with 51.9 percent, and Saskatchewan with 51.3 percent. Newfoundland reported the smallest percentage with 35.8 percent.

Swimming was the first in participation in all provinces. Ice skating was second everywhere except British Columbia, where tennis held second place. In Saskatchewan curling and skating had equal numbers of participants. Metropolitan areas had similar patterns of participation, with tennis consistently in third place.

TABLE 87

PARTICIPATION IN SPORT OR PHYSICAL RECREATION ACTIVITIES, AND FAVORITE SPORTS OF PARTICIPANTS, OCTOBER 1976

| | Persons Participating At Least Once During Last 12 Months (000) | % of Canadian Population 14 Years and Over | Participants Indicating Sport as Their Favorite[a] (000) | % of Participants Indicating Sport as Their Favorite |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total population | 17,452 | 100.0% | - | - |
| Persons participating in one or more sports | 8,720 | 50.0% | - | - |
| Listed on questionnaire: | | | | |
| Swimming | 5,558 | 31.8% | 1,423 | 25.6% |
| Ice skating | 2,930 | 16.8 | 273 | 9.3 |
| Tennis | 2,175 | 12.5 | 395 | 18.2 |
| Golf | 1,911 | 11.0 | 522 | 27.3 |
| Ice hockey | 1,459 | 8.4 | 623 | 42.7 |
| Skiing/cross-country | 1,336 | 7.7 | 367 | 27.5 |
| Skiing/alpine/downhill | 1,199 | 6.9 | 483 | 40.3 |
| Curling | 826 | 4.7 | 279 | 33.8 |
| Written in by respondent: | | | | |
| Alley bowling/5 and 10 pin | 652 | 3.7% | 402 | 61.7% |
| Baseball | 427 | 2.4 | 234 | 54.8 |
| Bicycling | 250 | 1.4 | 192 | 76.8 |
| Badminton | 245 | 1.4 | 135 | 55.1 |
| Walking | 214 | 1.2 | 197 | 92.1 |
| Volleyball | 205 | 1.2 | 154 | 75.1 |
| Football | 202 | 1.2 | 109 | 54.0 |
| Dancing | 187 | 1.1 | 180 | 96.3 |
| Snowshoeing | 179 | 1.0 | 67 | 37.4 |
| Snowmobiling | 176 | 1.0 | 124 | 70.5 |
| Camping | 172 | 1.0 | 121 | 70.3 |
| Basketball | 163 | 0.9 | 108 | 66.3 |
| Fishing | 153 | 0.9 | 140 | 91.5 |
| Soccer | 147 | 0.8 | 95 | 64.6 |
| Hunting | 132 | 0.8 | 135 | a |
| Water skiing | 125 | 0.7 | 68 | 54.4 |
| Horseback riding/equestrian/dressage | 116 | 0.7 | 100 | 86.2 |
| Canoeing | 110 | 0.6 | 41[b] | 37.3 |
| Hiking | 104 | 0.6 | 67 | 64.4 |
| Squash | 84 | 0.5 | 41[b] | 48.8 |
| Sailing/yachting | 81 | 0.5 | 50[b] | 61.7 |
| Roller skating | 75 | 0.4 | 44[b] | 58.7 |
| Ping pong/table tennis | 66 | 0.4 | 37[b] | 56.1 |
| Broomball | 62 | 0.4 | 35[b] | 56.5 |
| Jogging/running | 62 | 0.4 | 56 | 90.3 |
| Gymnastics | 52 | 0.3 | 49[b] | 94.2 |

TABLE 87 (Continued)

PARTICIPATION IN SPORT OR PHYSICAL RECREATION ACTIVITIES, AND FAVORITE SPORTS OF PARTICIPANTS, OCTOBER 1976

| | Persons Participating At Least Once During Last 12 Months (000) | % of Canadian Population 14 Years and Over | Participants Indicating Sport as Their Favorite[a] (000) | % of Participants Indicating Sport as Their Favorite |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Judo/karate | 44[b] | 0.3% | 40[b] | 90.9% |
| Floor/road hockey | 40[b] | 0.2 | 27[b] | 67.5 |
| Motorcycling | 36[b] | 0.2 | 33[b] | 91.7 |
| Lifting weights | 34[b] | 0.2 | 52 | a |
| Calisthenics | 29[b] | 0.2 | 24[b] | 82.8 |
| Diving/skin/scuba | 27[b] | 0.2 | c | c |
| Racquet/paddleball | 26[b] | 0.1 | c | c |
| Yoga | 25[b] | 0.1 | 29[b] | a |
| Lawn bowling | 25[b] | 0.1 | c | c |
| Tobogganing | 22[b] | 0.1 | c | c |

[a] Although respondents were asked to indicate that a sport was their favorite only if they had participated in it during the last 12 months, not all respondents complied with this request.

[b] Figures should be viewed with caution.

[c] Sampling variability so high as to prohibit release.

Source: Travel, Tourism and Outdoor Recreation: A Statistical Digest, 1978 and 1979, Statistics Canada, Travel, Tourism and Recreation Section, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0T6.

TABLE 88

FREQUENCY OF PARTICIPATION, OCTOBER 1976

| Frequency of Participation During Last 12 Months | Percentage Participating | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Swimming | Ice Skating | Tennis | Golf | Ice Hockey | Skiing/ Cross-Country | Skiing/ Alpine/ Downhill | Curling |
| Total population (000) | 5,558 | 2,930 | 2,175 | 1,911 | 1,459 | 1,336 | 1,199 | 826 |
| 1-10 times | 40.0% | 57.1% | 50.5% | 62 2% | 35.6% | 56.4% | 53.9% | 42.3% |
| 11-20 times | 22.4 | 19.7 | 23.0 | 16.1 | 18.8 | 23.1 | 21.5 | 16.6 |
| 21-30 times | 12.3 | 8.8 | 11.4 | 8.0 | 13.0 | 9.4 | 9.3 | 15.3 |
| Over 30 times | 25.2 | 14.4 | 15.2 | 13.8 | 32.7 | 11.0 | 15.3 | 25.8 |

Source: Travel, Tourism and Outdoor Recreation: A Statistical Digest, 1978 and 1979, Statistics Canada, Travel, Tourism and Recreation Section, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0T6.

TABLE 89

SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF PARTICIPANTS IN SELECTED SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION ACTIVITIES, OCTOBER 1976

| Socioeconomic Characteristics | Total Population 14 Years and Over (000) | Percentage Participating in One or More Sports | Percentage Participating at Least Once During Last 12 Months | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Swimming | Ice Skating | Tennis | Golf | Ice Hockey | Skiing/ Cross-Country | Skiing/ Alpine Downhill | Curling |
| Total population | 17,452 | 50.0% | 31.8% | 16.8% | 12.5% | 11.0% | 8.4% | 7.7% | 6.9% | 4.7% |
| AGE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 years | 468 | 84.2% | 66.0% | 49.6% | 35.3% | 15.0% | 27.8% | 14.1% | 16.2% | 6.8% |
| 15-16 years | 937 | 82.0 | 60.5 | 45.0 | 37.4 | 16.9 | 25.4 | 14.9 | 16.0 | 7.9 |
| 17-19 years | 1,369 | 73.3 | 53.3 | 33.7 | 29.2 | 15.3 | 19.5 | 11.8 | 17.2 | 5.9 |
| 20-24 years | 2,166 | 66.3 | 44.7 | 24.2 | 20.7 | 15.0 | 14.2 | 10.4 | 12.8 | 4.5 |
| 25-34 years | 3,652 | 61.3 | 38.4 | 20.4 | 13.4 | 12.9 | 9.3 | 8.7 | 6.8 | 5.7 |
| 35-44 years | 2,575 | 51.2 | 30.7 | 14.4 | 7.7 | 11.1 | 4.9 | 8.9 | 4.9 | 5.7 |
| 45-54 years | 2,438 | 37.2 | 20.4 | 5.5 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 1.8[a] | 5.9 | 2.9 | 4.5 |
| 55-64 years | 1,917 | 24.5 | 11.7 | 1.9[a] | 1.3[a] | 5.7 | b | 2.4[a] | b | 3.0 |
| 65 years and over | 1,930 | 9.7 | 3.6 | b | b | 2.5[a] | b | b | b | b |
| SEX: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 8,595 | 54.4% | 32.8% | 18.8% | 14.2% | 16.2% | 15.2% | 7.7% | 7.9% | 5.6% |
| Female | 8,857 | 45.6 | 30.9 | 14.8 | 10.8 | 5.9 | 1.8 | 7.6 | 5.8 | 3.9 |
| MARITAL STATUS: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Single | 4,802 | 68.8% | 48.7% | 31.5% | 27.2% | 15.0% | 18.3% | 12.2% | 14.7% | 5.6% |
| Married | 11,139 | 45.5 | 27.1 | 12.1 | 7.3 | 10.1 | 5.0 | 6.0 | 4.1 | 4.8 |
| Other[c] | 1,511 | 23.0 | 13.3 | 4.6 | 3.6 | 4.2 | b | 3.2[a] | 2.4[a] | 1.7[a] |
| INCOME:[d] | | | | | | | | | | |
| Not reported | 1,915 | 37.4% | 22.8% | 12.1% | 8.7% | 6.8% | 5.8% | 4.8% | 3.8% | 3.2% |
| None | 2,805 | 51.0 | 34.1 | 20.9 | 14.3 | 7.1 | 8.4 | 8.6 | 6.1 | 3.5 |
| Less than $4,000 | 4,630 | 47.8 | 33.0 | 19.0 | 15.1 | 9.1 | 8.6 | 7.6 | 8.2 | 4.5 |
| $4,000-$6,999 | 1,965 | 40.2 | 24.4 | 11.2 | 7.7 | 7.1 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 4.8 | 3.1 |
| $7,000-$9,999 | 1,899 | 51.1 | 30.8 | 14.2 | 11.0 | 9.6 | 7.7 | 7.3 | 6.8 | 3.9 |
| $10,000-$14,999 | 2,399 | 56.9 | 33.0 | 16.3 | 11.5 | 15.7 | 10.6 | 8.2 | 6.5 | 5.5 |
| $15,000-$19,999 | 1,095 | 64.6 | 39.7 | 19.3 | 12.5 | 21.6 | 11.2 | 10.0 | 7.3 | 8.8 |
| $20,000 and over | 744 | 71.2 | 46.4 | 19.1 | 18.1 | 30.2 | 10.3 | 13.3 | 12.6 | 12.5 |

TABLE 89 (Continued

SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF PARTICIPANTS IN SELECTED SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION ACTIVITIES, OCTOBER 1976

| Socioeconomic Characteristics | Total Population 14 Years and Over (000) | Percentage Participating in One or More Sports | Percentage Participating at Least Once During Last 12 Months | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Swimming | Ice Skating | Tennis | Golf | Ice Hockey | Sking/ Cross-Country | Skiing/ Alpine Downhill | Curling |
| EDUCATION: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-8 years | 4,344 | 23.8% | 12.6% | 6.8% | 3.1% | 2.8% | 3.8% | 2.6% | 1.4% | 1.7% |
| Some high school | 8,551 | 54.8 | 34.7 | 19.2 | 13.6 | 11.6 | 9.9 | 7.3 | 7.1 | 5.1 |
| High School plus some post-secondary | 1,540 | 66.4 | 45.8 | 23.3 | 15.4 | 18.1 | 12.6 | 10.8 | 12.9 | 5.6 |
| Post-secondary certificate or diploma | 1,776 | 60.5 | 39.6 | 19.3 | 13.1 | 14.0 | 7.0 | 11.4 | 8.6 | 5.9 |
| University degree | 1,242 | 72.5 | 50.9 | 23.8 | 24.6 | 21.7 | 10.1 | 18.0 | 14.4 | 9.7 |

[a] Figures should be viewed with caution.
[b] Sampling variability so high as to prohibit release.
[c] Includes widowed, divorced and separated persons.
[d] Personal income.

Source: Travel, Tourism and Outdoor Recreation: A Statistical Digest, 1978 and 1979, Statistics Canada, Travel, Tourism and Recreation Section, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0T6.

TABLE 90

PERCENTAGE PARTICIPATION IN SELECTED SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION ACTIVITIES, BY AREA OF RESIDENCE, OCTOBER 1976

| Area of Residence | Total Population 14 Years and Over (000) | Percentage Participating in One or More Sports | Percentage Participating at Least Once During Last 12 Months | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Swimming | Ice Skating | Tennis | Golf | Ice Hockey | Skiing/ Cross-Country | Skiing/ Alpine/ Downhill | Curling |
| Canada | 17,452 | 50.0% | 31.8% | 16.8% | 12.5% | 11.0% | 8.4% | 7.7% | 6.9% | 4.7% |
| Alberta | 1,341 | 54.5 | 32.4 | 20.7 | 13.4 | 12.8 | 8.3 | 6.3 | 11.7 | 11.6 |
| Atlantic region | 1,592 | 40.1 | 25.7 | 16.9 | 6.5 | 5.8 | 9.1 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 2.4 |
| British Columbia | 1,903 | 55.1 | 33.5 | 16.4 | 17.1 | 14.6 | 6.7 | 2.9 | 11.0 | 5.8 |
| Manitoba | 758 | 52.6 | 31.7 | 17.9 | 12.4 | 12.8 | 8.0 | 7.9 | 5.0 | 13.1 |
| New Brunswick | 505 | 39.8 | 24.2 | 16.3 | 6.9 | 6.3 | 8.7 | 2.6[a] | 2.4[a] | 3.0[a] |
| Newfoundland | 386 | 35.8 | 21.8 | 15.5 | 3.6[a] | b | 9.6 | b | b | b |
| Nova Scotia | 612 | 42.6 | 19.1 | 17.3 | 8.0 | 6.9 | 9.0 | 2.3[a] | 1.6[a] | 2.3[a] |
| Ontario | 6,349 | 51.9 | 36.4 | 17.5 | 15.1 | 13.3 | 9.1 | 5.7 | 6.7 | 3.7 |
| Prince Edward Island | 88 | 44.3 | 29.5 | 22.7 | 8.0 | 14.8 | 10.2 | b | b | b |
| Quebec | 4,818 | 46.9 | 27.5 | 14.6 | 9.5 | 6.8 | 7.7 | 14.3 | 6.4 | 1.5 |
| Saskatchewan | 692 | 51.3 | 29.3 | 17.8 | 8.4 | 13.9 | 9.4 | 6.8 | 5.2[a] | 17.8 |
| Metropolitan Area | | | | | | | | | | |
| Calgary | 348 | 62.4% | 40.5% | 23.0% | 20.1% | 16.1% | 8.6%[a] | 8.3%[a] | 18.4% | 11.2%[a] |
| Edmonton | 427 | 56.9 | 36.1 | 25.3 | 15.5 | 15.7 | 9.4[a] | 7.3[a] | 12.6[a] | 8.4[a] |
| Halifax | 176 | 51.7 | 35.2 | 19.3 | 14.8 | 10.8[a] | 10.8[a] | b | b | b |
| Hamilton | 413 | 54.5 | 38.7 | 15.5 | 15.5 | 18.9 | 10.2[a] | b | b | b |
| Montreal | 2,221 | 46.9 | 30.3 | 13.1 | 11.5 | 7.8 | 7.3 | 12.4 | 7.7 | b |
| Ottawa-Hull | 527 | 57.5 | 41.2 | 23.7 | 15.7 | 10.6[a] | 7.4[a] | 14.0 | 9.7[a] | b |
| Quebec | 401 | 50.1 | 29.7 | 16.5 | 7.7[a] | b | 7.5[a] | 23.2 | b | b |
| Toronto | 2,188 | 51.9 | 38.1 | 19.4 | 18.5 | 13.6[a] | 9.8 | 6.5 | 9.1 | 2.8[a] |
| Vancouver | 944 | 56.6 | 35.8 | 16.9 | 20.4 | 17.4 | 6.8[a] | b | 12.6 | b |
| Winnipeg | 449 | 56.3 | 35.6 | 18.3 | 14.7 | 12.5 | 7.6[a] | 9.8 | 5.3[a] | 9.4 |

[a] Figures should be viewed with caution.
[b] Sampling variability so high as to prohibit release.

Source: Travel, Tourism and Outdoor Recreation: A Statistical Digest, 1978 and 1979, Statistics Canada, Travel, Tourism and Recreation Section, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0T6.

XXIII

# TRAVEL COSTS

Table 91 compares the Canadian Travel Price Index and Consumer Price Index for the years 1972 to 1980. The Travel Price Index (TPI) was higher than the Consumer Price Index (CPI) throughout the period. During the nine-year period, the Travel Price Index increased 110 percent. This compares to a 101 percent increase for the Consumer Price Index. The 1980 TPI was up 12.6 percent over 1979, while the CPI increased 10.2 percent during this period. These were the third highest increases in the nine years, surpassed only by 1974 over 1973 (the highest) and 1975 over 1974.

TABLE 91

TRAVEL PRICE INDEX AND ANNUAL AVERAGE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, CANADA
1972-1980

(1971 = 100)

| Index | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | % Change 1972-1980 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Travel Price Index | 105.0 | 113.3 | 129.3 | 146.9 | 160.0 | 168.6 | 179.6 | 196.0 | 220.6 | 110.1% |
| All items of Consumer Price Index | 104.8 | 112.7 | 125.0 | 138.5 | 148.9 | 160.8 | 175.2 | 191.2 | 210.6 | 101.0% |

Source: Travel, Tourism and Outdoor Recreation, A Statistical Digest, Travel, Tourism and Recreation Section, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0T6.

## XXIV

## PASSPORTS

Canadian passport applications by province for the period 1973-1979 are presented in Table 92. During 1979, the largest number of applications were recorded in Ontario 294,900. This would be logical with the large number of government offices located in the province and its large population (8,503,000 in 1979). Quebec ranked second with 167,700, followed by British Columbia with 94,200, Alberta with 59,400, Manitoba with 23,000, the Atlantic Provinces with 22,100, Saskatchewan with 13,900 and the Yukon and Northwest Territories with 1,300. Total passport applications have increased 29 percent since 1973, although a decline of 4 percent was recorded in 1979. The only other year to report a drop in applications was 1974.

TABLE 92

CANADIAN PASSPORT APPLICATIONS BY PROVINCE,[a] 1973-1979
(In Thousands)

| Province | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Canada | 524.7 | 503.3 | 537.1 | 609.1 | 692.0 | 705.5 | 676.5 |
| Atlantic Provinces | 21.8 | 20.0 | 20.4 | 21.6 | 25.2 | 23.4 | 22.1 |
| Alberta | 35.3 | 37.0 | 41.8 | 50.2 | 55.9 | 56.2 | 59.4 |
| British Columbia | 65.7 | 68.9 | 72.2 | 81.1 | 91.3 | 94.0 | 94.2 |
| Manitoba | 17.9 | 18.8 | 20.2 | 20.9 | 23.7 | 23.5 | 23.0 |
| Ontario | 251.9 | 228.3 | 241.4 | 272.3 | 297.1 | 312.3 | 294.9 |
| Quebec | 120.2 | 117.2 | 129.1 | 150.3 | 187.2 | 184.2 | 167.7 |
| Saskatchewan | 11.1 | 11.7 | 11.0 | 11.3 | 10.2 | 10.5 | 13.9 |
| Yukon and Northwest Territories | 0.9 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 |

[a] Applications received in Ottawa by address of applicant plus regional office applications, by province of regional office.

Source: Travel, Tourism and Outdoor Recreation, A Statistical Digest, 1976 and 1977, and 1978 and 1979, Statistics Canada, Travel, Tourism and Recreation Section, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0T6.

XXV

# FOREIGN VISITORS

Foreign visitors to Canada by last residence are presented in Table 93. The United States is the overall leader with 31,191,600 visitors. This figure includes U.S. residents going to Canada on day visits. The 1979 figure for U.S. residents staying one or more nights in Canada is 10,909,000, which would still keep the U.S. visitor in the number one rank. This is logical due to the proximity of the U.S. to Canada. As indicated in Table 93, the United Kingdom ranked second with 516,400 in 1979. Other countries supplying over 100,000 visitors were Germany (Federal Republic) 235,000, Japan 158,600, France 127,600, and the Netherlands 101,000. Regionally, Europe reported the largest volume of visitors with 1,315,600, followed by Asia with 344,600, the Americas (minus the United States) with 222,600, Oceania with 89,100 and Africa with 38,700.

Since 1972 total foreign visitation has declined 3,946,000 or 10.6 percent. This decline is attributable to the drop in United States visitors from 36 million in 1972 to 31 million in 1979. Visitation in the other regions showed increases, ranging from an addition of 680,200 foreign visitors from Europe to 24,500 more from Africa.

TABLE 93

VISITORS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1972-1979
(In Thousands)

| Country of Residence | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| United States[a] | 36,246.0 | 37,184.3 | 35,178.2 | 34,582.2 | 32,230.9 | 31,773.8 | 31,597.2 | 31,191.6 |
| Europe | | | | | | | | |
| Austria | 5.3 | 7.8 | 9.7 | 8.2 | 11.2 | 10.7 | 10.8 | 14.4 |
| Belgium | 12.4 | 15.9 | 16.5 | 15.8 | 21.4 | 19.0 | 20.9 | 26.2 |
| Czechoslovakia | 1.8 | 1.7 | 3.1 | 4.0 | 4.5 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 4.0 |
| Denmark | 9.2 | 11.3 | 11.7 | 11.8 | 15.1 | 13.6 | 15.7 | 18.4 |
| Finland | 5.2 | 6.4 | 6.8 | 8.0 | 10.8 | 8.6 | 9.6 | 11.6 |
| France | 68.4 | 74.0 | 77.9 | 82.5 | 109.7 | 90.5 | 108.2 | 127.6 |
| Germany (Federal Republic) | 88.5 | 120.7 | 130.7 | 138.0 | 169.3 | 157.8 | 185.8 | 235.0 |
| Greece | 8.9 | 10.8 | 12.7 | 13.2 | 15.8 | 12.2 | 14.1 | 15.0 |
| Hungary | 3.5 | 3.8 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 6.8 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 6.6 |
| Ireland, Republic of | 5.9 | 7.8 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 10.0 | 9.2 | 10.0 | 13.0 |
| Italy | 39.2 | 46.3 | 45.6 | 45.4 | 57.5 | 47.0 | 54.1 | 61.4 |
| Netherlands | 44.0 | 56.7 | 62.4 | 65.3 | 72.2 | 71.2 | 85.0 | 101.0 |
| Norway | 6.3 | 6.6 | 7.7 | 8.5 | 10.4 | 9.3 | 10.9 | 11.4 |
| Poland | 7.3 | 6.5 | 7.3 | 6.4 | 9.2 | 8.3 | 9.4 | 10.8 |
| Portugal | 10.8 | 7.8 | 9.3 | 13.7 | 15.6 | 12.0 | 11.8 | 14.0 |
| Spain | 9.5 | 14.1 | 13.7 | 11.6 | 14.0 | 11.8 | 12.6 | 14.6 |
| Sweden | 13.6 | 15.1 | 17.8 | 19.7 | 26.3 | 24.3 | 27.6 | 34.5 |
| Switzerland | 15.8 | 20.6 | 26.0 | 28.4 | 35.9 | 35.2 | 41.4 | 50.5 |
| Turkey | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 2.9 |
| United Kingdom | 268.1 | 342.1 | 347.0 | 379.7 | 408.2 | 372.2 | 436.1 | 516.4 |
| U.S.S.R. | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 7.4 |
| Yugoslavia | 5.3 | 6.7 | 8.1 | 8.8 | 11.5 | 9.8 | 10.0 | 11.9 |
| Other | 2.7 | 2.9 | 3.6 | 5.0 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 6.8 | 7.2 |
| Total | 635.4 | 789.7 | 835.4 | 892.3 | 1,049.3 | 944.3 | 1,095.8 | 1,315.6 |
| America | | | | | | | | |
| Argentina | 4.5 | 4.6 | 6.1 | 7.3 | 7.1 | 9.3 | 10.3 | 15.9 |
| Bahamas | 3.6 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.6 |
| Barbados | 2.8 | 4.0 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 6.2 | 5.9 |
| Bermuda | 5.9 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.7 |
| Brazil | 6.1 | 8.4 | 10.2 | 10.7 | 12.6 | 9.1 | 11.1 | 14.1 |
| Colombia | 3.7 | 3.8 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 6.5 | 5.0 | 5.4 | 6.7 |
| Guyana | 4.2 | 4.9 | 5.6 | 6.4 | 7.6 | 6.3 | 6.6 | 7.9 |
| Haiti | 4.1 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 5.4 | 8.4 |
| Jamaica | 13.9 | 17.0 | 21.7 | 25.0 | 27.8 | 21.5 | 22.4 | 25.1 |
| Mexico | 18.0 | 22.5 | 27.0 | 34.8 | 36.0 | 25.9 | 34.7 | 40.8 |
| St. Pierre | 3.0 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 5.0 | 5.8 | 6.2 | 7.3 |
| Trinidad | 10.6 | 13.0 | 14.6 | 16.8 | 19.0 | 17.3 | 19.8 | 23.6 |
| Venezuela | 3.7 | 3.9 | 4.9 | 7.1 | 10.3 | 12.4 | 14.9 | 17.7 |
| Other | 17.6 | 19.5 | 22.4 | 22.9 | 28.5 | 29.6 | 31.9 | 35.8 |
| Total | 101.7 | 118.0 | 139.1 | 157.0 | 182.2 | 163.3 | 186.1 | 222.6 |

TABLE 93 (Continued)

VISITORS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1972-1979
(In Thousands)

| Country of Residence | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Asia | | | | | | | | |
| Hong Kong | 12.0 | 13.8 | 17.4 | 20.8 | 23.1 | 21.2 | 20.4 | 23.8 |
| India | 19.9 | 13.8 | 18.1 | 22.0 | 31.4 | 21.7 | 28.2 | 36.7 |
| Israel | 10.8 | 12.0 | 19.8 | 20.6 | 22.3 | 23.7 | 31.2 | 45.8 |
| Japan | 52.4 | 71.1 | 77.5 | 90.4 | 106.8 | 97.5 | 127.8 | 158.6 |
| Korea, South | 2.5 | 2.2 | 3.1 | 3.9 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 7.0 |
| Lebanon | 1.6 | 1.8 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 5.2 | 2.6 | 4.0 | 3.8 |
| Pakistan | 2.2 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 4.5 | 5.5 | 3.9 | 4.7 | 5.2 |
| Phillippines | 5.8 | 3.3 | 4.4 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 8.5 | 11.0 |
| Taiwan | 3.6 | 3.4 | 4.3 | 5.3 | 6.7 | 5.2 | 7.3 | 8.6 |
| Other | 10.8 | 11.9 | 16.2 | 19.5 | 26.2 | 30.3 | 25.1 | 32.7 |
| Total | 121.6 | 136.0 | 166.6 | 196.4 | 239.6 | 218.3 | 276.7 | 344.6 |
| Oceania | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 22.4 | 31.0 | 40.2 | 41.5 | 57.0 | 51.3 | 59.2 | 67.2 |
| New Zealand | 5.8 | 8.9 | 10.7 | 11.7 | 12.8 | 11.6 | 15.8 | 18.3 |
| Other | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 4.1 | 3.4 |
| Total | 29.4 | 41.2 | 52.8 | 55.5 | 72.4 | 65.8 | 79.1 | 89.1 |
| Africa | | | | | | | | |
| Egypt | 1.6 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 4.5 |
| South Africa | 4.7 | 6.9 | 8.8 | 9.2 | 12.3 | 12.9 | 12.0 | 12.5 |
| Other | 7.9 | 11.4 | 14.3 | 14.5 | 17.7 | 16.5 | 19.9 | 21.7 |
| Total | 14.2 | 20.0 | 25.3 | 26.2 | 33.8 | 33.1 | 35.9 | 38.7 |
| All Countries - Total | 37,148.2 | 38,289.1 | 36,397.5 | 35,909.8 | 33,808.2 | 33,198.5 | 33,270.8 | 33,202.2 |

[a] Includes day visitors.

Source: Travel Between Canada and Other Countries, and Travel, Tourism and Outdoor Recreation, A Statistical Digest, 1976 and 1977, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0T6.

XXVI

## BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Data on Canada's balance of payments on travel account for calendar years 1970-1979 are presented in Table 94. The United States led in both receipts and payments, accounting for 65 percent of receipts and 62 percent of payments. Both receipts and payments have continually increased over the years, with payments increasing 178 percent and receipts 139 percent over the ten years. In looking at the balance of payments, one finds that Canada has continually paid out more than it has received with regard to the total for all countries. This has also been the case for the United Kingdom and Other countries. However, in the case of the United States the deficit of receipts over payments has only occurred since 1975. The 1979 deficit (-$1,068 million) is an improvement over the 1976, 1977, and 1978 figures (-$1,191, -$1,641 and -$1,706 million). This is due to a continued increase in receipts, while payments have slowed.

TABLE 94

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS ON TRAVEL ACCOUNT BY CALENDAR YEAR, 1970-1979
(In Millions of Dollars)

| | All Countries | United States | United Kingdom | Other Countries |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Receipts | | | | |
| 1970 | $1,206 | $1,054 | $ 44 | $ 108 |
| 1971 | 1,246 | 1,092 | 42 | 112 |
| 1972 | 1,230 | 1,023 | 57 | 150 |
| 1973 | 1,446 | 1,160 | 82 | 204 |
| 1974 | 1,694 | 1,328 | 94 | 272 |
| 1975 | 1,815 | 1,337 | 129 | 349 |
| 1976 | 1,930 | 1,346 | 139 | 445 |
| 1977 | 2,025 | 1,525 | 111 | 389 |
| 1978 | 2,378 | 1,650 | 173 | 555 |
| 1979 | 2,887 | 1,881 | 252 | 754 |
| Payments | | | | |
| 1970 | 1,422 | 898 | 156 | 368 |
| 1971 | 1,448 | 898 | 180 | 370 |
| 1972 | 1,464 | 919 | 174 | 371 |
| 1973 | 1,742 | 1,073 | 194 | 475 |
| 1974 | 1,978 | 1,196 | 211 | 571 |
| 1975 | 2,542 | 1,587 | 242 | 713 |
| 1976 | 3,121 | 1,956 | 288 | 877 |
| 1977 | 3,666 | 2,280 | 372 | 1,014 |
| 1978 | 4,084 | 2,553 | 371 | 1,160 |
| 1979 | 3,955 | 2,457 | 364 | 1,134 |
| Balance of Payments | | | | |
| 1970 | - 216 | + 156 | - 112 | - 260 |
| 1971 | - 202 | + 194 | - 138 | - 258 |
| 1972 | - 234 | + 104 | - 117 | - 221 |
| 1973 | - 296 | + 87 | - 112 | - 271 |
| 1974 | - 284 | + 132 | - 117 | - 299 |
| 1975 | - 727 | - 250 | - 113 | - 364 |
| 1976 | -1,191 | - 610 | - 149 | - 432 |
| 1977 | -1,641 | - 755 | - 261 | - 625 |
| 1978 | -1,706 | - 903 | - 198 | - 605 |
| 1979 | -1,068 | - 576 | - 112 | - 380 |

Source: Travel, Tourism and Outdoor Recreation, A Statistical Digest, 1978 and 1979, Statistics Canada, Travel, Tourism and Recreation Section, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0T6.

# PART III

## GENERAL

XXVII

# WHERE TO FIND TRAVEL RESEARCH FACTS

The sources of information available on tourism, travel, and recreation continue to mushroom. As a result, a need has developed for a comprehensive list of these numerous sources and a summary of the type of information available in each.

This chapter is designed to meet this need by providing travel executives, government officials, academicians, and students with a concise reference list of information sources for locating published source material which can be used in analyzing and solving travel industry problems. Because of the rapidly changing nature of sources, this chapter presents the fifth revision of this list.

In selecting sources of information, efforts have been made to (1) emphasize prime data, (2) list sources which can be used to locate more detailed data, and (3) keep the list brief enough to be actually read and used rather than just filed. Effective utilization can save hours of time and provide useful information that might otherwise be missed.

Obviously, the first place to look is the library; however, the reader can save himself a great deal of time if he knows what he is looking for. The first place to head is the indexing services.

1. Indexing Services:

   Unfortunately, there is no one convenient heading where you can look and automatically have travel research information listed. Travel research studies may be found under many headings. The most important subject heading in the indexes is tourist trade. Examples of other headings which contain useful information are travel, travel agents, transportation, tourist camps, motels, hotels, recreation, and national parks.

   Business Periodicals Index. A cumulated subject index covering periodicals in the fields of accounting, marketing, finance, advertising, banking, etc.

   Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature. An index of the contents of the nation's general magazines.

   Public Affairs Information Service Bulletin. A selective list of the latest books, pamphlets, government publications, reports of public and private agencies, and periodicals relating to economic and social conditions, public administration, and international relations.

2. Bibliographies and Finding Guides:

   "The Travel Research Bookshelf," Journal of Travel Research (Boulder, Colorado: Business Research Division, College of Business, University of Colorado). A regular feature of the quarterly Journal of Travel Research. The Travel Research Bookshelf is an annotated bibliography of current travel research materials. Sources and availability of materials are shown for each entry.

Goeldner, C. R. and Karen Dicke, Bibliography of Tourism and Travel Research Studies, Reports and Articles (Boulder, Colorado: Business Research Division, College of Business, University of Colorado, 1980, 9 volumes, 762p., complete set $60). This nine volume bibliography is a research resource on travel, recreation and tourism. Volume I, Information Sources, covers bibliographies, classics, books, directories, proceedings, selected list of travel and tourism trade and professional publications, selected list of U.S. Travel and Tourism Associations, selected list of universities involved in travel and tourism research, selected list of U.S. travel contacts, selected list of Canadian travel contacts, and selected list of world travel contacts. Volume II, Economics, covers general, analysis, balance of payments, development, employment, expenditures, feasibility studies, impact, indicators and barometers, international, and multipliers. Volume III, International Tourism, covers general; Africa; Asia and the Pacific; Canada; Central, Latin and South America; Europe (excluding the United Kingdom); Middle East; and the United Kingdom. Volume IV, Lodging, covers general, financial aspects, innovations, management, marketing and market research, statistics, and second home development. Volume V, Recreation, covers general, boating, camping, carrying capacity, demand, economics, forecasts, forests, hiking, hunting and fishing, land development, management, parks, planning, public input, research and research methodology, rural, skiing, snowmobiling, sports, statistics, urban, user studies, and water. Volume VI, Transportation, includes transportation–general and forecasts; air–general, costs, commuters, deregulation, economics, fares, forecasts, international, passengers, planning, and statistics; highways and roads–bus, auto and recreational vehicles; rail; water; and other. Volume VII, Advertising-Planning, covers advertising and promotion, attitudes, business travel, clubs, conferences and conventions, education, energy, environmental impact, food service, forecasts, gambling, handicapped traveler, hospitality, leisure, management, and planning. Volume VIII, Statistics-Visitors, includes statistics, tourism research, travel agents, travel research methodology, vacations, and visitors. Volume IX, Index, includes author, geographic and subject indices to the above material.

Goeldner, C. R., Karen Dicke, and Susan Behrends, Travel Research Bibliography: A Bibliography of the Holdings of the Travel Reference Center (Boulder, Colorado: Business Research Division, College of Business, University of Colorado, 1976, 213p., $10). This bibliography lists the holdings of the Travel Reference Center as of June 30, 1975. The 2,371 listings are arranged in five sections: (1) periodicals and reports, (2) bibliographies, (3) national, (4) state, and (5) international.

Goeldner, C. R., "Data Sources for Travel and Tourism Research," Tourism Marketing and Management Issues (Washington, D.C.: George Washington University, 1980, p. 277-290, $13.95). Paper gives comprehensive list of national and international sources of travel information.

Travel Data Locator Index (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., March 1978, 223p., $12). This document provides a cross-indexed catalogue of more than 1,000 recent statistical series covering travel and recreation. Sections included are a "How to Use This Index," a subject index, a publications index–numerical and alphabetical, and a source index.

PATA Research Library Bibliography (San Francisco: Pacific Area Travel Association, April 1977, 12p.). The library of the PATA Research Department contains more than 1,000 volumes relating to tourism and tourism research. In addition, records of visitor arrivals at all of the PATA member countries are maintained. The volumes selected for the Bibliography are either recently published, published in previous years but not updated, or are frequently used for their historical value. Listings include PATA call numbers and an annotation of the report.

Tourism and Vacation Travel in the United States (Springfield, Virginia: National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1976, 113p. plus appendix, $25). This report is a bibliography with abstracts and covers the search period 1964-March 1976. Economic and socioeconomic aspects of travel and tourism in various localities of the United States are documented. Special attention is given

to wilderness, coastal zone, lake, waterway, and Indian Reservation areas. Highway, outdoor, water-related, summer, weekend, recreational, and tourist travel are discussed as well as studies of airway, highway, and intercity movements. This bibliography contains 113 abstracts, 28 of which are new entries to the previous edition.

Tourism and Vacation Travel: State and Local Government Planning (Springfield, Virginia: National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, September 1979, 154p., $28). Economic and socioeconomic aspects of vacation travel and tourism in various localities of the United States are documented. Most of these studies deal with the use of tourism for the economic development of local communities. Special attention is given to wilderness, coastal zone, lake, waterway, and Indian Reservation areas. Planning for scenic and historic areas is cited. This updated bibliography covers the period 1964-August 1979, and provides 154 abstracts.

Bibliography of Theses and Dissertations in Recreation and Parks (Arlington, Virginia: National Recreation and Park Association, 1979, Unpaged, $1.). A compilation and annotation of 2,798 theses and dissertations in the recreation field. This volume updates the 1970 edition.

Oaksford, Margaret, Bibliography of Hotel and Restaurant Administration and Related Subjects (Ithaca, N.Y.: The Cornell Hotel and Restaurant Administration Quarterly, School of Hotel Administration, Cornell University, August 1980, Vol. 21, No. 2, pp. 49-96, $5). This publication lists books and pamphlets catalogued during 1979 at the Library of the School of Hotel Administration. Items are arranged alphabetically by subject with subdivisions within.

AUBER Bibliography: 1979 Publications (Morgantown, West Virginia: Bureau of Business Research, College of Business and Economics, West Virginia University, for Association for University Business and Economic Research, annual, 304p., $12.50). This bibliography covers the publications of members of AUBER and member schools of American Assembly of Collegiate Schools of Business for the calendar year. Subject classifications 531, 615, 635, 721, and 941 cover travel and tourism subject matter.

Jafari, Jafar, "Tourism and the Social Sciences: A Bibliography," Annals of Tourism Research (Menomonie, Wisconsin: Department of Habitational Resources, University of Wisconsin-Stout, Vol. 6, No. 2, April/June 1979, pp. 149-194, $4). The purpose of this bibliography is to bring together a selection of publications dealing with the study of tourism. This list of bibliographies is from 1970-1978. An attempt has been made to include those works done during the last five years, especially 1976, 1977, 1978. A few 1979 items are included.

Bibliography of Tourism Research Studies, 1974 (Ottawa, Ontario: Canadian Government Office of Tourism, 1974, 141p.). This bibliography is the fourth edition released by the Canadian Government Office of Tourism. It is designed as a guide to the continuously increasing number of travel, tourism, and recreation research reports and publications that now exist. This volume describes some 370 publications and is confined to travel research published since 1969.

3. Periodicals:

Illustrative of periodicals which contain travel research information are:

The Travel Agent (New York: American Traveler, Inc., twice weekly, $5 a year, single copies 50¢).

Travel Weekly (New York: Ziff-Davis Publishing Co., twice weekly, $16 a year in U.S., Canada, and Mexico; $32 elsewhere; single copies 50¢).

Travel Trade (New York: Travel Trade Publications, Inc., weekly, $5 a year in the U.S.; $8 in Canada; $20 elsewhere).

Travel Printout (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Travel Data Center, monthly, $25 a year).

ASTA Travel News (New York: American Society of Travel Agents, Inc., monthly, $12 a year).

Hotel and Motel Management (New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich Publications, monthly, $12 a year).

The Cornell Hotel and Restaurant Administration Quarterly (Ithaca: School of Hotel Administration, Cornell University, quarterly, $15 a year).

Journal of Travel Research (Boulder, Colorado: Business Research Division, College of Business, University of Colorado, quarterly, free to members of The Travel and Tourism Research Association, $45 a year to non-members).

Annals of Tourism Research (Menomonie, Wisconsin: Department of Habitational Resources, University of Wisconsin-Stout, quarterly, $20 a year).

Journal of Leisure Research (Arlington, Virginia: National Parks and Recreation Association, quarterly, $12 a year).

Meetings and Conventions (New York: Ziff-Davis Publishing Company, monthly, $15 a year).

Leisure Sciences (New York: Crane, Russak and Company, Inc., quarterly, $40 a year).

International Journal of Tourism Management (Guildford, United Kingdom: IPC Science and Technology Press Ltd., quarterly, $117 a year).

There are also many other periodicals and journals dealing with the travel field. The sources for locating these are:

Ulrich's International Periodicals Directory (New York: R. R. Bowker Co., 19th edition, 1980). Includes entries for over 55,000 in-print periodicals published throughout the world.

Business Publications Rates and Data (Skokie, Illinois: Standard Rate and Data Service, Inc., monthly, $111 per year). A listing of more than 3,000 U.S. business, trade and technical publications.

4. Trade Associations:

Valuable information can be obtained from trade associations, as many of these organizations publish data on the travel industry.

Illustrative of travel organizations are the Pacific Area Travel Association, 228 Grant Avenue, San Francisco, California 94108, whose publications include the PATA Annual Statistical Report; Travel Industry Association of America, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, who produce a number of special reports; The Travel and Tourism Research Association, P.O. Box 8066, Salt Lake City, Utah 84108, whose publications and services include the Journal of Travel Research and the Reference Service; the Tourism Industry Association of Canada, 130 Albert Street, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada; the American Hotel and Motel Association, 888 Seventh Avenue, New York, N.Y. and the Air Transport Association, 1709 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 22314.

If the researcher is in doubt about trade associations in the field, he can check:

Encyclopedia of Associations (Detroit: Gale Research Co., 14th edition, 1980, Volume 1, National Organization of the United States, 1,566 p., Volume II, Geographic and Executive Index, 816 p., Volume III, New Associations and Projects).

5. Government:

Probably no one collects more information through its various agencies than the U.S. Government. It is one of the best places for a researcher to begin a project. There are numerous departments, agencies, bureaus, commissions and other groups that are rich in source material for the researcher in the travel and tourism field. The National Tourism Policy Study (June 1977) examines 35 tourism-related federal programs in 25 agencies.

Illustrative of government agencies that are important sources of travel data are the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, South Agriculture Building, Room 3219, Washington, D.C. 20013; National Park Service, Department of Interior, C Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20240; Travel Surveys Branch, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233; United States Travel Service, Department of Commerce Building, Room 1516, Washington, D.C. 20230; Passport Office, Bureau of Consular Affairs, U.S. Department of State, 1425 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20524; and Department of Transportation, 400 Seventh Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20590.

Useful government publications in the travel field include:

1977 Census of Transportation: Travel During 1977 (Washington, D.C.: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1978, 362p. plus appendix). The 1977 National Travel Survey provides information regarding trips of 100 miles or more (one-way) taken by members of the household shown in a national probability sample. Destination, means of transportation, purpose of the trip, distance traveled, and selected socioeconomic characteristics of the travelers are some of the items for which information was collected.

U.S. International Air Travel Statistics (Cambridge, Massachusetts: Transportation Systems Center, U.S. Department of Transportation, monthly). The report is compiled using data collected by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service. It contains world area travel statistical data and is available as a subscription service to anyone who wishes to acquire the information.

Summary of Passport Statistics (Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Consular Affairs, U.S. Department of State, annual, free). Statistics are detailed by sex and age groups, occupation, length of stay, first area destination, countries to be visited, and object of travel. Monthly reports are also available.

1977 Census of Service Industries: United States (Washington, D.C.: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1979, 116p. plus appendix). This report presents data for the hotel, motel, trailering parks, and camps industries. Information includes number and type of establishments and number of receipts. This information is provided for the United States and then broken down by State and in some cases geographic divisions or selected standard metropolitan statistical areas. Order from: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

1977 Census of Service Industries: Other Service Industries (Washington, D.C.: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1979). Presenting statistics on the arrangement of passenger transportation industry, this report provides data by the United States and by state on number of establishments, receipts, payroll (entire year and first quarter 1977), and number of paid employees for week including March 12. Order from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

"International Travel and Passenger Fares," Survey of Current Business (Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, May 1980, $22 a year; single copy $1.90). This article reviews development affecting the travel accounts that appear in the U.S. balance of international payments. Total spending by U.S. residents traveling abroad, spending by foreign visitors to the U.S., data on passenger fares for transocean transportation are covered.

The Third Nationwide Outdoor Recreation Plan (Washington, D.C.: Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, U.S. Department of the Interior). This study consists of 10 volumes and is for sale by the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. The 10 volumes are:

1. The Executive Report presents a summary of the plan, the planning process, the assessment highlights, and the 1979 Action Program. 91p. $4.50.
2. The Assessment summarizes current trends, statistics and other information on recreation in America, including data from the 1977 Nationwide Outdoor Recreation Survey. $7.
3. Appendix I, Survey Summary is the summary report of two interrelated national sample surveys conducted in 1977: (1) General Population Survey (telephone); (2) Federal Estate Survey (on-site at 155 federal recreation areas). 40p.
   Appendix II. Five technical reports published in separate volumes, of which Reports 2 through 5 are based on the 1977 Nationwide Outdoor Recreation Survey. $35.
4. Appendix II, Survey Technical Report 1. "Evaluation of Five Previous Nationwide Outdoor Recreation Surveys." 277p.
5. Appendix II, Survey Technical Report 2. "Survey Methodology and Process." 59p.
6. Appendix II, Survey Technical Report 3. "Cross-Tabulations of General Population and Federal Estate Visitor Survey Data." 485p.
7. Appendix II, Survey Technical Report 4. "Independent Analyses of General Population and Federal Estate Visitor Survey Data." 446p.
8. Appendix II, Survey Technical Report 5. "Visitor Survey Data for 155 Federal Outdoor Recreation Areas and Facilities." 110p.
9. Appendix III, Task Force Reports is a composite of nine reports describing the results of each task force appointed to explore the background of major issues focused in the nationwide planning process and proposes options and recommendations for federal actions to resolve these issues. 360p. $8.
10. Appendix IV, Private Sector Outdoor Recreation is a report providing technical information on the role of the private sector in providing recreation opportunities, and the interrelation of private sector and public sector efforts. 357p. $9.

Several useful guides to government documents are: Monthly Catalog of United States Government Publications (Washington, D.C.: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, $80 per year, $5 per copy). This report is issued monthly and covers items published by United States Government Departments, Commissions, Agencies, etc. Includes a subject index.

Monthly Checklist of State Publications (Washington, D.C.: Superintendent of Documents, monthly, $12.90, single copy $3.25, Index issue $4.50). A record of state documents and publications received by the Library of Congress.

6. Yearbooks, Annuals, Handbooks, etc.:

The Big Picture, World Travel Trends and Markets, 1980-81 (New York: ASTA Travel News, 488 Madison Avenue, 160p., $34 per copy). This 25th annual issue presents a comprehensive up-to-date review of the latest happenings in the world of tourism.

Travel Market Yearbook (Cherry Hill, N.J.: Travel Market Yearbook, annual, 1981, 214p., $48). A compilation of marketing facts and figures combined with trend information, interpretations, and projections which serve to put the segments of the travel industry into perspective. National as well as international travel industry is covered in statistics.

World Travel Statistics (Madrid, Spain: World Tourism Organization, annual). This work gives detailed breakdowns of international tourist arrivals and nights by country of residence and nationality, and of average foreign tourist expenditure.

Trends in the Hotel-Motel Industry 1980 (New York: Pannell Kerr Forster and Co., annual. 1980, 64p., $25). Statistical highlights for 1979 are analyzed and data is provided on operating results as measuring guides for hotel and motel operators. The data covers transient resort and residential hotels and motel and motor hotels located in more than 300 cities and towns in the U.S. and Puerto Rico. Current trends are compared with previous years, and graphs and charts illuminate the statistics.

U.S. Lodging Industry: 1980 Edition (New York: Laventhol & Horwath, 1980, 104p.). This 48th annual report on the lodging industry covers the trends of business, percentages of occupancy, hotel earnings, payrolls, taxes, advertising and promotion expenditures, repairs and maintenance, replacements, and improvements and additions.

Travel, Tourism and Outdoor Recreation–A Statistical Digest, 1978 and 1979 (Ottawa, Ontario, Canada: Statistics Canada, Travel, Tourism, and Recreation Section, forthcoming). This report brings together in one document related data on travel, tourism, and outdoor recreation to be found in a wide variety of publications and also some of the unpublished material of several divisions of Statistics Canada.

Air Transport 1980 (Washington D.C.: Air Transport Association of America, annual, 1980, 31p., free). The official annual report to the U.S. scheduled airline industry containing historical and current statistical data on the industry.

Traveler Accommodation Statistics, 1978 (Ottawa, Ontario, Canada: Statistics Canada, February 1981, 19p., $5.40). This report presents, in tabular form, the results of the 1978 annual survey of traveler accommodation operations in Canada. Statistics are given on summary of revenue, sources of revenue, units, employment, and salaries and wages by kind of business for Canada and the provinces. Breakdowns are also given by hotels, motels, tourist courts and cabins, outfitters, and tent and trailer campgrounds.

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries (Ottawa, Ontario, Canada: Statistics Canada, quarterly, $36 a year). A statistical report on travelers between Canada and other countries that provides estimates of international travel expenditures arising from all types of movements across the frontiers. Many of the movements are short-term and local in nature due to close interrelationships of communities lying near the border, therefore the data do not coincide with the movements and expenditures relevant for the "tourist" industry.

PATA 1979 Annual Statistical Report (San Francisco, California: Pacific Area Travel Association, 1980, 99p., $20). This report presents the visitor arrival statistics and other relevant data reported by PATA member governments for the year 1979. Section I presents long-term growth trends 1969-1979. Section II gives visitor arrivals by residence/nationality and mode of transport 1978-1979. Section III presents travel by resident/nationals of selected markets, and Section IV reports special tables.

7. Proceedings:

Research and the Changing World of Travel in the 1980's. Proceedings of the Eleventh Annual Conference of The Travel and Tourism Research Association (Salt Lake City, Utah: The Travel and Tourism Research Association, 1980, 236p. $35). This report presents the papers and panel presentations that were given at the 11th annual TTRA conference held June 12-15, 1980, in Savannah.

Emerging Travel Markets. Proceedings of the Keynote Conference Session of the 1977 Discover America National Conference and Travel Mart (Washington, D.C.: Travel Industry Association of America, 1977, 48p.) Report covers (1) identifying emerging travel markets, (2) influencing an emerging travel market through trade and consumer communications, and (3) influencing an emerging travel market through advertising.

8. Some Final Suggestions:

Survey of State Travel Offices, 1980-81 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Travel Data Center, October 1980, 98p., $20). This survey tabulates data on the operation of state travel offices, expenditures for administration, research and statistics, and travel taxes in the 50 states, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam.

Lundberg, Donald E., The Tourist Business (Boston: CBI Publishing Company, Inc., 51 Sleeper Street, 1980, 334p., $13.95). Book explores the travel industry and covers travel modes, the role of travel agents, why tourists travel, the economic and social impacts of tourism, tourist destination development, and travel research.

McIntosh, Robert W. and Shashikant Gupta, Tourism, Principles, Practices, Philosophies (Columbus, Ohio: Grid, Inc., 4666 Indianola Avenue, 1980, 319p., $19.95). Book provides a comprehensive treatment of tourism covering sociological, cultural, psychological, economic, and marketing aspects.

Canadian Travel Survey (Ottawa, Ontario, Canada: Canadian Government Office of Tourism, November 1980, 5p.). A continuing quarterly survey of travel by Canadians conducted by Statistics Canada under the co-sponsorship of the Canadian Government Office of Tourism and Transport Canada. Reports on Canadians traveling from home a one-way distance of at least 50 miles.

Canadian Travel Research Notes (Ottawa, Ontario, Canada: Canadian Government Office of Tourism). Published on a regular basis. Contains information on surveys being planned, research that has been completed, and conferences and seminars on travel or recreation research.

Colorado Ski and Winter Recreation Statistics, 1980 (Boulder, Colorado: Business Research Division, University of Colorado, annual, 121p., $25). This report describes the ski industry in Colorado, assesses characteristics of skiers, presents data on winter use visits and skier visits to major Colorado recreation areas, and reflects the economic impact of the industry.

Economic Analysis of North American Ski Areas, 1980 (Boulder, Colorado: Business Research Division, University of Colorado, annual, 139p., $35). The major objective of this survey of ski operations for the 1979-80 operating season was to provide ski area characteristics and financial figures in understandable tabulations so ski operators and others could assess the characteristics and the economic health of the ski industry.

1977 National Travel Expenditure Study (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Travel Data Center, 1979, 140p., $27). This study provides detailed estimates of the expenditures of U.S. residents for travel within the United States.

1979 National Travel Survey (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Travel Data Center, 1980, 130p. $25). This report summarizes the full-year results of the 1979 National Travel Survey. Data on American travel volume for a wide range of trip and traveler characteristics are included.

Impact of Travel on State Economics, 1977-78 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Travel Data Center, Summer, 1980, $20). This report provides detailed estimates of travel-generated business receipts, employment, payroll, and tax receipts as well as domestic travel expenditures for 1977-78. The data were generated by the computerized Travel Economic Impact Model designed by the Data Center. Also included in the report is an economic impact ranking of the states.

Destination USA, Volume I, Summary Report (Washington, D.C.: National Tourism Resources Review Commission, June 1973, 108p., $2). This report discusses the travel needs and resources of the U.S. and addresses the part tourism plays in reducing the balance of payments deficit. This volume presents a summary of the commission's findings and lists its recommendations. Published by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

A Conceptual Basis for the National Tourism Policy Study (Washington, D.C.: Committee on Commerce and National Tourism Policy Study, United States Senate, October 1976, 70p., 85 ¢). This report identifies the federal programs and policies which significantly impact tourism research, planning, development, and promotion. It also contains an overview of legislation which directly and indirectly affects one or another aspect of tourism; a discussion of the national interests in tourism and other interacting interests; a discussion of the definitional problem with tourism, and how the term is defined for purposes of the report; and a review of federal tourism and tourism-related legislation. Order from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

National Tourism Policy Study, Ascertainment Phase, Report on the Ascertained Needs of the State and Local Government and Private Sectors of the Tourism and Travel Industry (Washington, D.C.: Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation, United States Senate, June 1977, 217p.). This report represents extensive input from the public and private sectors of the travel and tourism industry. It details the issues and problems confronting the industry in general, and their more specific relationships to federal agencies and programs. The findings of the report are based on the view and recommendations expressed by participants at the six regional meetings and seven national meetings of the National Tourism Policy Study. A follow-up questionnaire was sent to meeting participants. The report is organized into chapters dealing with the issues confronting the tourism and travel industry; broad programmatic needs at the federal level identified by participants at the regional and national meetings; specific recommendations for programmatic change organized by federal agencies; and summary of the results of the NTPS questionnaire survey.

National Tourism Policy Study Final Report (Washington, D.C.: Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation, United States Senate, 1978, 361p.). This report by Arthur D. Little, Inc., presents the findings of the final phase of the National Tourism Policy Study. It was designed to develop a proposed national tourism policy for the United States; to define appropriate roles for the Federal government, the states, cities, private industry, and consumers in carrying out, supporting and contributing to the national tourism policy; and to recommend organizational, programmatic and legislative strategies for implementing the proposed national tourism policy.

The Character and Volume of the U.S. Travel Agency Market, 1978 (New York: Travel Weekly, 1979, 158p.). This report was prepared by Louis Harris and Associates, Inc., and presents the findings of the fifth comprehensive study of the travel agency business. It updates information obtained in previous studies on the dimensions and scope of the travel agency market, and the sources and components of agency business. In addition, it delves more deeply into the importance of various criteria in agents' choices as to which air carriers, hotels, cruise ships, car rental agencies, and package tours to recommend to their clients. The data presented were derived from personal interviews with executives of 738 conference-appointed travel agencies.

Hawkins, Donald E., Elwood L. Shafer and James M. Rovelstad, Summary and Recommendations: International Symposium on Tourism and the Next Decade (Washington, D.C.: Travel and Tourism Program, Department of Human Kinetics and Leisure Studies, George Washington University, 817 23rd Street, N.W., 1980, 44p.). The International Symposium convened in 1979 encouraged conferees to explore issues pertaining to worldwide tourism and to engage in dialogue and information exchange as ways of widening the scope and utility of the data base. This Symposium summary and recommendations report explains process and program details of the meeting and presents the consensus of the delegates about what needs to be accomplished in the coming years to enhance the development and management of international tourism.

Hawkins, Donald E., Elwood L. Shafer, and James M. Rovelstad, Tourism Marketing and Management Issues (Washington, D.C.: Travel and Tourism Program, Department of Human Kinetics and Leisure Studies, George Washington University, 817 23rd Street, N.W., 1980, 409p., $13.95). Papers from the International Symposium on Tourism and the Next Decade, covering issues, strategies, and options in tourism marketing, management, and methodology are presented.

Hawkins, Donald E., Elwood L. Shafer, and James M. Rovelstad, Tourism Planning and Development Issues (Washington, D.C.: Travel and Tourism Program, Department of Human Kinetics and Leisure Studies, George Washington University, 817 23rd Street, N.W., 1980, 473p., $13.95). Presents papers from the International Symposium on Tourism and the Next Decade, centering on the future; natural resource issues, economic and social issues; and methodology issues.

XXVIII

# WASHINGTON, D.C. TRAVEL/TOURISM INFORMATION SOURCES

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*This chapter presents a guide to travel/tourism information sources in Washington, D.C. Libraries are listed and data are provided on location, phone number, and types of information available.*

Washington, D.C. contains a wealth of resources for those whose business it is to serve the traveling American or foreign visitor. The vast information repositories which dot the cityscape have much to offer students, researchers, travel agents, and others involved in travel and tourism; the problem lies in knowing what is available and where to find it. The information presented here will serve as a guide to these resources and will provide readers with a valuable supplement to other articles and papers which have dealt with travel/tourism information sources.

The information sources which follow include U.S. government agency libraries and private libraries, research information services, and travel/tourism-related associations and organizations. Descriptive data include name, address, telephone, hours of operation, and a general description of holdings.

## Aerospace Industries Association Library

1725 DeSales Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036
Phone: (202) 347-2315, ext. 274, 275
Hours: 8:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday

This is a general aeronautical library consisting of books, periodicals, journals, government reports and hearings, industrial literature, and monographs in the fields of economics and finance, as well as investigations from universities and federal agencies.

## African Bibliographic Center, Inc.

1346 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Suite 901, Washington, D.C. 20036
Phone: (202) 223-1392
Hours: 9:30 a.m.-6:00 p.m., Monday through Friday

The library has approximately 8,500 volumes of domestic and foreign content related to current African affairs and U.S. foreign policy towards Africa. The Center publishes a quarterly journal entitled A Current Bibliography on African Affairs.

Air Transport Association of America Library

1709 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 22314
Phone: (202) 872-4184, 85
Hours: 8:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday

The library has approximately 15,000 volumes and 150 periodicals as well as technical reports in the transportation field, with special emphasis on air transport, its history and economics. Official statistical and administrative reports of regulatory agencies, Congressional documents related to the field, special industry studies and standard transportation texts are also available. The library collects the annual reports and house organs of the U.S. scheduled airlines, together with reports of foreign carriers.

American Automobile Association Library

8111 Gatehouse Road, Falls Church, Virginia 22047
Phone: (703) 222-6466
Hours: 8:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday

There are approximately 13,000 books and reports as well as over 500 periodicals in this library. Coverage includes: automobile history, safety and statistics, traffic engineering, highway safety, driver education, highway development, legislation, planning, motels, campgrounds, travel industry and travel guides, insurance, business, and sales management.

American Forestry Association Library

1319 18th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036
Phone: (202) 467-5810
Hours: 9:00 a.m.-4:45 p.m.

This library consists of 4,600 volumes dealing with forests and forestry, trees and lumbering, wildlife, forest products, conservation, national parks and related subjects, the production and economic aspects of forests and forestry in foreign countries, and a file of American Forests since 1898.

American Petroleum Institute Library

2101 L Street, N.W., 6th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20037
Phone: (202) 457-7266
Hours: 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday

In addition to technical and scientific works there is a collection on environmental affairs, including all current material related to air and water conservation and to environmental and occupational health.

American Short Line Railroad Association Library

2000 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036
Phone: (202) 785-2250
Hours: 8:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday

The library is composed of legislative histories of the acts of congress relating to railroads. It contains historical information regarding short line railroads.

Appalachian Regional Commission Library

1666 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Room 616, Washington, D.C. 20235
Phone: (202) 673-7845
Hours: 9:00 a.m.-5:30 p.m.

The library collection includes 1,400 books, 8,500 reports and documents and 331 periodicals. The principal subject areas are Appalachia, the 13 Appalachian States, the Commission's program, and regional development.

Association of American Railroads, Economics and Finance Department Library

American Railroads Building, 1920 L Street, N.W., Room 523, Washington, D.C. 20036
Phone: (202) 293-4068, 69
Hours: 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday

This library has material on transportation, economics, and history of the railroads. All phases of railroading are represented in its holdings.

Brookings Institution Library

1775 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036
Phone: (202) 797-6240
Hours: 8:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday

The library contains approximately 60,000 volumes in the fields of international relations, political science and economics.

Bureau of the Census Library

Federal Building 3, Room 2451, Suitland, Maryland 20023
Phone: (301) 763-5042
Hours: 8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday

The library contains over 300,000 items on demography, economics, political science, statistics, business, education, public health, public administration and data processing. Emphasis is given to methodological studies and statistical reports. A large part of the holdings are government documents from federal, state, and local agencies of the U.S. and national agencies of foreign countries.

Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America Library

1615 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20062
Phone: (202) 659-6053, 54, 55
Hours: 8:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday

This is a business and economics library with emphasis on community development, finance, foreign commerce, insurance, manufacture and distribution, natural resources and transportation. There are 10,000 volumes and 500 periodicals including those of chambers of commerce and trade associations.

Civil Aeronautics Board Library

1825 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Room 912, Washington, D.C. 20428
Phone: (202) 673-5101
Hours: 8:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday

The collection includes 25,000 volumes and 125 periodical subscriptions. Subject areas are civil aviation, law, public utility regulation, aeronautics, economics, statistics and transportation. There is also a collection of Airlines Guides from 1932 and an extensive file of annual reports of the scheduled and supplemental airlines.

Coastal Engineering Research Library, Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army

Kingman Building, Fort Belvoir, Virginia 22060
Phone: (703) 325-7374
Hours: 8:00 a.m.-4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday

This is a scientific and research library consisting of approximately 100,000 monographs, bound volumes of journals, reports, reprints, theses and publications of scientific and technical institutions throughout the world. Subjects represented include: coastal ecology, economics, and environmental science.

Commerce Department Library

Department of Commerce Building, 14th and Constitution Avenue, N.W., Room 7046, Washington, D.C. 20230
Phone: (202) 377-5512, Reference: (202) 377-2161, Periodicals: (202) 377-2815
Hours: 8:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday

The library with a total collection of more than 300,000 volumes contains a comprehensive collection in economics and related subject areas. There are special collections that include law, foreign statistics and pamphlets, U.S. census, foreign trade reports, political science, economics, marketing, industry, business, and commerce materials. There is also a large collection dealing with all aspects of maritime operations.

The Conservation Foundation Library

1717 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036
Phone: (202) 797-4300
Hours: 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday

The holdings of the library include over 5,000 books and over 200 periodicals. The environment is stressed, including those aspects related to pollution, biology, population, city and regional planning, energy, land use, law, education, sociology, and economics. International concerns in these areas are also included.

U.S. Customs Service Information Center

1301 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Room 3340, Washington, D.C. 20229
Phone: (202) 566-5642
Hours: 8:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday

The library contains approximately 40,000 volumes and 500 periodicals. Principal subjects covered are: economics, sciences, technical literature including tariffs and trade, cargo, shipping, and navigation, law enforcement, commodities. The collection also contains historical materials on the subject of customs duties and tariffs.

Energy Department, Energy Library

Intersection of Routes 270 & 118, Georgetown, Maryland
Mailing Address: AD-442 (GTN) Washington, D.C. 20545
Phone: (301) 353-4301
Hours: 8:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday

The library's holdings cover energy resources and management, economic, environmental, and social effects of energy, energy regulation, management, and water resources.

Environmental Protection Agency, Headquarters Library

401 M Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20460
Phone: (202) 755-0308
Hours: 8:00 a.m.-5:30 p.m., Monday through Friday

The library has special collections in the areas of air, water and noise pollution, pesticides, toxic substances, management and economics of anti pollution programs.

Export Import Bank of the United States

811 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005
Phone: (202) 566-8320, (202) 566-8897
Hours: 7:45 a.m.-5:15 p.m., Monday through Friday

The library collection consists of books, pamphlets, government documents and newspapers. Some of the subjects covered are: banking, commerce, economics, finance, foreign relations, statistics and trade.

Federal Maritime Commission Library

1100 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20573
Phone: (202) 523-5762
Hours: 8:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday

The library has a specialized collection of materials relating to the shipping industry and the regulation of common carriers by water. There are 9,000 volumes in the collection.

Foreign Service Institute Library

1400 Key Boulevard, Arlington, Virginia 22209
Phone: (703) 235-8717
Hours: 8:45 a.m.-5:30 p.m., Monday through Friday

The library consists of approximately 40,000 volumes and 300 magazine subscriptions dealing with political science, economics, history, social problems, area studies and linguistics.

Highway Users Federation Library

1776 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036
Phone: (202) 857-1225
Hours: 8:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m., Monday through Friday

The library contains approximately 20,000 books, pamphlets, and periodicals in the fields of highway safety, driver training, traffic engineering and highways.

Inter-American Development Bank Library

801 17th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20577
Phone: (202) 634-8382, 83
Hours: 9:00 a.m.-5:30 p.m., Monday through Friday

The collection consists of approximately 42,000 items mainly on economic and social development of Latin America and the Caribbean countries. It also has a cultural collection with over 7,000 books. The emphasis of this section is literature and history of each Latin American and Caribbean country.

International Communications Agency Library

1750 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Room 1005, Washington, D.C. 20006
Phone: (202) 724-9214
Hours: 8:45 a.m.-5:30 p.m., Monday through Friday

The library contains about 75,000 volumes in the fields of Americana, international relations, area studies and political science.

International Visitors Information Service

801 19th Street, N.W., Suite L3, Washington, D.C. 20006
Phone: (202) 872-8747
Hours: 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday

The library contains information of interest to international visitors and to private, professional, and government organizations serving international tourists.

Joint Bank Fund Library, International Monetary Fund and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

19th and H Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20431
Phone: (202) 477-3125
Hours: 9:00 a.m.-5:30 p.m., Monday through Friday

The library has 150,000 volumes and 3,000 periodicals in the fields of banking, economic development, and international economics.

Justice Department, Lands and Natural Resources Division Library

Department of Justice Building, 10th and Constitution Avenue, Room 2333, Washington, D.C. 20537
Phone: (202) 633-2768
Hours: 9:00 a.m.-5:30 p.m., Monday through Friday

The collection consists of textbooks and treatises of the law in the area of public works, public lands, Indian affairs, environment and pollution problems, and marine resources.

Labor Department Library

200 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20210
Phone. (202) 523-6988
Hours: 8:15 a.m.- 4:45 p.m., Monday through Friday

Library has approximately 535,000 books, periodicals, and pamphlets. In addition to materials on the American labor scene, it has a considerable collection of foreign labor union material. It also has documents of the International Labor Organization.

The Library of Congress

10 First Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20540
Phone: (202) 287-5000

Since the holdings of the Library of Congress are so extensive, only the Divisions that would have interest to the researcher in Travel and Tourism and the phone numbers for these Divisions are listed.

African and Middle Eastern Division, Thomas Jefferson Building, Fifth Floor, Room 5257, Washington, D.C. 20036
Phone: (202) 287-7937

This division also includes the African Section, Hebraic Section, and the Near East Section.

American Folklife Center, Main Building, Ground Floor, Washington, D.C.
Phone: (202) 287-6590

Asian Division, Thomas Jefferson Building, First Floor, Washington, D.C. 20036
Phone: (202) 287-5420

This division also includes the Chinese and Korean Section, Chinese Collection, Korean Collection, Japanese Section, and the Southern Asia Section.

Congressional Research Service, Main Building, First Floor, Washington, D.C.
Phone: (202) 287-5700

The Congressional Research Service provides research and analytical, consultative and informational services to the members and committees of Congress.

European Division, Thomas Jefferson Building, Room 5244, Washington, D.C. 20036
Phone: (202) 287-5413

Geography and Map Division, Pickett Street Annex, 845 S. Pickett Street, Alexandria, Virginia 22306
Phone: (703) 370-1335

Hispanic Division, Library of Congress Building, Room 239 E, Washington, D.C. 20540
Phone: (202) 287-5400, (202) 287-5397

Science and Technology Division, Thomas Jefferson Building, Fifth Floor, Washington, D.C. 20036
Phone: (202) 287-5639, (202) 287-5687

Serial and Government Publications Division, Thomas Jefferson Building, Room 1040H, Washington, D.C. 20036
Phone: (202) 287-5747

Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission Library

8787 Georgia Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland 20907
Phone: (301) 567-7707, 8
Hours: 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday

The holdings of the library include approximately 5,400 books, 8,000 technical reports, and 300 periodical subscriptions. Subjects are those pertaining to all aspects of parks and urban and regional planning, including land use, open space, housing, population, transportation, recreation, and environment.

Middle East Institute Library

1761 N Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036
Phone: (202) 785-1141
Hours: 10:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday; 10:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Saturday

There are 10,000 volumes in the library covering all phases of the Middle East.

Robert R. Nathan Associates Library

1200 18th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036
Phone: (202) 833-2200, ext. 78 or 79
Hours: 8:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday

The holdings of the library reflect the economic and social research conducted by the firm. Subject fields include the following: international and national economic development, community development, world trade and economic integration, regional and urban development, energy, management, transportation, communications, manpower, health, resource surveys, labor studies, and regulatory proceedings and antitrust.

National Academy of Sciences, Transportation Research Board Library

2100 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Room 521, Washington, D.C. 20418
Phone: (202) 389-6841, 2
Hours: 8:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday

The library contains approximately 8,000 volumes and subscribes to 250 periodical titles covering transportation systems, planning and administration, design and construction of transportation facilities, and operation and maintenance of transportation facilities.

National Capital Planning Commission Library

1325 G Street, N.W., Room 1018, Washington, D.C. 20576
Phone: (202) 724-0203
Hours: 8:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday

Principal subjects covered are American and foreign developments in housing, Federal planning, historical documents pertaining to Federal and urban planning, District government planning, architecture and park planning in Washington, D.C., city and community planning, regional planning, comprehensive planning, urban renewal, zoning, art, social science, transportation, bridges, and highways.

National Geographic Society Library

16th and M Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C.
Phone: (202) 857-7787
Hours: 8:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday

The library consists of 66,000 volumes of geography and allied sciences, description of all parts of the world, voyages and travels. The library receives more than 1,500 periodicals, including sets of the principal geographical journals.

National Technical Information Service

5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161
Phone: (703) 557-4600, (703) 557-4646
Hours: 7:45 a.m.-4:15 p.m., Monday through Friday

The National Technical Information Service of the Department of Commerce is a central source for the public sale of government sponsored research and other analyses. The information collection exceeds 900,000 titles, to which 70,000 new reports are added annually.

National Trust for Historic Preservation Library

740-748 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006
Phone: (202) 638-5200, ext. 280
Hours: 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday

The collection covers all subjects related to historic preservation, including archaeology, architecture, fine arts, the building industry, community development, environment, history, historical geography, housing, industrial archaeology, landscape architecture, legislation, museums, planning, properties, real estate, and travel.

National Wildlife Federation Library

1412 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036
Phone: (202) 797-6829
Hours: 8:00 a.m.- 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday

The library has 6,000 volumes and 150 periodical subscriptions. Wildlife, conservation, energy, environment, and ecology are the principal subjects.

Natural Resources Library, U.S. Department of the Interior

C Street between 18th and 19th Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20242
Phone: (202) 343-5821, (202) 343-5815
Hours: 7:45 a.m.-5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday

The library's collection contains over 1,000,000 bound volumes including 21,000 serial titles, 250,000 microfiche, and 8,000 reels of microfilm. All libraries in the Department of the Interior are part of this system and together make up the National Collection in Natural Resources. Agencies in this system include: U.S. Geological Survey, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Mines, National Park Service, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, Bureau of Reclamation, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Organization of American States Library

17th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006
Phone: (202) 789-3000
Hours: 9:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday

The collection focuses on inter-American affairs, the inter-American system and topics of interest to Latin America. There are 225,000 volumes, 4,000 periodical titles, and approximately 150,000 documents and publications of the OAS, and a large collection of documents from other international organizations. The material covers all aspects of inter-American affairs.

Overseas Private Investment Corporation Library

1129 20th Street, N.W., Room 711, Washington, D.C. 20036
Phone: (202) 632-9408
Hours: 8:45 a.m.-5:30 p.m., Monday through Friday

The library collection of approximately 6,000 volumes and 250 periodicals covers the fields of developing areas, economic development, finance, foreign investment, insurance, multinational business enterprises, and technology transfer.

Pan American Documentation and Health Information Office

525 23rd Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037
Phone: (202) 331-5386, ext. 87, 88
Hours: 8:30 a.m.-5:30 p.m., Monday through Friday

The collection has 50,000 volumes in the field of public health and related disciplines, with emphasis on the countries of the Americas.

Panama Canal Company Library

425 13th Street, Room 312, Washington, D.C. 20004
Phone: (202) 724-0104
Hours: 8:00 a.m.-4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday

The library contains general information pamphlets regarding the Panama Canal and the Canal Zone.

Resource Planning Associates Library

1901 L Street, N.W., Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20036
Phone: (202) 452-9770
Hours: 8:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday

This library has a small collection of report literature on various aspects of energy policy, conservation, and new technologies. The library subscribes to about 200 items.

Scandinavian Documentation Center

1120 19th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036
Phone: (202) 659-8659
Hours: 9:30 a.m.-4:00 p.m., Monday through Friday

There is a small collection of reference books at the Center which was established to serve as a scientific and technical information exchange between the United States, Canada, and the Scandinavian countries.

Transportation Department, Library Services Division

400 Seventh Street, S.W., Room 2200, Washington, D.C. 20590
Phone: (202) 426-2565
Hours: 7:30 a.m.-5:30 p.m., Monday through Friday

The library contains approximately 500,000 volumes and pamphlets, and receives more than 1,700 periodicals. Subject coverage includes: Highway and bridge engineering, highway economics and finance, soil and soil mechanics, traffic engineering, including traffic safety, traffic surveys, planning and parking, driver studies, general transportation, including planning and policy, urban transportation, railroads, marine engineering, ships and ship building, navigation, oceanography, aeronautics, aviation safety, civil aviation, general aviation, airports, air traffic control, air navigation, aviation statistics, aircraft and airline industries, aviation history, and transportation communications.

Transportation Institute Library

923 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005
Phone: (202) 347-2590, ext. 12
Hours: 8:45 a.m.-4:45 p.m., Monday through Friday

This library is a document library in the field of maritime research and maritime manpower. There are 4,500 items, 150 periodicals, and 1,300 documents of microfiche.

United States Agency for International Development, Development Information Center

320 21st Street, N.W., Room 1656, Washington, D.C. 20523
Phone: (202) 632-9345
and
1601 North Kent Street, Room 105, Arlington, Virginia 22209
Phone: (202) 235-1000
Hours: 8:45 a.m.-5:30 p.m., Monday through Friday

The collection consists of approximately 125,000 AID and non-AID publications concerning development assistance. Subject areas covered include: agricultural and rural development, population planning, health and nutrition, economic development, educational development, technology transfer, and housing and urban development in the developing countries.

United States International Trade Commission Library

701 E Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20436
Phone: (202) 523-0013
Hours: 8:45 a.m.-5:15 p.m., Monday through Friday

The library has approximately 73,000 volumes and receives about 1,200 periodicals. The collection covers the fields of tariff, commercial policy, foreign trade, economic conditions in foreign countries, foreign and domestic statistics, technical and economic problems of industry. The periodicals cover a wide area of economic, technical, and trade information.

Urban Land Institute Library

1200 18th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036
Phone: (202) 331-8500
Hours: 9:00 a.m.-5:30 p.m., Monday through Friday

There are 8,000 monographs and 250 periodical titles concerning land use, land development, land economics, real estate economics, urban planning, land use law, and planning.

World Future Society Library

4916 St. Elmo Avenue, Bethesda, Maryland 20014
Phone: (301) 656-8274
Hours: 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday

The library consists of about 2,000 books dealing with various aspects of the future. Many of the books are concerned with scientific and technological themes.

## A Final Note

While the descriptions presented here may not be exhaustive, they do provide both a comprehensive overview and a guide to the use of the many travel/tourism information sources which Washington, D.C. has to offer. Further information on a particular source can be obtained by contacting the agency, organization, or information network directly.

XXIX

# INFORMATION CONTACTS

It would be impossible to list all of the travel information contacts that exist in the country; consequently, the following selected list provides at least one contact for each state or province plus several Federal contacts. The list serves as an excellent starting point for anyone seeking information.

## UNITED STATES

### State Contacts

#### Alabama

Caroline Cavanaugh, Director
Alabama Bureau of Publicity and Information
532 S. Perry Street
Montgomery, Alabama 36130
(205) 832-5510 or (800) 633-5761

#### Alaska

Richard W. Montague, Director
Alaska State Division of Tourism
Pouch E
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-2010

#### Arizona

Ann Soelter, Director
Arizona State Office of Tourism
1700 West Washington Street
Room 501
Phoenix, Arizona 85007
(602) 255-3618

#### Arkansas

Terry Smith, Travel Director
Arkansas Division of Tourism
Department of Parks & Tourism
1 Capitol Mall
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201
(501) 371-7777

#### California

Rick Lawrance, Director
State of California
Office of Visitor Services
P.O. Box 1499
Sacramento, California 95805
(916) 322-1396

#### Colorado

Sherry Pahler, Program Administrator
State of Colorado
Office of Tourism
500 State Centennial Building
1313 Sherman Street
Denver, Colorado 80203
(303) 866-3662

Charles R. Goeldner, Director
Business Research Division
University of Colorado, Campus Box 420
Boulder, Colorado 80309
(303) 492-8227

E. C. "Buzz" Sherry
Colorado Visitors Bureau
225 W. Colfax Avenue
Denver, Colorado 80202
(303) 892-1121

Connecticut

Barnett D. Laschever, Director of Tourism
Tourism Division, Connecticut Department
of Economic Development
210 Washington Street
Hartford, Connecticut 06106
(203) 566-3385

Delaware

Donald R. Mathewson, Manager
Delaware State Travel Service
630 State College Road
P.O. Box 1401
Dover, Delaware 19901
(302) 678-4254

District of Columbia

Mary Noel Walker, Director of Tourism
Washington Area Convention and Visitors
Association
1575 Eye Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005
(202) 857-5530

Florida

Edward N. Gilbert, Director
Florida Division of Tourism
Department of Commerce
107 W. Gaines Street
Room 505
Tallahassee, Florida 32301
(904) 488-5606

Georgia

Doug Weaver, Director
Georgia Tourist Division
Department of Industry & Trade
P.O. Box 1776
Atlanta, Georgia 30301
(404) 656-3552

Hawaii

John G. Simpson, President
Hawaii Visitors Bureau
2270 Kalakaua Avenue
Suite 801
Honolulu, Hawaii 96815
(808) 923-1811

Idaho

Harold P. Morgan, Administrator
Idaho Division of Tourism and Industrial
Development
State Capitol Building
Room 108
Boise, Idaho 83720
(208) 384-2470

Illinois

Sandy M. Guettler, Managing Director
Illinois Office of Tourism
205 West Wacker Drive
Suite 1100
Chicago, Illinois 60606
(312) 793-4732

Indiana

Jan Diggins, Director
Indiana Tourism Development Division
Department of Commerce
440 North Meridian Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204
(317) 232-8870

Iowa

Richard A. Ranney, Director
Iowa Development Commission
Travel Development Division
250 Jewett Building
Des Moines, Iowa 50309
(515) 281-3100

Kansas

Kansas Department of Economic
Development
503 Kansas Avenue
6th Floor
Topeka, Kansas 66603
(913) 296-3487

Kentucky

Lois Mateus, Commissioner
Kentucky Department of Tourism
Capitol Annex Building
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601
(502) 564-4930

Louisiana

Cornelia Carrier, Assistant Secretary
Louisiana Office of Tourism
P.O. Box 44291
Capitol Station
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804
(504) 342-4900

Maine

Barbara Cuttrell, Director
Maine Publicity Bureau
State House
Augusta, Maine 04333
(207) 289-2423

Maryland

Kirk Aberson, Director
Maryland Office of Tourist Development
Department of Economic and Community Development
1748 Forest Drive
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2686

Massachusetts

Francis J. Shaw, Director
Bureau of Vacation/Travel
Massachusetts Department of Commerce and Development
100 Cambridge Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02202
(617) 727-3204

Michigan

Jack S. Wilson, Director
Michigan Department of Commerce
Travel Bureau
P.O. Box 30226
Lansing, Michigan 48909
(517) 373-0670 or (800) 248-5456

Minnesota

Hank Todd, Director
State of Minnesota
Tourism Division
480 Cedar Street
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
(612) 296-5027

Mississippi

George Williams, Director
Mississippi Department of Tourism Development
Agricultural and Industrial Board
P.O. Box 849
Jackson, Mississippi 39205
(601) 354-6715

Missouri

Charles Boyd, Director
Missouri Division of Tourism
P.O. Box 1055
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
(314) 751-4133

Montana

John Wilson, Director
Montana Travel Promotion Unit
Department of Highways
Helena, Montana 59601
(406) 449-2654

Nebraska

Diane M. Johnston, Deputy Director
Nebraska Travel and Tourism Division
Department of Economic Development
P.O. Box 94666
301 Centennial Mall South
Lincoln, Nebraska 68509
(402) 471-3111

Nevada

Walter E. MacKenzie, Director
Nevada Travel and Tourism Division
Department of Economic Development
Capitol Complex
Carson City, Nevada 89710
(702) 885-4322

New Hampshire

Norman C. VanderNoot, Travel Director
New Hampshire Office of Vacation Travel
Department of Resources & Economic Development
P.O. Box 856
Concord, New Hampshire 03301
(603) 271-2666

New Jersey

Stephen B. Richer, Acting Director
New Jersey Division of Travel and Tourism
Department of Labor & Industry
P.O. Box 400
Trenton, New Jersey 08625
(609) 292-2496

New Mexico

David Santillanes, Jr., Director
New Mexico Travel Division
Commerce & Industry Department
Bataan Memorial Building
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87503
(505) 827-5571 or (800) 545-9876

New York

Clifford Theiss, Commissioner
New York State Department of Commerce
Division of Tourism
230 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10017
(212) 949-8429

North Carolina

Charles Heatherly, Director
North Carolina Division of Travel & Tourism
Department of Commerce
430 North Salisbury Street
Raleigh, North Carolina 27611
(919) 733-4171

North Dakota

Michael Foster, Director
North Dakota Travel Division
State Highway Department
Capitol Grounds
Bismarck, North Dakota 58505
(701) 224-2525

Ohio

Mrs. Pat Brown, Director
Ohio Office of Travel and Tourism
Department of Economic and Community Development
P.O. Box 1001
Columbus, Ohio 43216
(614) 466-8844

Oklahoma

Ron Acree, Director, Division of Tourism Promotion
Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Department
500 Will Rogers Building
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105
(405) 521-2406

Oregon

Shirly Eads, Director
Oregon Department of Transportation
Travel Information Section
101 Transportation Building
Salem, Oregon 97310
(503) 378-6309

Pennsylvania

H. Robert Becker, Director
Pennsylvania Bureau of Travel Development
Department of Commerce
206 South Office Building
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17120
(717) 787-4881 or (717) 787-5453

Rhode Island

Leonard J. Panaggio, Assistant Director
Rhode Island Department of Economic Development
Tourist Promotion Division
One Weybosset Hill
Providence, Rhode Island 02903
(401) 277-2601 or (800) 556-2484

South Carolina

Robert G. Liming, Director of Tourism
South Carolina Division of Tourism
Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism
1205 Pendleton Street, Suite 113
Columbia, South Carolina 29201
(803) 758-2536

South Dakota

Suzanne Edwards, Director
South Dakota Division of Tourism
Joe Foss Building
Room 217
Pierre, South Dakota 57501
(605) 773-3301 or (800) 843-1930

Tennessee

Etherage Parker, Commissioner
Tennessee Department of Tourist Development
505 Fesslers Lane
Nashville, Tennessee 37210
(615) 741-1904

Texas

Frank Hildebrand, Executive Director
Texas Tourist Development Agency
P.O. Box 12008, Capitol Station
Austin, Texas 78711
(512) 475-4326

Travel Information: Texas
P.O. Box 5064
Austin, Texas 78763

Utah

Alton V. Frazier, Director
Utah Travel Council
Council Hall–Capitol Hill
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114
(801) 533-5681

Vermont

Donald A. Lyons, Director of Travel
Vermont Travel Division
Agency of Development and Community Affairs
61 Elm Street
Montpelier, Vermont 05602
(802) 828-3236

Virginia

Marshall E. Murdaugh, Commissioner
Virginia State Travel Service
6 North Sixth Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219
(804) 786-2051

Washington

Thomas J. Maguire, Director
Washington Travel Development Division
Department of Commerce & Economic Development
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